

9390

Bibl. Jag.

II



11 24

Notatki do wykładu
teoretycznego

- a) optyka
b) elektrycyzm
(elektro-magnetyzm)



Würde es sich um einen Teil im Inneren eines Elektrolyten handeln, so wäre eine analoge Formel gültig, nur würde zum zweiten Glied des Nenners noch ein ziemlich schwierig zu berechnender Zählerfaktor hinzutreten. Da der Faktor $H\theta$ den Wert $5.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ hat, steht man, daß schon bei sehr verdünnten Elektrolyten die elektrostatische Wirkung die osmotische weit übertrifft, und daß der elektrische Ladungsüberschuß mit $\sqrt{A \cdot K \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-7}}$ Grenzwert von der Größenordnung $\sqrt{A \cdot K \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-7}}$ elektrostatischen Einheiten ansteigt, welcher im günstigsten Falle vielleicht an die Empfindlichkeitsgrenze des Elsterischen Einfadenelektrometers heranreichen dürfte.

Aber selbst wenn sich die Empfindlichkeit noch beliebig steigern ließe, glaube ich nicht, daß jene Ladungsschwankungen an direkt verbundenen elektrischen Meßinstrumenten nachzuweisen wären, da dann eben nur die ohnehin schon vorhandene rein mechanische Brownsche Molekularschwankung des Zeigers zum Vorschein käme.

Vielleicht ist es aber möglich, in indirekter Weise zum Ziele zu gelangen, indem man z. B. nach der Millikanschen Methode die Ladungen bestimmt, welche bei Zerstäubung einer leichten Flüssigkeit oder eines metallischen Pulvers auf den einzelnen Tropfen entstehen. Nach obiger Formel, die man für Tropfen von einigen Mikron, welche positive oder negative Ladungen von mehreren Elementarquanten erhalten. Fraglich ist nur, ob es gelingt, Fehler infolge Reibungselektrizität oder kapillarelektrischer Wirkungen fernzuhalten. Abgesehen hiervon, scheint mir die Formel (11) auch überhaupt insofern interessant, indem sie zeigt, in wie hohem Grade die elektrischen Ladungen der Ionen auf die gleichmäßige Verteilung der letzteren hinwirken müssen, während die Dielektrizitätskonstante K einen entgegengesetzten Einfluß hat, und es scheinen sich da Anknüpfungspunkte an eine kinetische Theorie der elektrolytischen Dissoziation zu ergeben.

§ 14. An die Betrachtung der Inhomogenitäten der Dichte schließen sich naturgemäß analoge Überlegungen betreffs Regelmäßigkeit in der Orientierung, falls es sich um Moleküle von nicht kugelförmiger Gestalt handelt. Es scheinen hier Prof. Schumanns flüssige Kristalle aller Stäbchenmoleküle zu illustrieren, doch fehlen uns vor derhand noch leider die Grundlagen zu einer kinetischen Theorie solcher Erscheinungen, selbst die Grundfrage ist noch ungelöst.

scheinung vollständig verschiedener Art als die hier behandelten, da es sich dabei gar nicht um einen Gleichgewichtszustand handelt, aber das Unabhängigkeitsgesetz der Wahrscheinlichkeitsschreckung ist sowohl für den Zerfall der verschiedenen Atome wie für den Aufenthaltsort idealer Gasmoleküle gültig, und daraus resultiert die Identität dieser Formeln. Während nun Kohlrausch, Schweidler, Rutherford und Geiger, Meyer usw. die Formel (2) bei der Strahlung fester radioaktiver Stoffe genau bestätigt fanden, glaubte Svedberg nachweislich zu können, daß das Schwankungsquadrat der von einer Poloniumlösung ausgehenden Strahlung doppelt so groß ist, und dies erklärte er dadurch, daß sich hierbei zweierlei, voneinander ganz unabhängige Schwankungen superponieren: die Schwankungen des Poloniumgehalts in der obersten Flüssigkeitsschicht und die Schwankungen der Zerfallsgeschwindigkeit des Poloniums. Doch muß ich mich der Ansicht Langevins anschließen, welcher mit gegenüber gesprochenen Weise die Unrichtigkeit der betreffenden Wahrscheinlichkeitsbetrachtung Svedbergs behauptete. Ich glaube, daß auch in diesem Falle das normale Schweidlersche Gesetz erhalten bleiben müsse; Konzentrationschwankungen müßten sich aber zu erkennen geben, wenn man nicht den zeitlichen Verlauf, sondern die in gleichen Volumenteilen enthaltenen Gesamtzahlen radioaktiver Atome bestimmen würde.

§ 13. In diesem Zusammenhang scheint sich eine auf den ersten Blick recht verlockende

Hauptrolle spielt, nur handelt es sich da um eigentliche Moleküle und Atome, welche nicht mehr direkt erkennbar sind.

§ 16. Nun möchte ich noch kurz zwei Anwendung des Schwankeprinzips erwähnen, die durch unterscheiden, daß sie Deformationen fester Körper betreffen. Sie sind bisher nicht experimentell untersucht worden, und ich möchte sie der Aufmerksamkeit der Fachgenossen empfehlen. Es handelt sich erstens um das schon früher erwähnte Beispiel eines Spiegels von minimalen Abmessungen, der an einem Torsionsfaden hängt, zweitens um die Horizontalverschiebungen des unteren Endes eines vertikalen Fadens, sehr dünnen Quarzfadens.

In beiden Fällen ist die bei Verschiebung aus der Gleichgewichtslage geleistete Arbeit des quadratischen Funktion, also gilt die Formel des § 8. Der mittlere Ablenkungswinkel des gespiegelten Strahles aus der Nullage wird somit betragen:

$$\varphi_2 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{H\theta}{2l} \frac{N}{T_0} x}$$

was zum Beispiel bei Anwendung eines Quarzfadens von 10^{-5} cm Dicke und 1 cm Länge ca. einen halben Grad ausmachen würde.

§ 17. Die strenge Berechnung des zweiten Falles ist etwas komplizierter, da der Quarzfaden hier als kontinuierlich deformierbarer Körper auftritt und außer der Schwerkraft auch die Biegungsarbeit in Betracht kommt. Man könnte die von ihm beschriebene Kurve durch eine Fouriersche Reihe beschreiben und den mittleren Quadratwert der Verschiebung nach Formel (4) durch Integration nach den Koeffizienten berechnen, aber die Größenordnung erhält man auch so richtig, wenn man den Faden als steifen Stab aufstellt und nur die Schwerkraft berücksichtigt. Es gibt dies für die mittlere, positive oder negative Horizontalverschiebung des Fadendes aus der Nullage:

$$\varphi_2 = \sqrt{\frac{H\theta}{2} \frac{N}{a^2 x} \theta g}$$

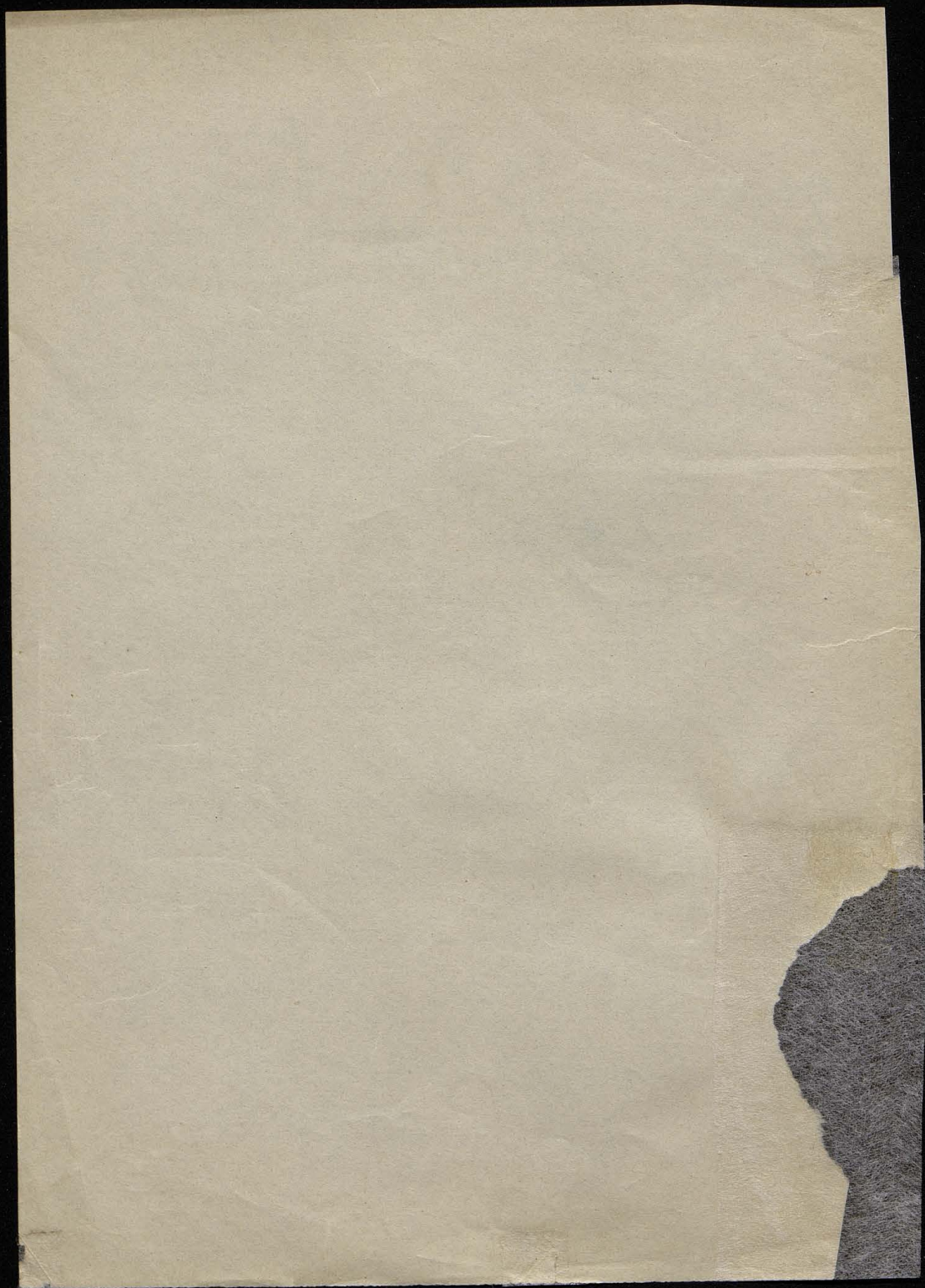
also für einen Quarzfaden von der vorher angenommenen Art $= 0.006$ mm.

Die Untersuchung dieser Mikrophänomene ist natürlich mit vielen Schwierigkeiten verbunden (radiometrische Erscheinungen, Lichtdruck, Erschütterungen), aber sie dürfte wohl auch die Abhängigkeit jener Schwanke vom Druck des umgebenden Gases sein. Auf die

Teorja Maxwella,

~~Elektromagnetyzm~~

Optyka



b) Tak tedy pojednávej se saphironi sy elkti „stetysa“ jst istotnie to samo co elkti „falsenisa“ tzn sy elkti pochádza z rosyne :- grina nty elktroz.
L.V.L.

Jako szczególny przypadek) ^{złoty} tego praw. fundamentalnego (Weber'skie Smugdzynski) tożsamości ^{złoty} otrzymujemy prawo Coulomba w rozr. rozrywki elektryczności ($\frac{d\epsilon}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$), a ^{na podstawie} ~~zależności~~ prototypu tożsamości co do ruchu elektronów w przewodnikach i nieco skomplikowanych wyznaczeń matemat. otrzymujemy z niego także prawo Ampera i prawa indukcji.

[illegible]

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in several paragraphs across the page.]

[illegible]

Ciekawość, którą zawiódł elektron, wypadała z ciekawości
 analitycznej, nieumiejącej badać ~~stanu~~ ^{punktu widzenia}, nieawantur, nieporozumień, nie
 pojęcia o atomie i dystans, którego tamci wogóle nie mieli i sprawa była ~~wyjątkowa~~
 na dalszym ~~stanie~~ ^{stanie} napięcia w eterze, dla Popowa z punktu na punkcie ~~przeglądając~~
~~przebieg~~ ^{przebieg} ~~wychodzący~~ ^{wychodzący} na kłopotliwej drodze z punktu na punkcie ~~wychodzący~~ ^{wychodzący}
~~stan~~ ^{stan} ~~podobnie jak~~ ^{podobnie jak} ~~dotyczy~~ ^{dotyczy} do siły hydrodynamicznej i w przemyśle

my type bodanach ^{disigly} Maxwell ^{peave} and ^{logic} mechanical ~~type~~

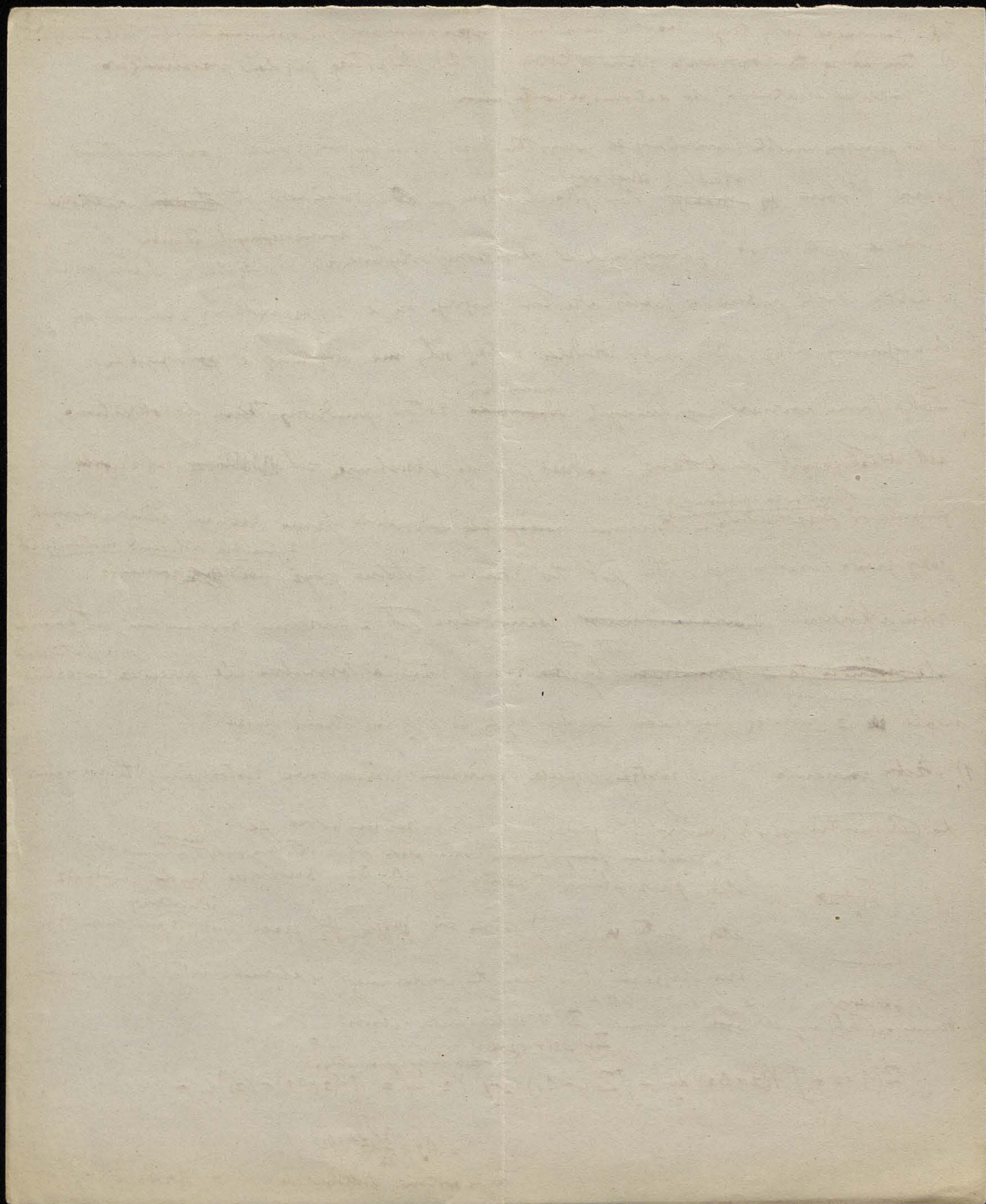
Jako narzędzie heurystyczne czy jako instrument pomocniczy do wybudowania teorii

~~zwar~~ zjawisk elektrycznych, 2 zjawiskami hydrodynamic. itp., z których
do pewnego stopnia wyłoniły się jego pomysły co do ^{mechanicznej} struktury eteru.

O tych pociągach pomówię w jednym z przyszłych numerów. Maxwell sam pierwszy opisał swoje
tęże, po czym uziął to Heaviside; Arto, upon jego równanie jest słynne.

W tej formie przyjęła się teoria Maxwella porównując ją do systematyki
teorii fizyki elektronów, gdy ^{udało się sprawdzić} ~~Hertza i Lawena~~ do Wood i innych na
istotności ^{które} ~~teorii~~ ^{elektrycznych} ~~specyficznych~~ ^{proporcjonalnych} ~~praw~~ Maxwella jako
konkretnych swą teorią i niewystarczającą na podstawie teorii Webera i innych
niemieckich fizyków. Ponadto także dalsze teorie elektronów oparte
są na małym co zmodernizowanych - równań Maxwella muszą się popierać
zgodnie z tym. Maxwella równania dla wód sprężających są ułożone

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. A horizontal line is visible across the middle of the page.]



$$4\pi u = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}$$

$$4\pi v = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$4\pi w = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$$

Łebien's Maxwell's:

$$u = \lambda \bar{X} + \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$$

$$= \lambda (X - X') + \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$$

Potential
Redundant

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda (X - X') &= \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \\ K \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda (Y - Y') &= \text{curl } Z \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = + \text{curl } \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{curl } \mathcal{F} = + \text{curl}^2 \mathcal{A} = - \nabla \text{div } \mathcal{A} + \nabla^2 \mathcal{A} = + 4\pi \mathbf{v} = \uparrow$$

Options type: $W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int V \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int K V^2$

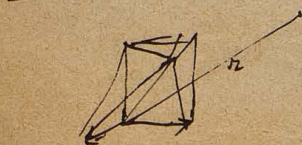
$$\int V \varphi \, dv = \int K V \varphi \, dv = -\frac{K}{4\pi} \int V \nabla^2 \varphi \, dv = -\frac{K}{4\pi} \iint V \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right] dv$$

$$W_e = \int \frac{K}{8\pi} (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) \, dv$$

$$W_m = \int \frac{\mu}{8\pi} (L^2 + M^2 + N^2) \, dv$$

To derive the same result as previous part: place the system in a magnetic field \mathbf{B} and calculate the force on it.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4\pi J \\ &4\pi u \, dy \, dz = Z_0 \, dz + Y_{0y} \, dy - Z_{0y} \, dz - Y_0 \, dy = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) dy \, dz \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) dy \, dz \end{aligned}$$



Rönnani indukcy

$$i\omega = -\frac{d\psi}{dt}$$

E

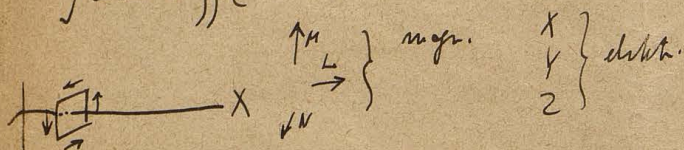
H

$$\mu = \iint \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} d\sigma$$

$$= \int (F dx + G dy + H dz)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \nabla \psi d\sigma &= \iint d\sigma \nabla \psi \cdot \text{curl } \psi \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint d\sigma \nabla \psi \cdot \mathbf{f} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int E ds = \iint (X dx + Y dy + Z dz) = \iint \left[\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) \text{curl} \dots \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = - \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} =$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} =$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = -\text{curl } \mathbf{f}$$

findi $\mu > 1$
to pösköni in illo h'it
s stromen μ

Rönnani pösköni

$$L = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \int i \frac{\Delta \psi}{r^2} [\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \cos \gamma \cos \alpha] = \int i \left[\frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial y} dz - \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial z} dy \right]$$

$$F = \int i \frac{dx}{r} \quad G = \int i \frac{dy}{r} \quad H = \int i \frac{dz}{r} \quad \parallel \quad i dx = \frac{1}{2} \int d\sigma \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \mu d\sigma$$

$$L = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y^2}$$

$$M = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right] + \nabla^2 H$$

$$N = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \quad = \nabla^2 H = -4\pi v$$

Zamierzamy znaleźć wielkość w stosunku punktu.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = h(x, z)$$

Odegnęliśmy ostatni człon w równaniu

Wzajemny o X przystąpił

już wyznaczyliśmy stosunek tych i wartości

Gdyż V_2, V_1, z_0 to

to

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

zatem $Z_2 = Z_1$

dL

składowe

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$$

$$K_1 \neq V_1$$

$$Z_2 = Z_1$$

$$K_2 = M_1$$

$$Z_2 = V_1$$

$$V_2 = V_1$$

$$N_2 = K_1$$

Z przystąpił

$$\int_1^2 \left(\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) dz$$

$$\mu \frac{dL}{dt} \int_1^2 dz = V_2 - V_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_1^2 dz = 0$$

$$K_1 - K_2 = \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial K_1}{\partial t} - \mu_2 \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (X_1 - K_2) - = 0$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_2 \frac{\partial K_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} = \mu_2 \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial t}$$

$$M_2 = M_1$$

$$K_2 \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial t} + \mu_2 K_2 Z_2 = K_1 \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial t} + \mu_2 K_1 Z_1$$

$$L_2 = L_1$$

zamykamy

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} & L \\ \mu \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} & M \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} - 4\pi \lambda X \\ K \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - 4\pi \lambda Y \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} X \\ Y \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint W = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \left(L \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - M \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + Y \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - X \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \right) - 4\pi \lambda (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \left[(LY - MX) \omega_{xz} + \dots \right] dv - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \lambda (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv$$

wgę jeśli prędkości te nie zmieniają $L = \dots = 0$

$$\text{to } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} W = \iint \lambda (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv = \iint \frac{1}{\lambda} (\mu^2 + \nu^2 + \tau^2) dv \quad \text{zamiast tego co było}$$

Całkowita zmiana rotacji

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \iint \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \left[(MZ - NY) \omega_{zx} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \iint \begin{vmatrix} \omega_{zx} & \omega_{zy} & \omega_{zz} \\ X & Y & Z \\ L & M & N \end{vmatrix} = \text{SN V} \mathcal{E} \mathcal{F}$$

wgę tak jak było przed wstawieniem $V \mathcal{E} \mathcal{F}$ czyli przetyknięcie

Ogólnie

nie jest to jednak jedyny wzór

bo $V \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}$ oraz $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}$ oraz \mathcal{B}

$$K \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda \mathcal{E} = \text{und } \mathcal{F} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint (\mathcal{E} \text{ und } \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{F} \text{ und } \mathcal{E}) dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint (K \mathcal{E}^2 + \mu \mathcal{F}^2) dv$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} = - \text{und } \mathcal{E}$$

Podst. stany stężenia, statek stęża (koncentracja), dyfuzja

stałe = stałe nie tylko względem L i K ale także względem czasu t, więc $\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = 0$

Wzr. $\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = 0$ Wzr. $u \cdot v = 0$ Wzr. $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$

Zatem dwa niezależne systemy równań

curl $\mathbf{E} = 0$

curl $\mathbf{J} = 0$

Zatem $\chi = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$\Delta^2 u = -4\pi \rho_f$

(dla prądu: $\Delta \psi = 0$)

$\chi =$

$z =$

$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_1 - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_2 = -4\pi \rho_f$

$\chi_1 = \chi_2$

$\Delta^2 u = \oint \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_1 - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_2 \right] = -4\pi \rho_f \cdot \delta$
 $= -4\pi \delta$

$\rho_f \cdot dv = e$

$\rho_f \delta = \frac{e}{\Delta^2} = \delta$

bo $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} = 0$

$u = \int \frac{e}{r} dv$

$= \text{div}(\nabla u)$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left(K \frac{du}{dx} \right) + \dots = -4\pi \rho_f$

$K_1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_1 - K_2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_2 = -4\pi \rho_f$

il. statyczne polno nie ma curl = 0 i nie ma dyfuzji tylko dla tego bo nie ma prądu

$W = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int K \chi^2 + \dots = -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int \left(K \chi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots \right) dv$

$= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int K \left(\chi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int u \left(\frac{\partial K \chi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial K \chi}{\partial x} + \dots \right) dv$
 $\frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int u \rho_f = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int \frac{\rho_f \cdot \rho_u}{r} dv dv$

$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int u \rho_u = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int \frac{\rho_f \cdot \rho_u}{r} dv dv$

E_1, E_2 u warunki odległości

$W = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{E_1 E_2}{r} + \frac{E_2 E_1}{r} \right]$

$W = \frac{E_1 E_2}{r}$

$-\frac{\partial W}{\partial r} = + \frac{E_1 E_2}{r^2}$

Wzrost energii systemu

$$\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mu M dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mu M dx = Z \Big|_1^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int X dx$$

dlagamy wzrostanie masy powstaje w i

wzrostanie $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ wyrażenie masy w inter. horyzontu

nie ma tam jednak polewka $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$ w) - to wyrażenie

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_{12}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{ponieważ } \varphi_{12} = \text{const}$$

$$Y_2 - Y_1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_{12}}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_2 \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mu_1 L_1 - \mu_2 L_2) = 0$$

$$L_1 = L_2$$

$$Y_1 = Y_2$$

$$Z_1 = Z_2$$

$$M_1 = M_2$$

$$N_1 = N_2$$

$$L_1 = L_2$$

$$K \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \rightarrow X(X-X_1) \rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$N_2 = N_1$$

$$M_2 = M_1$$

$$K_1 \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda_1 X_1 = K_2 \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial t} -$$

$$K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda X = \text{curl } \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = -\text{curl } \mathcal{F}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \iint_V (\mathcal{F} \text{curl } \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{F} \text{curl } \mathcal{F}) dv - \oint_S \mathcal{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} X & Y & Z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} L & M & N \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

~~curl $\vec{F} = 2$~~

$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \text{curl } \vec{F}$

$$= -\nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{F} = \text{curl} \int \frac{\nabla \times \vec{A}}{r}$$

$$= 4\pi$$

\vec{A}

$$\vec{F} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$$

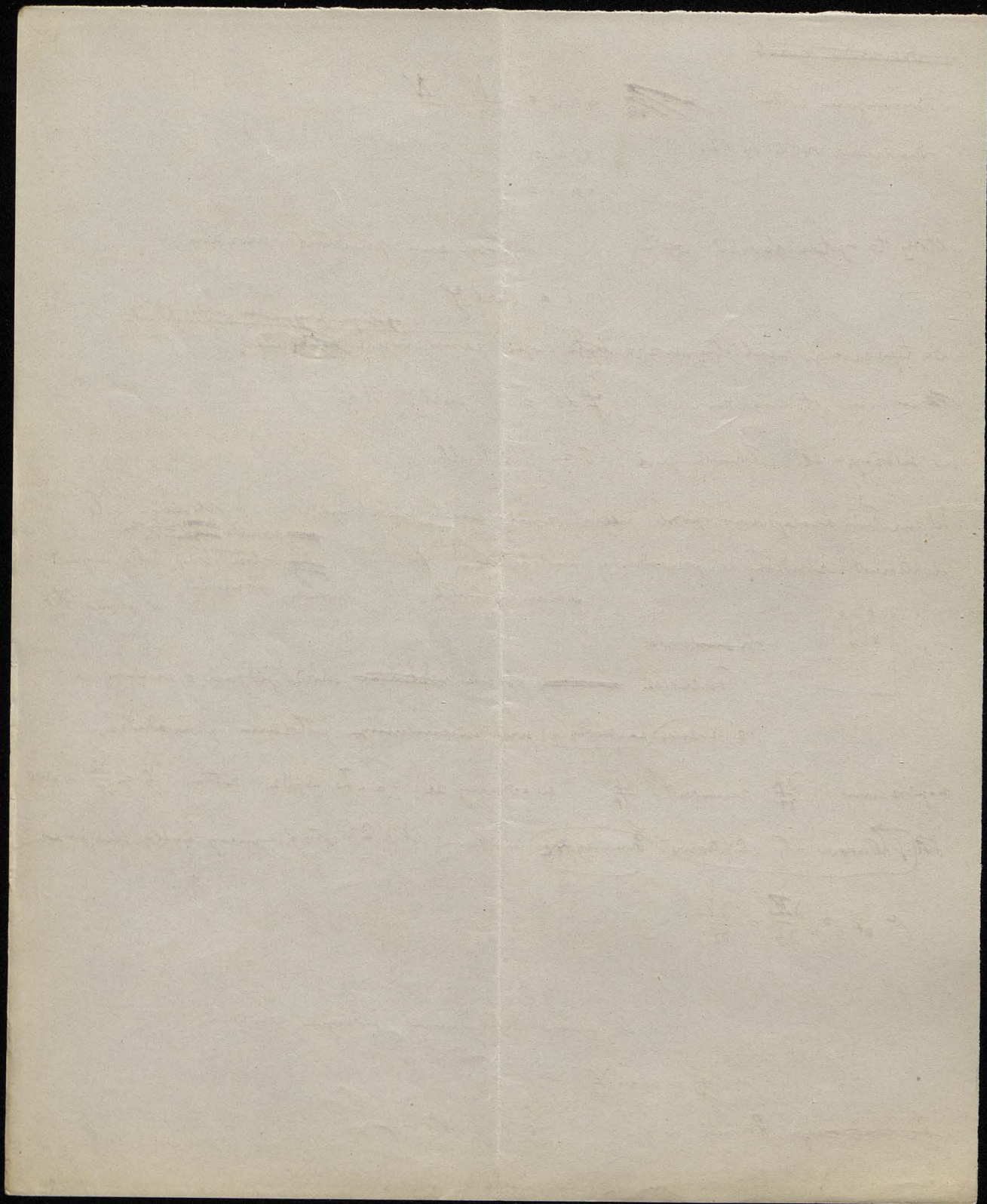
$$\iint \frac{\nabla \times \vec{A}}{r} \cdot d\vec{s} \cdot d\vec{s}_2$$

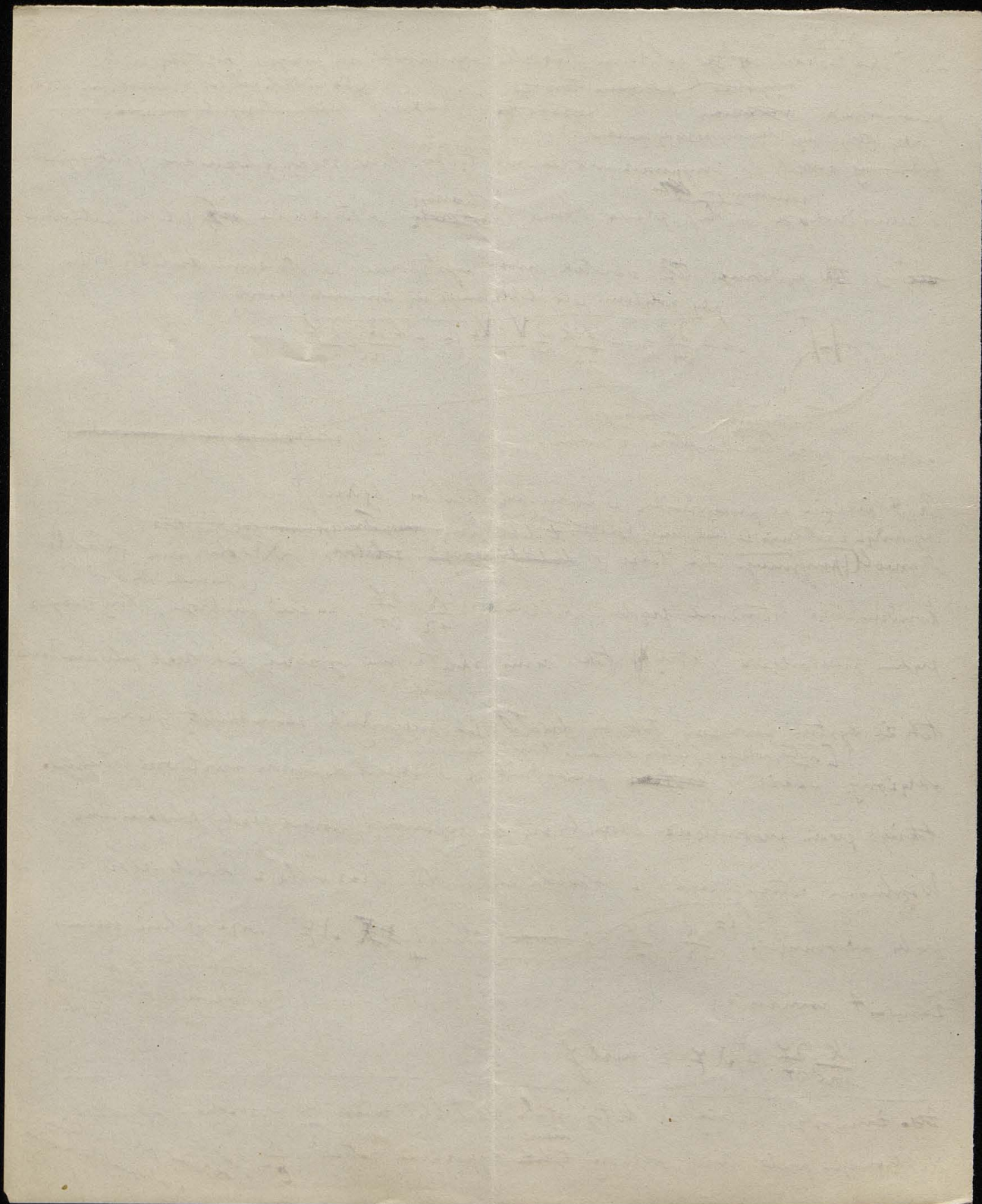
\vec{A}

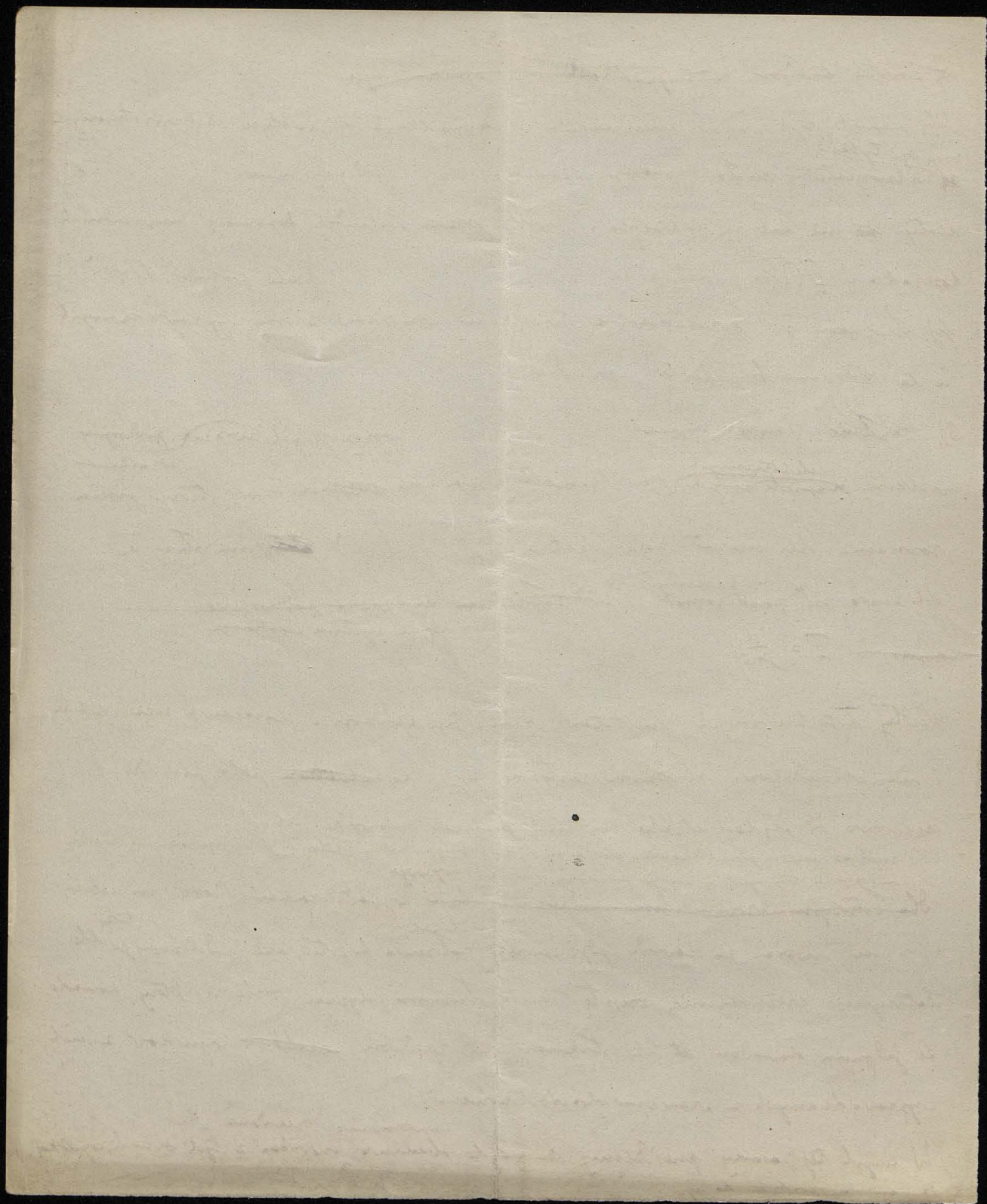
$$\int \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n} = \int$$

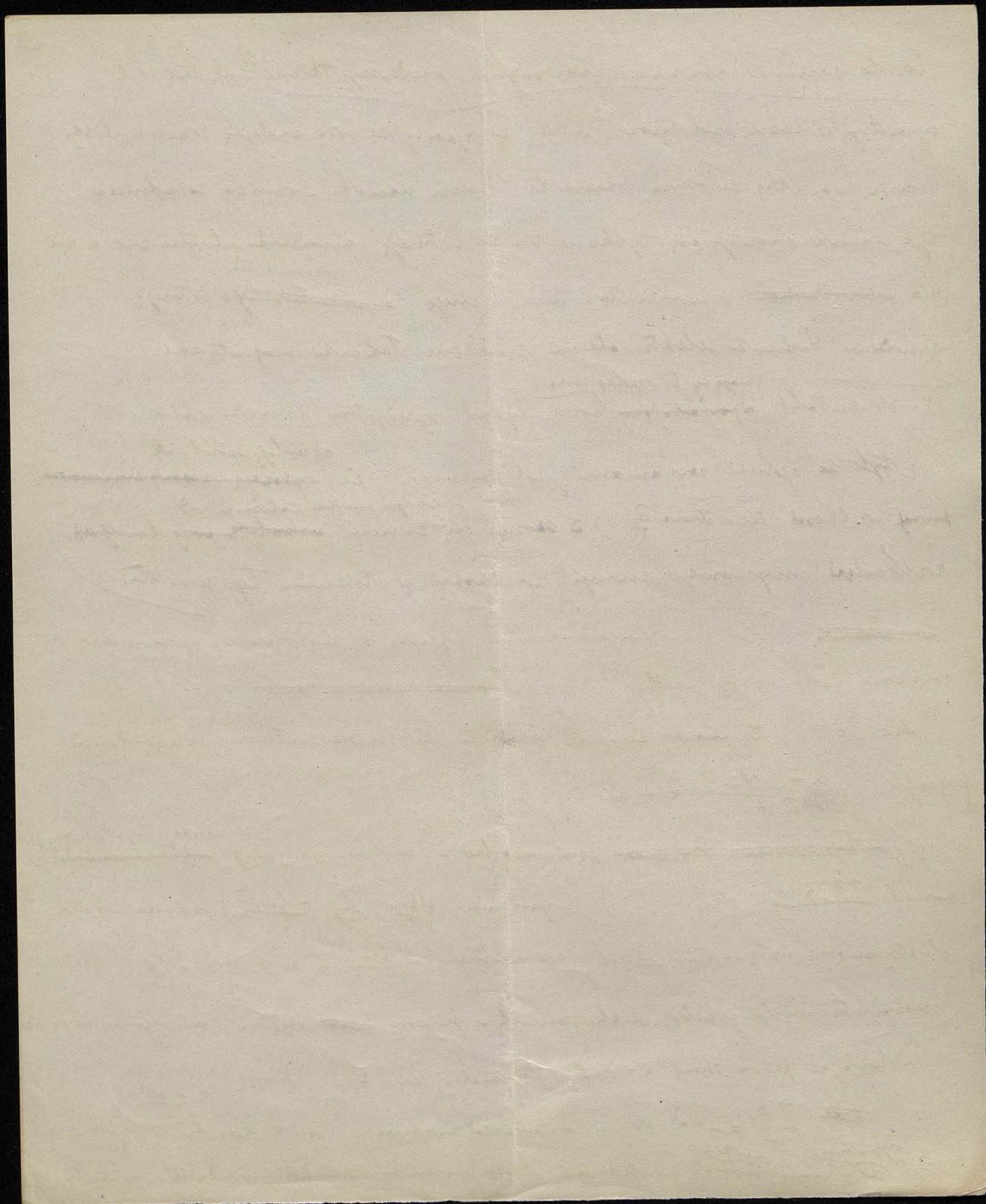
$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \iint \text{curl } \vec{A} \cdot \text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

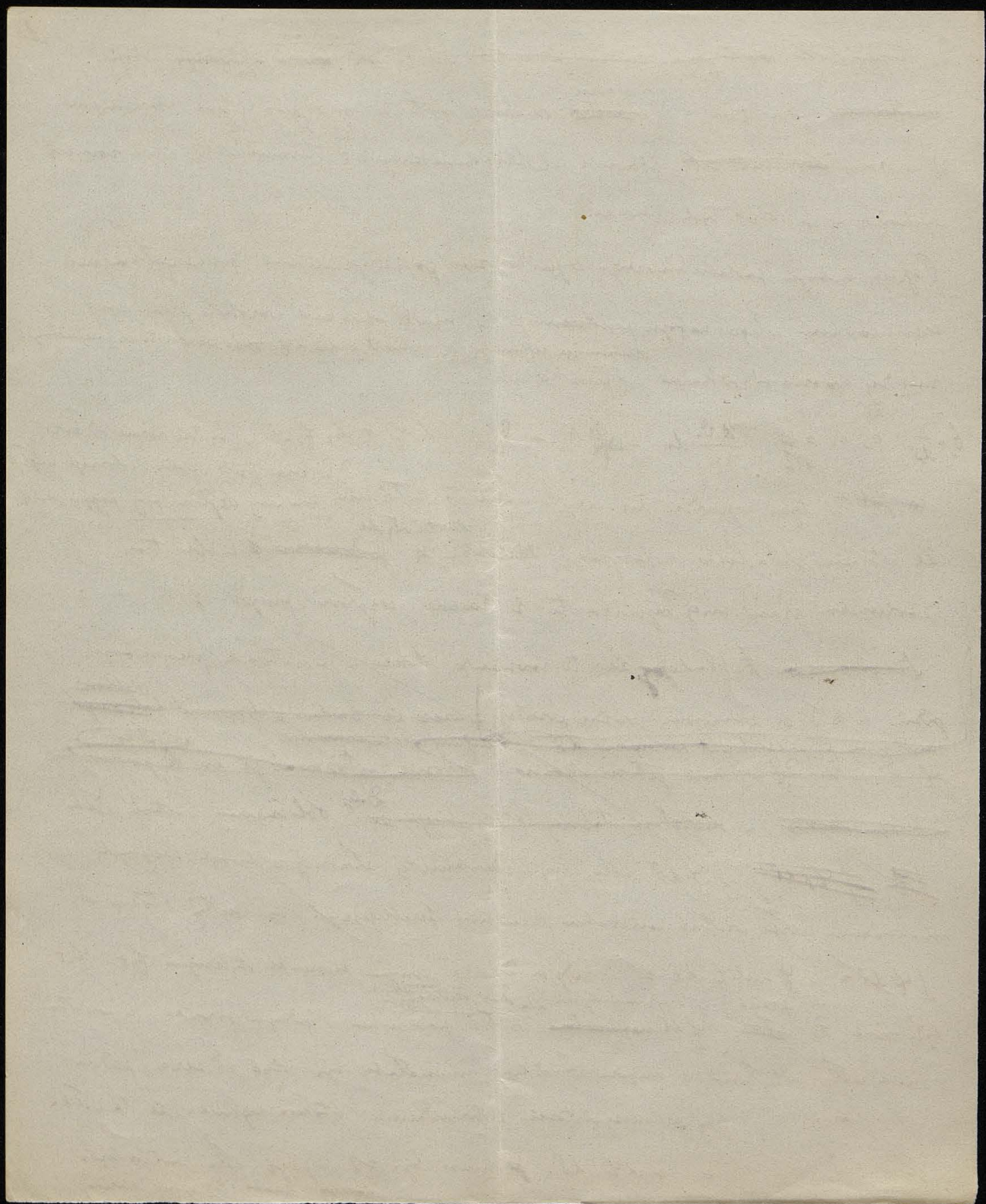
$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint (\text{curl } \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

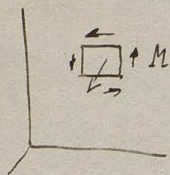












$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} dx dy = (M' - M) dy - (L' - L) dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \\ \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \\ \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \end{array} \right\} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \text{rot } \mathcal{F}$$

Albo takie $\mathcal{F} = \text{rot } \mathcal{A} \quad \mathcal{A} = \text{pot } \mathcal{E}$

$$\text{rot } \mathcal{F} = \text{rot}^2 \mathcal{A} = \nabla \text{div} - \nabla^2 \mathcal{A} = -\nabla^2 \mathcal{A} = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

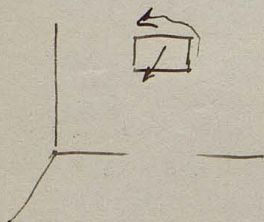
[Wzłożąc sobie uwagę żeby $\mathcal{A} = 0$ bo można sobie wybrać taki $\mathcal{A} = \int \frac{\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}}{2}$ wtedy $\text{curl } \mathcal{A} = 0$]

$\mathcal{L} = - \frac{d\mathcal{F}}{dt} \quad \rho = \text{długość linii}$

$$= - \frac{d}{dt} \int \rho H \cdot d\mathbf{f}$$

Indukcja to kłopot upadł na stronę pól dynamicznych

widząc obiekty, zgodnie z warunkami reguł



$$(V' - V) dy - (X' - X) dx = - \int \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} dx dy$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \int \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \mathcal{F}$$

zmiennie

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \text{rot } \mathcal{F}$$

Albo takie: $\int \mathcal{F} d\mathcal{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{N} dS = \int (\text{curl } \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{N}) dS$

$$\text{curl } \mathcal{F} = - \int \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \lambda (X' - X) + \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} X \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$$

$$4\pi J = \text{curl } \mathcal{E}$$

$$\text{div } J = 0$$

$$J = K \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + 4\pi\lambda \mathcal{E}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \text{div } (K \mathcal{E}) = - 4\pi\lambda \text{div } \mathcal{E}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{div } K \mathcal{E} = \rho_u \cdot 4\pi \\ K \text{div } \mathcal{E} = \rho_u \cdot 4\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_u}{\partial t} = - 4\pi\lambda \frac{1}{K} \rho_u$$

$$4\pi \underline{G_u} = \lim_{\Delta S} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \int_{\Delta S} \rho_u d\omega = \frac{1}{\Delta S} \int_{\Delta S} \text{div } K \mathcal{E} d\omega = K_1 \mathcal{E}_n + K_2 \mathcal{E}_n$$

rovnice máme také v rozlišení K a λ zohľad

stojíme možno využijeme

normálnu možno byť niečo

$$\begin{vmatrix} X & Y & Z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} L & M & N \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{vmatrix} Y & Z \\ M & N \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \begin{vmatrix} Z & X \\ N & L \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \begin{vmatrix} X & Y \\ L & M \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{vmatrix} Y & Z \\ M & N \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \begin{vmatrix} Z & X \\ N & L \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \begin{vmatrix} X & Y \\ L & M \end{vmatrix}$$

$\int dS$ jest nieskończona, a curl \vec{E} wzdłuż (II) wynosi musi mieć skończony wartość
jeżeli dla \vec{E} dopuszczamy tylko skończone wartościowe wartości

(przy której wielkości)

W taki sam sposób wynika z równania (I) względem \vec{E} składowych stykających
siły magnet. i indukcji.

~~Właściwość~~ Nie można jednak wprowadzić takim sposobem siły
składowych normalnych E_n B_n musiałby być równy z obu stron — i w ogólności

one mi będą jedynkowe. ~~Właściwość~~

W do

Obliczamy przedwzrostem ^{całkowite} ~~całkowite~~ $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$ energii elektrycznej zawartej w pewnym
obszarze przestrzeni: Mamy z

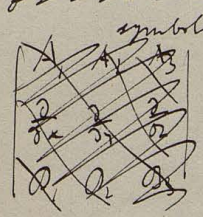
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \vec{E}^2 dV = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint [K \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \mu \vec{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}] dV \quad \text{a wzdłuż I II:}$$

$$= \iiint [\vec{E} \text{curl} \vec{E} - \vec{E} \text{curl} \vec{E} - \lambda \vec{E}^2] dV$$

Pomocno dwa składowe ^{całki} ~~całki~~ $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$ () można potraktować za pomocą twierdzenia

$$\vec{r} \text{curl} \vec{E} - \vec{E} \text{curl} \vec{r} = \vec{r} \cdot \text{div} [\vec{r} \vec{E}], \quad \text{które łatwo wprowadzić przez rozłożenie na}$$

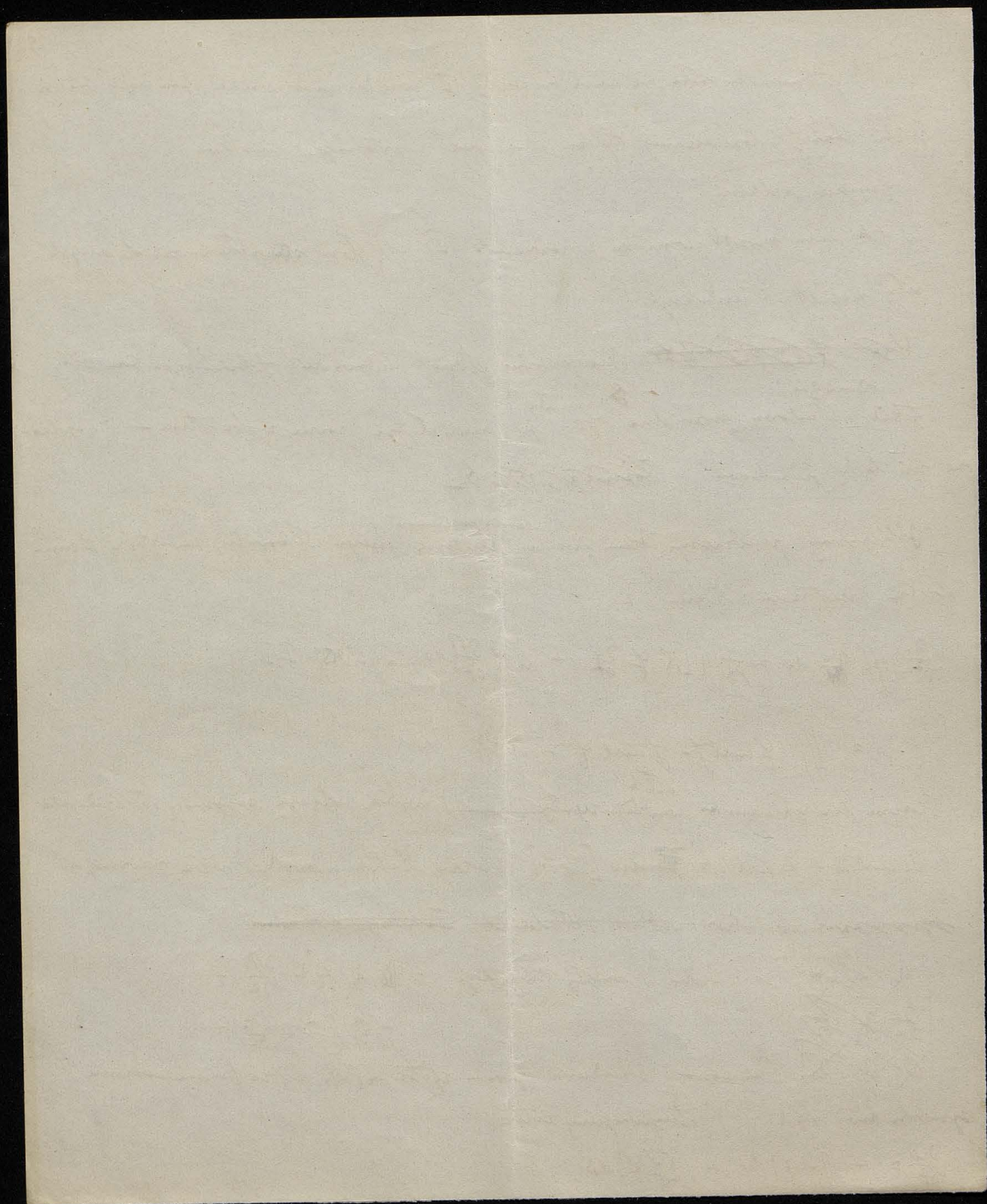
~~składowe dla stron wzdłuż składowych, jak np. składowe~~



co z jednej i drugiej strony daje $= A_1 (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z}) + \dots$
 $- A_2 (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z}) + \dots$

Przy pomocy twierdzenia Gaussa — co tu potrzeba się za przemieszczenie
symbolu div str. () otrzymujemy zatem

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = - \iiint \lambda \vec{E}^2 dV - \iint [\vec{E} \cdot \vec{H}] dS$$



Henry Adams

x) zbiórka uwagi o z. oprac. pol. które jako wsp. z tego 10
wspierania z tego z tego 11

2m 15.79

16

Europe powstała w wyniku dążeń ^{imperii} innych się zatan z dwiema państwami: czeski

~~Zamienić się o energię uzyskuje się wzdłuż wzdłuż przewodu tego materiału i jest~~
~~just to to, czyli która jest, więc jako~~
~~to ciepło Joules \times 10^3 na cm^3 objętości, a znowu tego wzdłuż~~
~~energii~~

to, ciepła Joules 2 gr na cm^3 objętości, a ~~znowu tego~~ ^{przez} ~~zwiększenie~~ ^{zwiększenie} ~~energii~~ ^{potencjału osłony}
 zaś ~~zwiększenie~~ ubytku lub przyrostu ~~temperatury~~ ^{temperatury} ~~energii~~ ^{energii} ~~zwiększenia~~ ^{zwiększenia} [4]
^{przebiegu}

iloni [44] energi puseptorale puse kordy em² poversthu obreba badany.

Tężąc na tej podstawie przyjęć że energia w polu elektromagn. płynie z szybkością
płynu w kierunku normalnym do kierunków ~~pol~~ silny elektrycznej i magnetycznej

[illegible]

~~Wydawca i drukarz: inżynier Wł.~~
 Kłami wzięt wolkowuni nom duceni do osi drutu a ~~podstawienia~~ sie do drutu
 Miel. 563

~~jest mnogobrojni porost, koji do porinuća drveća [porastu porostu] u krakove jednogodišnjeg~~
~~gleda potonje godine u krakove on drveća [u krakove drveća] u krakove na porinuću~~
~~u krakove u krakove~~

putres pty uengetur dentis into elctis. put rionoleg do ori dentis.

Prąd energii w otaczającym dielektrycznym ^{plynie} ~~z~~ ratem, wzdłuż drutu, nieco kró-
 niuzm zbliżenie, przekroczony powierzchnię drutu wzdłuż ^{normalnie do} ~~przekroju~~ wnętrza i tam

zamkněte si v uyt Joulce.

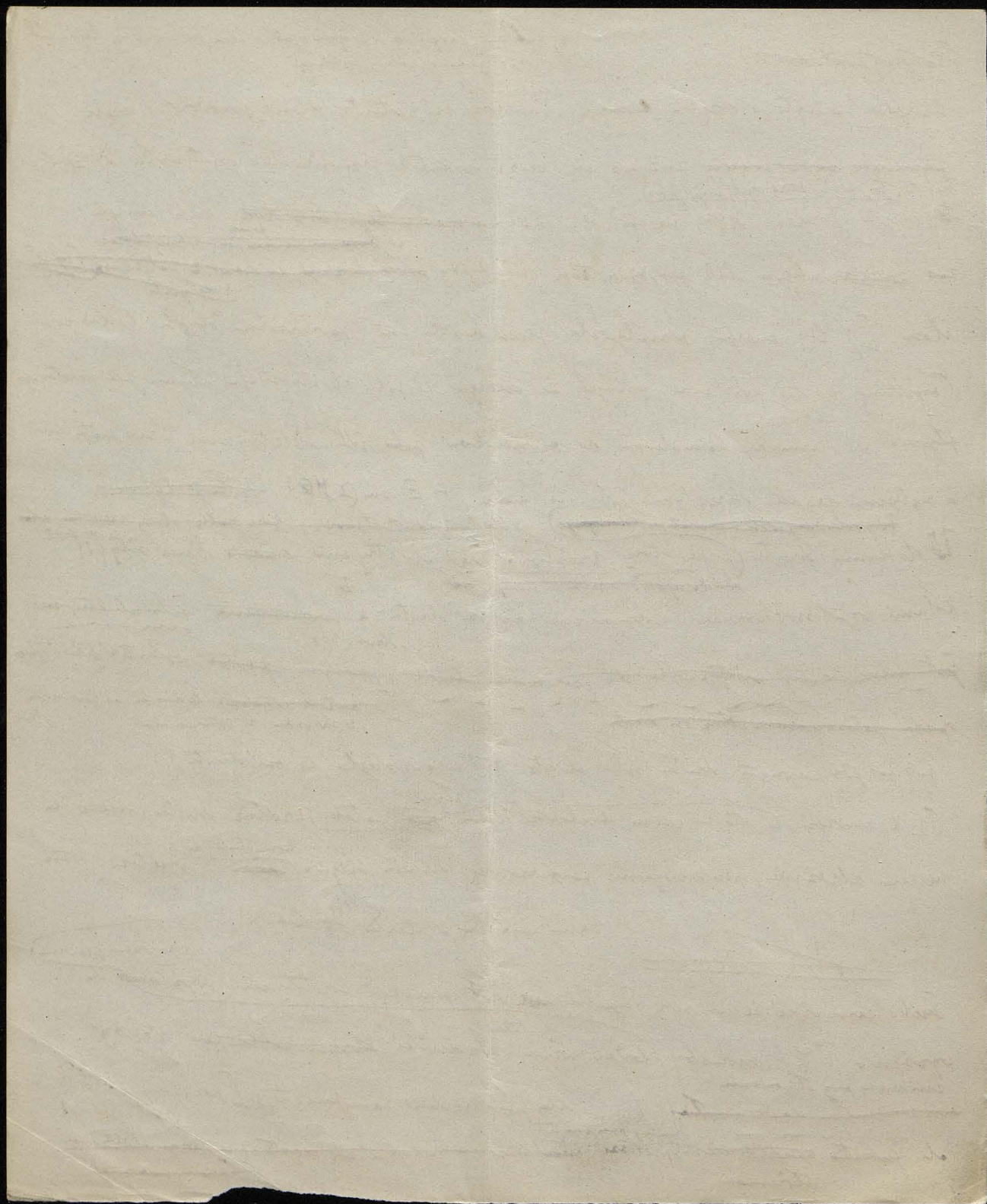
2 hornen proven

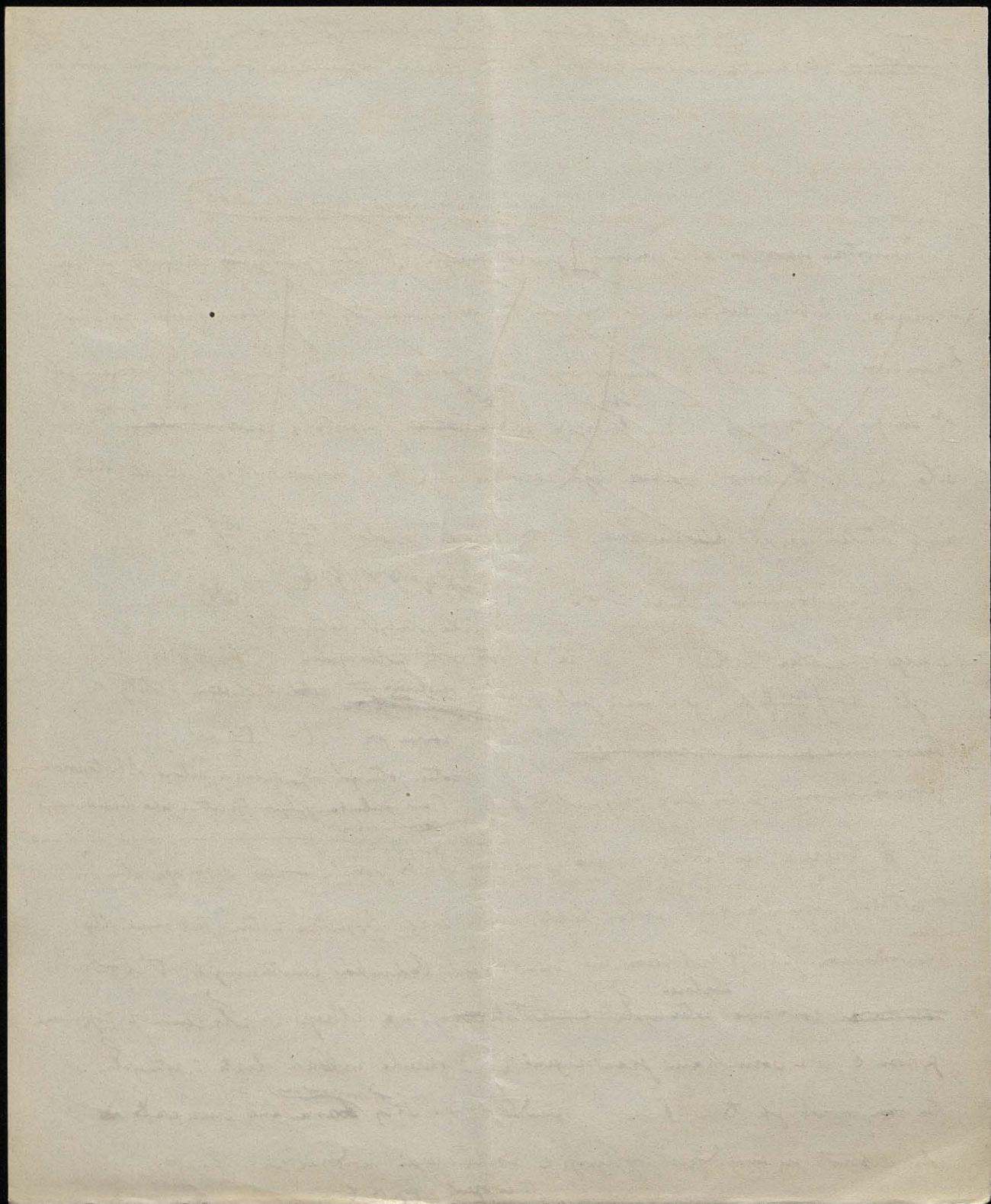
~~Wzrost~~
Trzeba zamówić, że wniosek Poynting ~~nie~~ ^{jest} powołek hospitalizacyjny ~~przebieg~~ ^{do}

ogrosz T & F mityby (dodai wine Kladnicki) ~~ktorych~~ ~~the few~~ ktorych
smikung by puz atkowanin + Fra Janina P.

[illegible]

miry tim moutam *Ogting puyje u jui*
le just to ~~sengani~~ *(noprotesti mative)* i madge u si agsto *(se tangi delthou)*
votiviani *+prominiane*





Cartas de José de Figueiredo

Rozważmy tylko energię magnetyczną

$$W_m = \int \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{A} \, d\mathbf{s} = - \int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \, \mathbf{j} \, d\mathbf{r}$$

co analogicznie jak w . . . na mocy prawa dla $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}$
i praw. Gaussa przekształcamy w

$$W_m = - \int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \, \mathbf{j} \, d\mathbf{r} + \int \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{j} \, d\mathbf{r}$$

t.j. jeżeli obliczyć energię atyco prądu

Pierwsza część wynika z faktu, że pole magnetyczne \mathbf{A} jest oddziaływaniem do nieskończoności, a druga
skutek rozkładu równania I. przekształcamy

$$W_m = \int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{j} \, d\mathbf{r} = \int \frac{\mathbf{j}_1 \cdot \mathbf{j}_2}{r} \, d\mathbf{r}_1 \, d\mathbf{r}_2$$

co w rozkładzie tensorowym składek $\mathbf{j}_1, \mathbf{j}_2 \, d\mathbf{r}_1 \, d\mathbf{r}_2 = j_{i_1} j_{i_2} \, d\mathbf{r}_1 \, d\mathbf{r}_2$

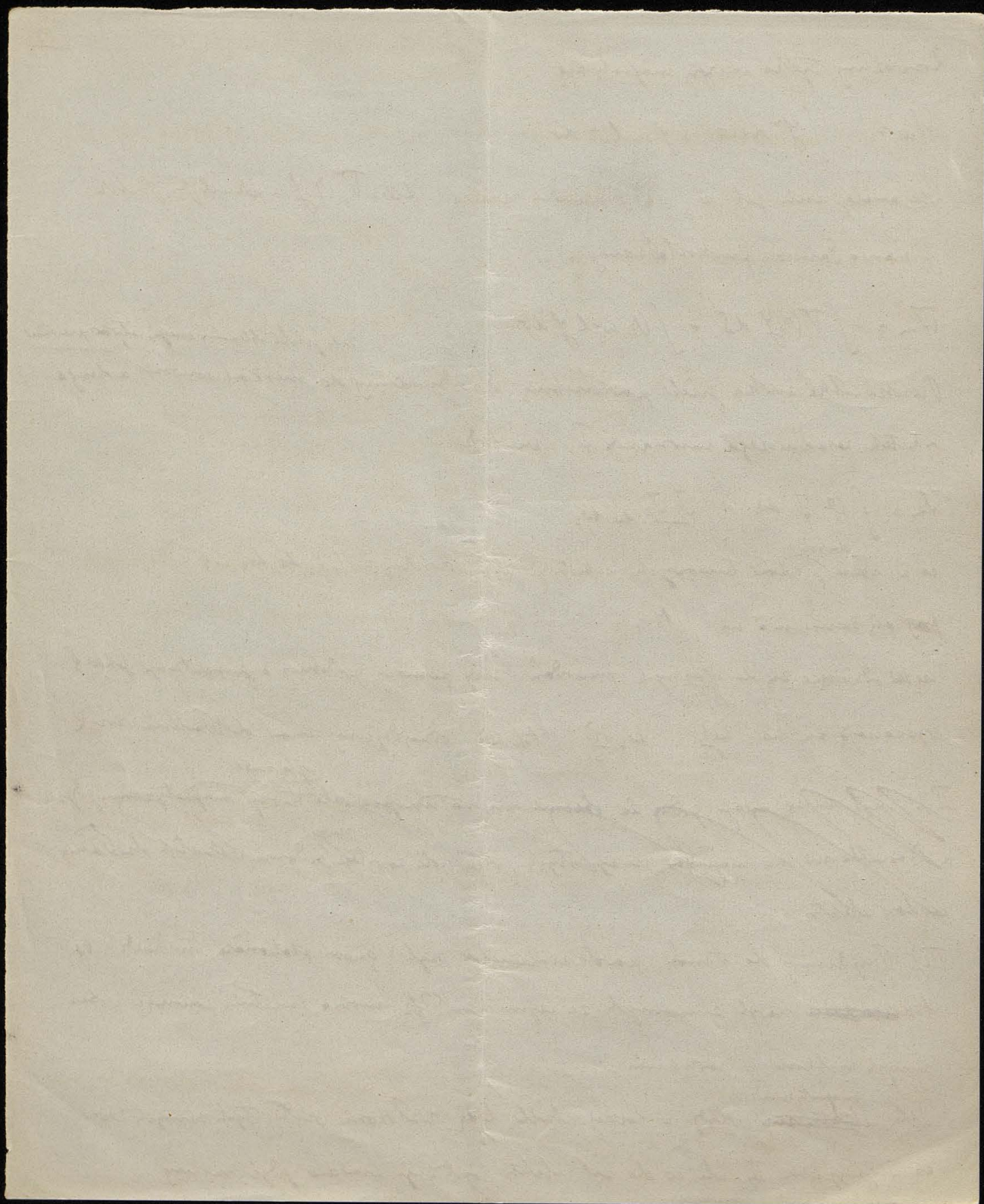
~~z~~ się zamienia na $M_{i_1 i_2}$

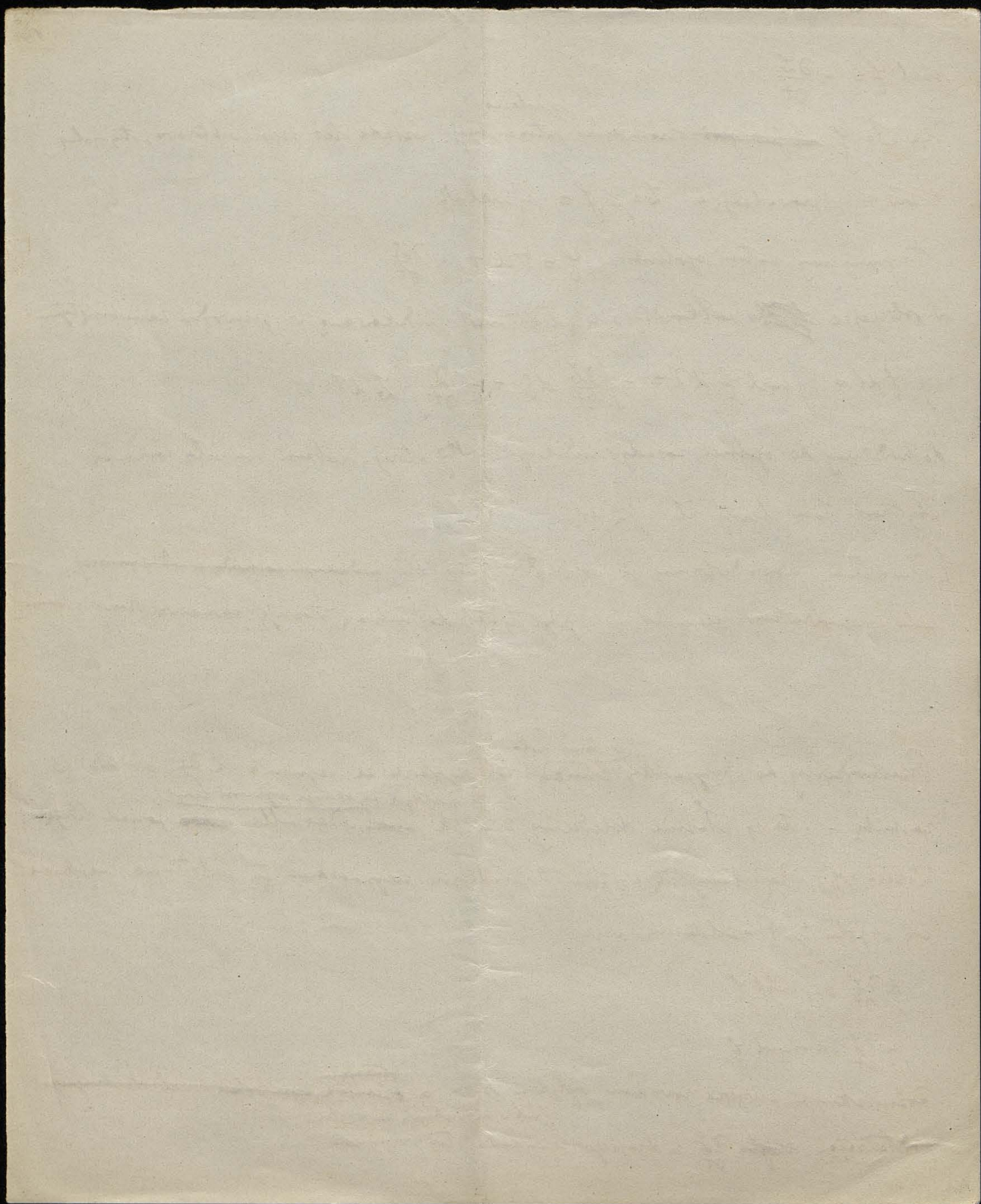
całki prowadzą się do całek po pochodzących z pomocy podobnej argumentacji jak w §
wynoszą się na $L_{i_1 i_2} \quad L_{i_2 i_1}$ tak że ostateczny wzór dla energii jest

III). ~~Juste nous avons vu que si l'énergie n'a pas de terme d'interaction magnétique, elle n'a pas de terme d'interaction électrique, et vice versa.~~
w rzeczywistości nie ma magnetyzacji w układzie, więc pole powstaje jedynie wskutek oddziaływań
pól elektrycznych.

III). Oznajdujemy do stanu pola zmiennych w czasie „quasi-stationaire” t.j.
taki ~~stan~~ pola zmiennych ze względu na $\frac{1}{c}$ można zupełnie pominiąć w obliczeniach
innych wielkości w równaniu I.

Sily ~~elektromagnetyczne~~ ^{magnetyczne} stąd w każdej chwili będą zależne od tych samych rozkładów
co w przypadku II, ale co do sił elektrycznych wystąpi zmiana gdyż mamy





$$K \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta t^2} = \text{curl } \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \mathbf{r}} = - \frac{1}{\mu} \text{curl curl } \mathcal{L} \quad \text{zgodnie z regułą (i) i wzorem dla } \text{curl } (\text{--})$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\mu} (\nabla \text{div} - \nabla^2) \mathcal{L}$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu K} \nabla^2 \mathcal{L} = c^2 \nabla^2 \mathcal{L}$$

albo na podstawie relacji
 między \mathcal{L} a \mathbf{r}

Lub wyprowadzić z równania (zauważając dla krótkości $\frac{1}{\mu K} = c^2$):

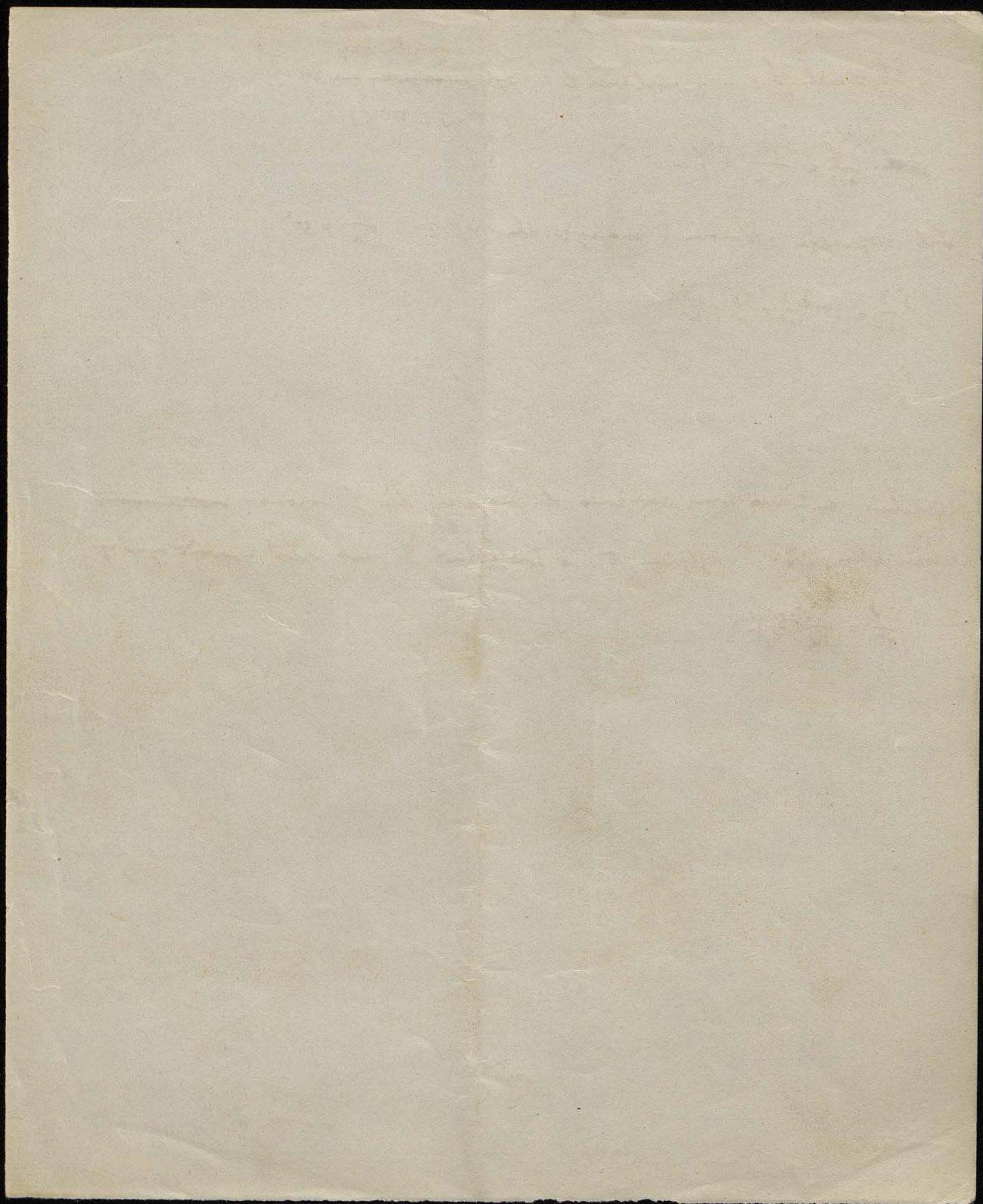
$$\frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta t^2} = c^2 \left(\frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta z^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Y}{\delta t^2} =$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Z}{\delta t^2} =$$

Zupelnie identyczna forma równania otrzymujemy dla \mathcal{L} rozpuszczonego w
 równoległym II względem t , a podterenu I (lub wprost z powodu symetrii)

$$\frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}}{\delta t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu K} \nabla^2 \mathcal{L}$$

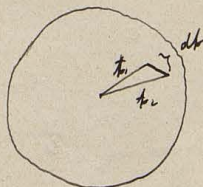
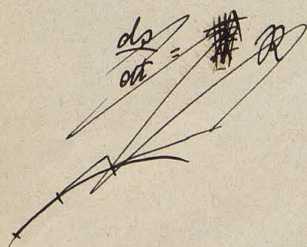


$$v = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

Vector kromer stykaj:

$$b = \frac{dv}{ds} \quad (\text{Tensor } t = 1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} = \frac{dt}{ds} \quad \text{přičemž vektor směr stykaj } \perp \text{ na } s$$



$$\text{Tensor } dt = dq$$

$$\text{Tensor } \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right) = \frac{dq}{ds} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot U(R) =$$

$$v = \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = v \frac{dr}{ds} = v \cdot t$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot t + v \frac{dt}{ds} \cdot v \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dt}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{v^2}{R} \cdot U(R)$$

Zobrazení v rovině $\frac{d}{dt}$

$$\text{ot místa v prostoru} \quad D = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

Pochopení vektorů má význam, protože to nám umožňuje vidět zobrazení
jako, že také má podobu toho v prostoru, to znamená, že také mají.

Co strągniemy zastawiamy to do funkcji skalarniej z.p. $U(x,y,z)$

$$\nabla U = i \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = - (i X + j Y + k Z) = - P$$

Współrzędne strągniętych wektorów ~~we~~ i kolumny najwyższej macierzy, oznaczają to zmienne.

Jakie zmienne?

$$dr = i dx + j dy + k dz$$

$$\int dr \cdot \nabla U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dz = dU$$

Wtedy jeżeli nie wykreślono kierunku ~~to~~ ^{do tego że} $dU=0$ to ~~to~~ ^{to} ∇U prostopadłe do wekt. Wtedy kolumny macierzy najwyższej.

Jeżeli $U =$ ~~potencjał~~ praca (energia potencjalna) to $\nabla U =$ siła =

Do wektorów trybli

$$\int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{div } \mathbf{v}$$

$$\int \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$$

~~Kip~~ ~~div~~ ~~v~~

$$\mathbf{v} = a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$$

$$\begin{matrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{matrix} = f'_i(x,y,z)$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{Kip div } \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

hydrodynamiczne uśrednianie
objętości źródła

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

mechaniczne uśrednianie:

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \nabla \psi$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \dots \quad 2 \psi$$

tożsamość z cięciwą
jeżeli $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ to
hydrodynamiczne uśrednianie
problemu woda

~~div curl~~ $\text{div } r = 3$ $\text{div curl} = 0$

23

Gravim

~~curl~~ $\nabla \times \nabla U = 0$

$\text{div } \nabla U = \nabla^2 U = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x_i^2}$

$\text{div curl } U = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{curl curl } U &= i \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right) \right\} + \dots \\ &= i \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] r - \\ &= \nabla \text{div } U - \nabla^2 U \end{aligned}$$

Colki:

$\mathcal{I}^2 =$

ds

~~$\int_{P_1}^{P_2} U dr$~~ $\int_{P_1}^{P_2} U dr = \text{calka linijowa}$

Jako wartości mieszczą się kontentu drugo:
to calka zamknięta = 0

$V = -U$

$\mathcal{I}^2 = \nabla_2 - \nabla_1 = U_1 - U_2$

$dU = i dA_1 + j dA_2 + k dA_3$

$U = U_0 + dU$

i	j	k	i	j	k
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$
r_1	r_2	r_3	r_1	r_2	r_3

$U_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[A_0 + \int_{A_0}^{\dots} \nabla \cdot U + \nabla \cdot (\text{curl } U, r) \right]$

$i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_1 r_1 + A_2 r_2 + A_3 r_3) + \left[\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right] r_2 - \left[\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right] r_3 \right)$

$= i \left[A_1 + r_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + r_2 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + r_3 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + r_3 \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) + r_2 \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) \right]$

$= i \left[A_1 + r_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + r_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + r_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right] = i [A_0 + A_1 + dA] = 2i A_1$

całka liniowa \square

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \underbrace{S [\alpha_0 + \nabla \alpha_r + \nabla \text{curl}(\alpha_r)]}_{=0} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_V S \text{curl} \alpha \nabla r dv$$

Indukcja wzdłuż linii $\alpha = \oint_V \frac{1}{2} \int_V V dv = d\oint S \alpha N$

Tak samo z α
$$I = \oint_V S \text{curl} \alpha \cdot N \underbrace{\int_V S N \text{curl} \alpha \cdot df}_{\text{całka powierzchniowa}}$$

pod powierzchnią zamkniętą $\oint_V = 0$

Indukcja Stokesa

Oznaczenia z poprzednich:

$$\oint_V a_1 dx + a_2 dy + a_3 dz = \int_V \left[\text{grad} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x} \right) + \dots \right] df$$

Oznaczenia wzdłuż linii i elementów

z równań: $\oint_V S N \alpha \cdot df = \oint_V S N \alpha \cdot df = \int_V \text{div} \alpha \cdot dv$

Jżeli nie ma źródła w α ... $\text{div} \alpha = 0$ to $\oint_V S N \alpha \cdot df = 0$ pod powierzchnią zamkniętą

N.p. jeżeli $\alpha = \text{curl} \xi$ $\oint_V S N \text{curl} \xi \cdot df = 0$

Rozkład potencjału } U funkcja jednoznaczna nie osłona
 jeśli $\nabla^2 U = U_1 - U_2$ niesłusznie o drogi: $\int \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$

$$U = \nabla U$$

$$\int \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

$$\int \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int \nabla U \cdot \nabla U \, dV = \int \nabla U \cdot \nabla U \, dV$$

przedstawione przez linie U

$\text{div } U = \nabla^2 U$ niema linii zerowych, tych [Oprócz szczególnych przypadków gdzie $\nabla^2 U = 0$]

$$U = \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^3} dV$$



$$\frac{dU}{dr} = \frac{\text{div } U}{4\pi r^3} \frac{dV}{dr} \quad \left| \quad dV = \int_0^\infty dV \right.$$

Aby mieć odpowiedni wyrażenie co do funkcji U :

Rozwiązanie jednoznaczności możemy znaleźć dane wzdłuż $\text{div } U = \nabla^2 U$

i jeżeli dane wartości U albo ∇U na powierzchni

Bo wemy że $\nabla^2 U = 0$

$\nabla^2 U = 0$ na powierzchni

gdzie $\nabla^2 U = 0$ wzdłuż

gdzie? ~~Integracja po powierzchni~~

$$\int \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

Do linii U albo przechodzą albo kończą się

minimální sprout pro minimální sprout

Jeżeli dla $\nabla^2 U = 0$

$$U = \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^3} dV + A$$

Może je dno istnieć funkcja A takim że $\nabla^2 A = 0$

jeżmożna zawsze znaleźć

dla dowolnych

jeżmożna istnieć taka funkcja A wyrażająca różnicę

W ogólnym przypadku $\nabla^2 U = f(x, y, z)$

A przynosi wartości

$$\text{stawimy } U = \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^3} dV + A \quad \text{gdzie } A = \text{funkcja różnicy punktów omawianego}$$

Jeżeli funkcja będzie zerowa wzdłuż $\nabla^2 U = f(x, y, z)$

$$\text{Dł: } \nabla^2 A = 0$$

$$-\frac{\nabla^2 u}{4\pi} = \rho$$

$$\nabla^2 \int \frac{\rho dv}{4\pi r}$$

$$\nabla^2 \int \frac{\rho dv}{r} = \text{div } \nabla \int \frac{\rho dv}{r}$$

$$= \nabla^2 \int \frac{\rho dv}{r} + \underbrace{\nabla \int \frac{\rho dv}{r}}_{=0}$$



//

$$\nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = 0$$

$$= \text{div } \nabla \int \frac{\rho dv}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \int \rho dv \quad 4\pi r^2 = -4\pi \rho$$

$$\text{można wyznaczyć} = \frac{\int \rho dv}{r}$$

$$\nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\text{bo na macie małe domoty:} \quad \text{div } \mathbf{r} = \oint \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\mathbf{f}$$

$$\text{czy } \nabla^2 \int \frac{\rho dv}{4\pi r} = -4\pi \rho = + \nabla^2 u = f(x, y, z)$$

oprac. tego jest przybliżeniem. Zwykle musi się dać znaleźć A. w tej chwili
istnieje warunki porównania. Wgł. chodzi o rozpraszanie.

Szybko straciłoby to sensu drugie to musi być, wtedy $\nabla^2 u' = f(x, y, z)$

$$\text{zatem } \nabla^2 (u - u') = 0$$

$$\text{i } \nabla(u - u') = 0 \text{ na powierzchni}$$

$$\text{zatem } u - u' = 0 \quad u = u'$$

Rozkład wiru

$$\oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega$$

ograniczone przez powierzchnię zamkniętą: $\oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} \, dV$
 prostopadłych do kierunku ruchu

Wiadomo że wtedy $\mathbf{v} = \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{L}$

i że \mathbf{v} można wyrazić jeżeli dana wartość $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v}$ a gdzie tego

mianowicie: $\mathbf{v} = \operatorname{curl} \int \frac{\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v}}{r} dV + \nabla A$

Jeżeli $\mathbf{v} = \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{L}$

$$\oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega = \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega$$

Wiadomo że \mathbf{v} całkowite oznacza jeżeli dane wyrażenie $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v}$ i wartości \mathbf{v} na powierzchni:

Mianowicie że: $\mathbf{v} = \operatorname{curl} \int \frac{\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v}}{r} dV + \nabla A$

jeżeli nie ograniczone:

~~Wtedy to jest rozkład w 3 składowe~~

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v} = \operatorname{curl}^2 \int \frac{\mathbf{v}}{r} dV = \nabla \operatorname{div} \int \frac{\mathbf{v}}{r} dV - \nabla^2 \int \frac{\mathbf{v}}{r} dV$$

wyznaczenie tego rodzaju $\mathbf{v} = \int \frac{\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v}}{r} dV$ noszący potęgę $\frac{1}{r}$ wstawiamy

Wiadomo że $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int \frac{\left(\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x} \right)}{r} dV + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int \frac{\left(\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial y} \right)}{r} dV + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int \frac{\left(\frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z} \right)}{r} dV$$

Punkt od wirów $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ ^{linia zamknięta}
 gdzie mamy strzał w palce
 jeżeli mamy funkcję skalarną ϕ

to także gdzie operacja mała $\nabla \phi$, tak otrzymujemy gdzie wektor potęgi
 więc gdzie trzeba wyjść z funkcji skalarnej. dla nie, bo = skalarne

gdzie chyba curl

~~to curl~~

$\mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{A}$

jeżeli w dane, to \mathbf{A} naturalnie jakimś białym i przez białe
 dowolne, bo stała całkowania

można dodać \mathbf{A}_0 gdzie curl $\mathbf{A}_0 = 0$ n.p. $\mathbf{A}_0 = \nabla \phi$ ponieważ
 więc ten dla \mathbf{A} dowolne wartości

najprościej wzięciu jeżeli $\text{div } \mathbf{A} = 0$
 i wartości na powierzchni

przez to warunki (\mathbf{A} białe) oznaczać bo gdy by było inne wyrażenie, to

$\mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{A}$ $\text{div } \mathbf{A} = 0$

to $0 = \text{curl } (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})$ $\text{div } (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = 0$ ($\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$) na powierzchni 0

\mathbf{A} nazywamy potencjałem wektorowym

$\text{div } \mathbf{v} = 0$

$\text{curl } \mathbf{v} = \text{curl}^2 \mathbf{A} = \nabla \text{div } \mathbf{A} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -v_1 &= \nabla^2 A_1 \\ -v_2 &= \nabla^2 A_2 \\ -v_3 &= \nabla^2 A_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int \frac{v_1}{4\pi r} dv \\ A_2 &= \int \frac{v_2}{4\pi r} dv \\ A_3 &= \int \frac{v_3}{4\pi r} dv \end{aligned}$$

W szczególności przypadek jeżeli gdzieś linie dróg $dv = i db$

$\mathbf{A} = \int \dots$

Składowe.

Ogólnie można ustalić

26

$$\vec{L} = \vec{K} + \vec{Y}$$

$$= \nabla U + \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

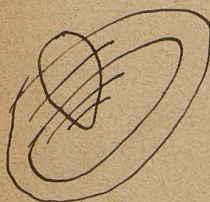
$$\text{div } \vec{L} = \nabla^2 U \quad \text{curl } \vec{L} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

$$\text{st. } \vec{U} = \nabla \int \frac{\text{div } \vec{U}}{r} dr + \text{curl} \int \frac{\text{curl } \vec{U}}{r} dr$$

to ten jest okresowa funkcja A : $\nabla^2 A = 0$ sta

całkowicie na d
Jest to całe przestrzeń nieskończona, a \vec{U} musi być skończona, stąd $A = 0$
to linie albo pętle; króćce albo zamknięte

Jest jednak pewne określenie przestrzeni gdzie nie ma ani króćców ani 0



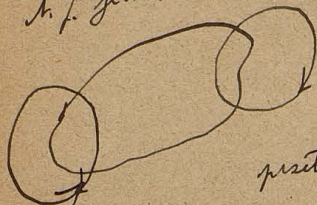
to albo A $\nabla^2 A = 0$

albo $\nabla^2 U$

albo curl f

wgł tam można \vec{U} wyrazić z \vec{A} jako $\vec{U} = \nabla A$ mimo iż w rzeczywistości jest to tylko wirtualne

Wojciech : w niektórych miejscach nie ma ani, to jest pole wirtualne można wyrazić za pomocą potęg
t.j. jedno linie wirtualne



$$\text{Wartowni krawędzi z tych ciałek} \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= \text{stosunek} = \frac{\text{długość}}{\text{długość}}$$

przebiegamy tuż nad i pod i wewnątrz

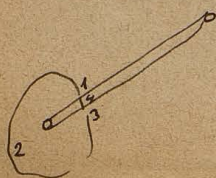
przebiegamy (doppelhelix)

$$\text{to ciałka} \quad \int_1^2 \vec{r}^2 + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{r} = 0$$

wgł jest g ciałko, h = granica

$$g \cdot h = \int_1^2 \vec{r}^2 = 2$$

mimo iż jest to jedno pole drugie $\vec{U} = \nabla W$



$$\text{curl } \vec{F} = 4\pi \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{F} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} = \int \frac{\vec{J}}{r^2} d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = \int \frac{d\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

$$S =$$

$$T =$$

$$r^2 = (y-z)^2 + (x-z)^2 \quad 27$$

$$\text{We } L = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = \int i \left(\frac{y-y}{r^3} dz - \frac{z-z}{r^3} dy \right) = \int \frac{i dz}{r^2} (\cos \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$L = \sum \frac{i}{r^2} \left| \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{y-x}{r^2} & \dots \end{matrix} \right| = \sum \frac{i}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$dL = \frac{i}{r^2} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{i}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\text{So } L = i \int \frac{\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^3} = i \int \frac{dr}{r^2} = i \int \frac{1}{r^2} dr = i \Delta \omega$$

$$\text{because } \int \frac{1}{r^2} dr = 3 \omega r = 3 \omega r^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$L = \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$

Resolva em papel

$$L = - \sum \frac{m i}{r^2} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = -i \sum \frac{m \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^2} = -i \sum \frac{m}{r^2} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{Plano de trabalho}$$

$$\text{Energia magnética em um elemento: } m i \omega = m i \int \frac{d\vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} = m i \int \frac{d\vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\sum m i \omega = \int \frac{m i \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^2} = \int \frac{m i \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\text{já que } \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} d(r^2) = r dr$$

$$= i \int \frac{m}{r^2} \cdot r dr = i \int \frac{m}{r} dr = i \int \frac{m}{r} dr$$

$$= i \int \frac{m}{r} dr = i \int \frac{m}{r} dr$$



$$g = i \int \frac{d\eta}{z} d\omega = i \int \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{1-\eta^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{1-\eta^2}) \right)^\infty$$

$$\# \quad 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \pi$$

$$\# 2\pi n. \oint = i^2 n J$$

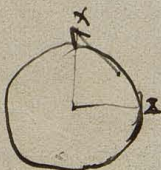
$$y = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \cdot T$$

$$g = \pi r^2 J = \pi i (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$L = -2\pi i z$$

$$M = 2\pi i x$$

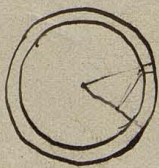
$$\sqrt{L^2 + M^2} = 2\pi i \kappa$$



$$\frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial z} = -z_n; \quad \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} = z_n.$$

zeta nă mori lzi'

$$L = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{x}} \quad M = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{z}}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2a} \frac{r \, dr \cdot \log(r^2 + 2ar \cos \varphi)}{\sqrt{2a^2 + 2ar \cos \varphi}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1$$



$$\int a \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{z(\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda} \right) \omega \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{a \omega \alpha}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{b(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda} \right) - \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a \omega \alpha}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)} 2 \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{b(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda} \right) \right] \sin \frac{b(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = 0:$$

$$= - \frac{a \lambda}{\pi \omega \beta} \sin \varphi \sin \left(\frac{b \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\cos \varphi + 2(\varphi - \beta) + 2\pi \quad \sin(\varphi - \pi\beta) = A \sin(\varphi + \varepsilon)$$

$$A^2 = 4 \frac{\sin^2 \frac{m\varphi}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$I = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{b \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda}}{\frac{b \pi \omega \beta}{\lambda}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{m \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda}}{\frac{m \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda}} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\sin m x}{m x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \quad m$$

$$\frac{m \cos m x}{m x} - \frac{m^2 \sin m x}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\tan m x = m x$$

$$m x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = - \frac{2}{3\pi}$$

$$1+x+x^2+\dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$x = re^{i\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{1-r\cos\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2}$$

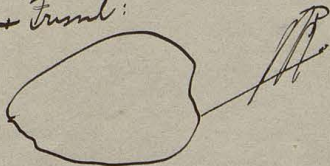
$$r \cos \varphi \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+r\cos\varphi+r^2\cos^2\varphi \\ r\cos\varphi+\dots \end{array} \right. = R \frac{1}{1-r\cos\varphi-r^2\cos^2\varphi}$$

$$\frac{1-r\cos\varphi+r^2\cos^2\varphi}{(1-r\cos\varphi)^2+r^2\sin^2\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{r\sin\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2}$$

$$\sin\varphi + r\sin(\varphi+\varphi) + \dots = \frac{\sin\varphi(1-r\cos\varphi) + r\cos\varphi\sin\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2} = \frac{\sin\varphi + r\sin(2\varphi)}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2}$$

Huygens + Fresnel:



$$f(t) = \int f\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) \cdot \frac{f(r)}{r} dS$$

$$\text{wzmaczanie } \text{wzr} f(t) = \int \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{f\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{r} \right] \cos nr - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{\partial r} \right\} dS$$

phew o wielkości strona: do I stopa

zatem 4 krótkie jasności w P

Jako punkt do porówny lub porówny z innymi

zanim tego mamy pewność ekran

w porówny II będzie się pewnie zmieniać wytyczna

Wzr minimum

Wzr oraz interferencyjny

i F.

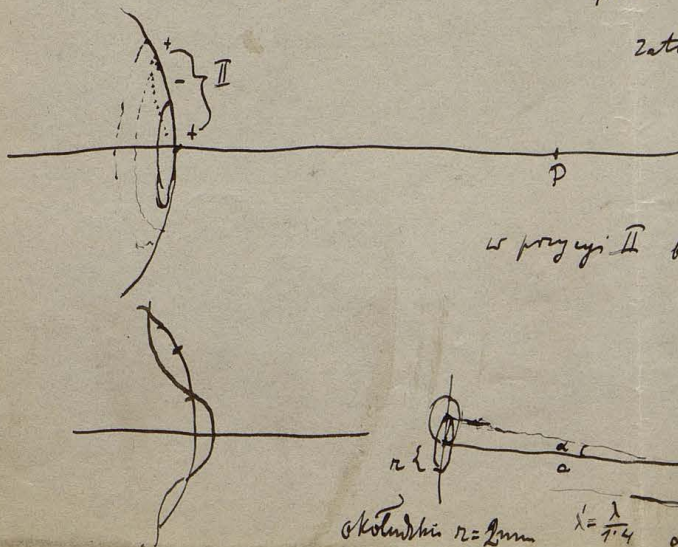
$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{D}{2} \alpha = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

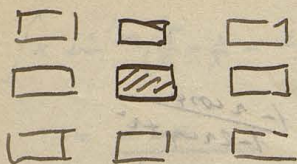
dobrodziej $\alpha = 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{D}$ Teleskop!

okólniki $n=2mm$

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$\alpha = 0.42$$





Q



$$2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\frac{\pi}{2}} a \, d\varphi \cos \varphi \cdot 2a \cos \varphi \left(\ln \left(\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} - \frac{x}{a} \right) - \frac{a \sin \varphi \cdot 2\varphi}{1} \right)$$

$$4a^2 \, d\varphi \sin \alpha.$$

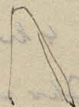
$$\cos^2 x \sin \sin x \, dx$$

$$I = \left[\int \cos^2 x \sin \sin x \, dx \right]^2 + \left[\int \cos x \cos \sin x \, dx \right]^2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\cos x \cos \sin x \, dx$$

$$\left[\int_{-1}^{+1} \left(\frac{\sin^2 z \, dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right)^2 + \left[\int_{-1}^{+1} \left(\frac{\cos^2 z \, dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right)^2 \right]$$



$$\frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0$$

Interf. poudani \perp pl.

$$z = a \sin\left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T}\right) = a \sin \phi$$

$$z = b \sin\left(\frac{y}{\lambda} + \delta\right) = b \sin(\phi + \delta) = b \sin \phi \cos \delta + b \cos \phi \sin \delta$$

$$z = \rho e^{i\phi} = a [\sin \phi + i \cos \phi]$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left[e^{i\phi} - e^{-i\phi} + i(e^{i\phi} + e^{-i\phi}) \right]$$

$$z - iy =$$

$$z^2 = \rho^2 = a^2 [\sin^2 \phi - \cos^2 \phi]$$

$$\sin^2 \phi = (\sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \delta + 2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \sin \delta \cos \delta)$$

$$\cos^2 \phi = (\cos^2 \phi \cos^2 \delta + \cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \delta - 2 \cos \phi \sin \phi \sin \delta \cos \delta)$$

$$\sin^2 \delta \cos^2 \delta$$

$$z = (a + i\alpha) \sin \phi = a \sin \phi + i \alpha \sin \phi = a \sin \phi + \alpha \cos \phi$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + \alpha^2} \sin(\phi + \epsilon)$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + \alpha^2}} = \cos \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + \alpha^2}} = \sin \epsilon$$

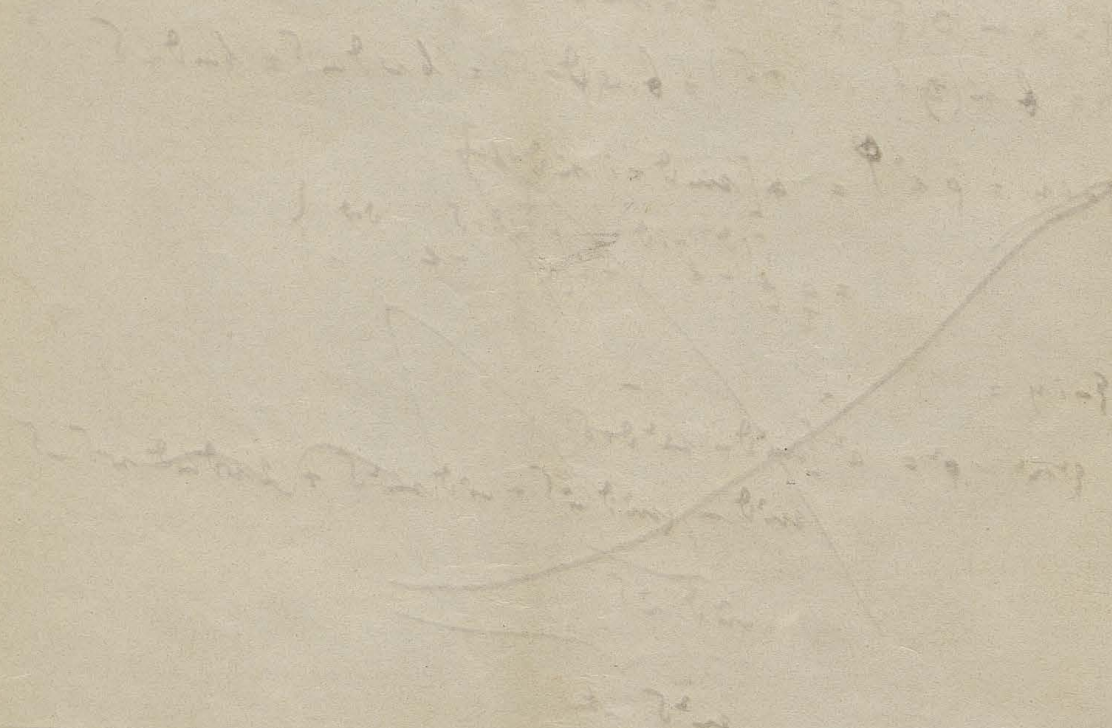
$$a = A \cos \epsilon$$

$$\alpha = A \sin \epsilon$$

$$\tan \epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{a} \quad A = \sqrt{a^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\phi + \epsilon)}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\sin \phi \cos \epsilon + \cos \phi \sin \epsilon}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\cos \epsilon + \cot \phi \sin \epsilon}{1}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\phi + \epsilon)}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\cos \epsilon + \cot \phi \sin \epsilon}{1} = \frac{i \sqrt{a^2 + \alpha^2} - a^2 \cot \phi}{a^2 + \alpha^2}$$



$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 1$
 $\int_0^2 1 dx = 2$
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 1$
 $\int_0^2 1 dx = 2$
 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 1$
 $\int_0^2 1 dx = 2$

$$\frac{z(\alpha)}{z(\alpha\beta)} = \frac{\overbrace{w^2\alpha - w^2\alpha + w^2}^{1+w^2-2w^2\alpha} - 2i w \alpha \sqrt{w^2\alpha - w^2}}{w^2\alpha + w^2\alpha - w^2}$$

$$t_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-w^2\alpha(w^2\alpha - w^2) + w^4 w^2\alpha - 2i w^2 w^2\alpha \sqrt{w^2\alpha - w^2}}{-w^2\alpha(w^2\alpha - w^2) - w^4(w^2\alpha - w^2)}$$

$$t_{\alpha\beta}^2 + \alpha^2 = \frac{(1+w^2)^2 - 4(1+w^2)w^2\alpha + 4w^4\alpha}{1-w^2} + \frac{4w^4(w^2\alpha - w^2)(1-w^2\alpha)}{1-w^2}$$

$$= (1+w^2)^2 - 4w^2\alpha - 4w^2w^2\alpha + 4w^4\alpha + 4w^2\alpha - 4w^2\alpha + 4w^2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2w^2 + w^4}{1 - w^2} = 1$$

$$t_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{t_{\alpha\beta} - t_{\beta\alpha}}{1 + t_{\alpha\beta} t_{\beta\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{\alpha}{a} - \frac{\beta}{b}}{1 + \frac{\alpha\beta}{ab}} = \frac{a\beta - \beta a}{a\beta + ab}$$

$$t_{\alpha\beta}^2 = \frac{1 - w^2}{1 + w^2} = \frac{1 - a\beta + \sqrt{(1 - a\beta)^2}}{1 + a\beta - \sqrt{(1 - a\beta)^2}}$$

$$\cos \epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{\alpha^2}}} = a$$

$$\sin \epsilon_1 = \frac{\frac{a}{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{\alpha^2}}} = \alpha$$

$\cos \epsilon = a\beta + \alpha\beta$ // with wire for

$$= \frac{w^2\alpha(1+w^2) - 2w^4\alpha - w^2}{w^2\alpha(1+w^2) - w^2}$$

with \bigcirc usually the same type
wire & wire for $= \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{n}{b} = \frac{1}{a} \{ \cos \delta = \frac{a}{b} \sin \delta \}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \sin \delta = \frac{1}{b} \sin \delta$$

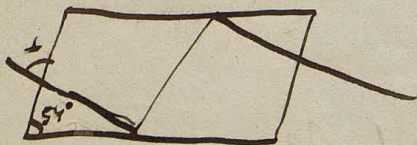
$$\frac{n^2}{b^2} - \frac{2n}{ab} \cos \delta + \frac{1}{a^2} = \sin^2 \delta$$

$$\text{let } \text{parallel } \delta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a=b$$

$$\Delta \text{ of the white } n = 1.51$$

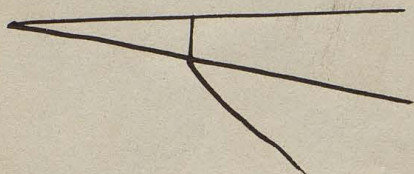
$$\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ } \mu \text{ } \alpha = 48^\circ 37'$$

$$\text{let } 54^\circ 37'$$



parallel does parallel. study original error || all 1 kinetic + dependent ^{it}

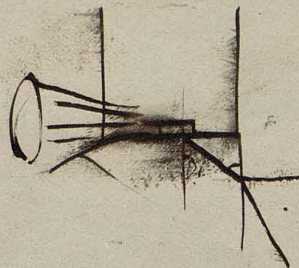
II Mla porovnanje v netle nazyjemo -



III ~~mla~~ upodanica stizanja



IV Polupr.



$$\sin \alpha_2 = n_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{n^2 \sin^2 \alpha_2}{n_0^2}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{n_0^2}{n^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{n_0}{n}}$$

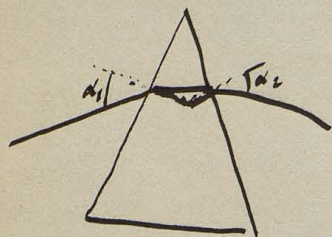
Wollaston dla svet. svetla
krytina

Primer $n = 1.51$

$\alpha^2 = 1$	$\alpha = \text{upod. upl.} =$	$2'$	$4'$	$8'$	$15'$	$30'$
$\frac{1}{n^2} =$	1	0.74	0.64	0.53	0.43	0.25

Pracownik skup. nętkę n.

Drogi metody kępię (dęchę) i interfu.



$$D = \alpha_1 - \beta_1 + \alpha_2 - \beta_2$$

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = \gamma$$

$$D = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \gamma$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha_2}{\sin \beta_2} = n$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\sin \beta_1} = n$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n \sin \alpha_2 &= n \sin (\gamma - \beta_1) \\ n \sin \beta_1 &= \frac{\sin \alpha_1}{n} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{dD}{d\alpha_1} = 0 : 1 + \frac{d\alpha_2}{d\alpha_1} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n \alpha_2 d\alpha_2 &= -n \cos (\gamma - \beta_1) d\beta_1 \\ n \cos \beta_1 d\beta_1 &= n \alpha_1 d\alpha_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \cos (\gamma - \beta_1)$$

$$n \alpha_2 \cos \beta_1 d\alpha_2 = -n \alpha_1 \cos (\gamma - \beta_1) d\alpha_1$$

$$n \alpha_2 \cos \beta_1 = n \alpha_1 \cos (\gamma - \beta_1)$$

$$\frac{d\alpha_2}{d\alpha_1} = \frac{\cos (\gamma - \beta_1)}{\cos \beta_1}$$

W tym momencie dla symetrii, -

$$D = 2\alpha - \gamma \quad \beta = \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$n \alpha_2 \sin \beta_1 = n \alpha_1 \sin \beta_2$$

$$\sin (\alpha_2 - \beta_1) = \sin (\alpha_1 - \beta_2)$$

$$\alpha_2 - \beta_1 = \alpha_1 - \beta_2$$

$$\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = \beta_1 - \beta_2$$

$$n \alpha = n \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{n \sin \frac{D + \gamma}{2}}{\sin \frac{\gamma}{2}}$$

I. Ankieta

$$X_x = \frac{1}{2} T \left[\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + L \theta \right]$$

$$X_y = T \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} T \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} + L \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + T \left[\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial z \partial x} \right]$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = T \Delta^2 \xi + T(L+1) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} = T(L+2) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} =$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = T \Delta^2 \eta$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} =$$

Integrieren

ξ/μ

$$\xi = a \cos \mu \sin \left(\frac{\pi - x \sin \mu}{a} \right)$$

$$\eta =$$

$$\theta =$$

$$\Delta^2 \xi = -\frac{\omega^2 a}{\rho} (L\mu)^2 \xi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = -(L\mu)^2 \xi \quad | \quad \theta = -a \cos \mu \sin$$

$$\cos \mu \cdot \rho a^2 = T \frac{\omega^2 a}{\rho} + T(L+1) \cos \mu \sin \mu$$

$$\sin \mu \cdot \rho a^2 = T \omega^2 a + T(L+1) \sin \mu \cos \mu$$

$$\sin \mu \cdot \rho a^2 = T \omega^2 a + T(L+1) \sin \mu \cos \mu$$

$$\sin \mu (\rho a^2) = [T + T(L+1)] \sin \mu \cos \mu = T(L+2) \sin \mu \cos \mu$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{T(L+2)}{\rho}} \quad \text{also } \omega^2 \sin \mu \cos \mu = 0$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$

$$\cos \mu \cdot T(L+2) = T \cos \mu + T(L+1) \sin \mu \cos \mu \quad \text{if } \mu = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = 1$$

$$\omega^2 = 1$$

$L = \frac{1}{1-2\mu}$
 $3\mu = 2T(L+1)\theta$
 $\theta = \frac{3\mu}{2T(L+1)} = \frac{3\mu}{2T(1-\mu)}$
 $\theta = \frac{3\mu}{2T(1-\mu)}$

$$\text{part. } a = \sqrt{\frac{1-\mu}{1-\nu}} \cdot \frac{E}{(1+\nu)\rho}$$

$$\text{part. } a = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2(1+\nu)\rho}}$$

$$T = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$D_n = E_n \frac{2 \pi \rho \omega \alpha}{\pi (\alpha + \rho)}$$

$$D_f = E_f \frac{2 \pi \rho \omega \alpha}{\pi (\alpha + \rho) \ln(\alpha - \rho)}$$

34

$$V = K_1 [E_f + R_f] \sqrt{\alpha} = K_2 D_f \sqrt{\rho} \quad \left(\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^2$$

$$\parallel R_f = 0 \quad \alpha + \rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sqrt{\alpha} = \pi$$

let polarsa yz. supitun (Drester)

$$X = a \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) \quad X_w = a' \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$X_1 = a_1 \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v_2} \right) \cdot e^{-\mu x}$$

$$Y = a \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) \quad Y_w = a' \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} + \delta \right)$$

$$Y_1 = a_1 \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) \cdot e^{-\mu x} \quad Y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{a \alpha}{\mu v} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$N = -\frac{a}{\mu v} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$N_w = +\frac{a'}{\mu v} \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} = \frac{a_1 \alpha}{v_2} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\mu x} - a_1 \mu \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\mu x} \quad N_2 = 0$$

$$N_1 = -\frac{a_1}{\mu v_2} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\mu x} + a_1 \mu \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\mu x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a \left[\sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) - \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) \right] \\ &= 2 \cos \alpha t \sin \frac{x}{v} \\ & \text{used trigonometric} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a \left[\sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) + \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) \right] \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha t \cos \frac{x}{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$a + a' = 0$$

$$-a + a' = 0$$

prato (mathe solution $\parallel Y$) obtemos equação

$\parallel Z$ proporcional equação

$$a \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) + a' \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} + \delta \right) = 0$$

então

$$a \sin \frac{x}{v} = \pm a' \sin \left(\frac{x}{v} + \delta \right) \quad x=0$$

$$a \sin \frac{x}{v} = a' \sin \left(\frac{x}{v} + \delta \right) \quad x=0$$

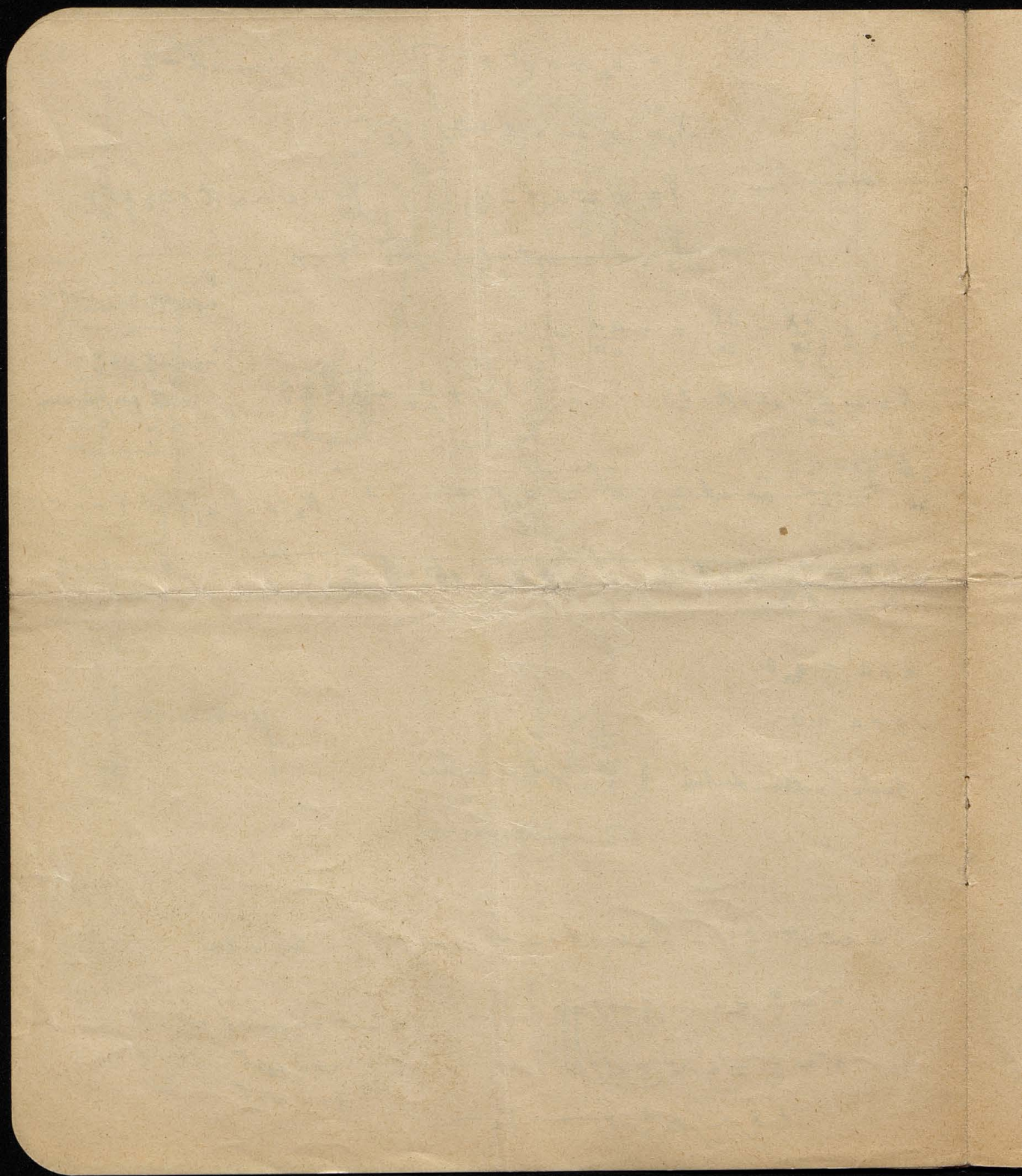
$$a \sin \alpha t + a' \sin \alpha t + \delta = 0$$

$$a \pm a' \cos \delta$$

$$0 = a' \sin \alpha \delta$$

$\delta = 0$

$$t_1 \frac{x}{v} = t_2 \left(\frac{x}{v} + \delta \right) \quad \delta = 0$$



$$T = \frac{K}{\partial z} (X^2 + v_{\text{min}})$$

$$V = \frac{\mu}{\partial z} (L^2 + m v_{\text{min}})$$

36

$$X = \frac{dF}{dt} \sim \dots$$

$$\mu L = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial z}$$

$$\int dt dx (\delta T - \delta V) = 0 =$$

$$\int dt dx dy dz \left[K \left(\cancel{X} \frac{d\delta F}{dt} + \dots \right) - L \left(\frac{d\delta H}{dy} - \dots \right) - \dots \right] = 0$$

$$= \int \dots \delta F \left[K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right] + \dots = 0$$

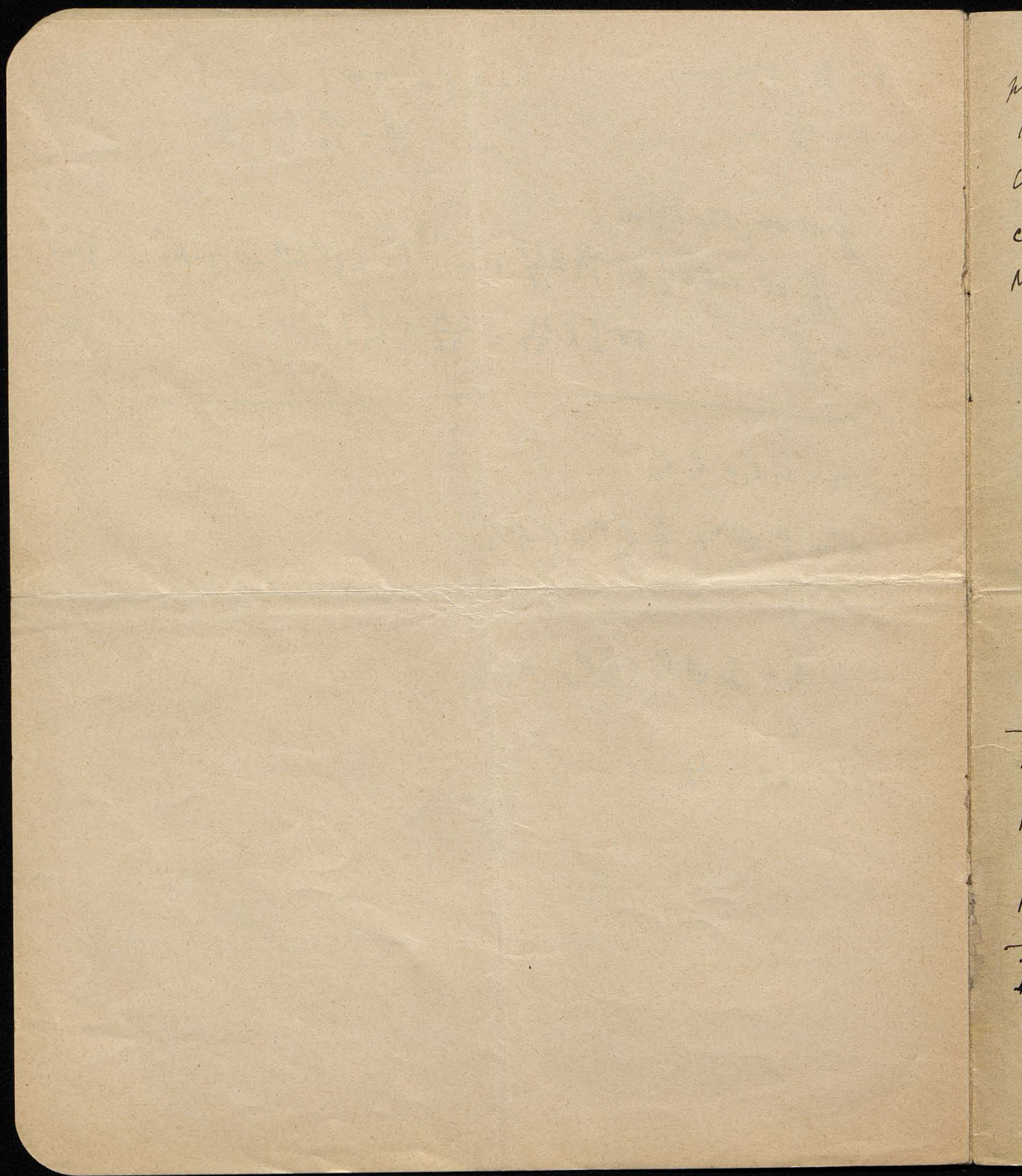
$$v_i = a_i l'_1 + b_i l'_2$$

$$T = \frac{A}{c} l_1'^2 + \frac{D}{c} l_2'^2 + C l'_1 l'_2$$

$$L_1 = \frac{d}{dt} (A l'_1 + C l'_2) + h_1$$

$$L_2 =$$

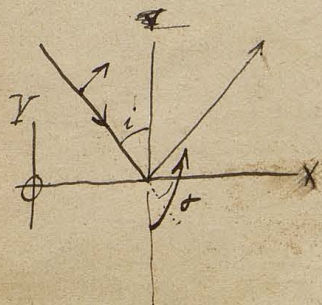
$$K = - \frac{\partial T}{\partial h}$$



	n_0	\sqrt{K}
pressure	1.000 294	1.000 295
H ₂	138	132
CO ₂	449	473
CO	346	345
NO	503	497

	n_0	\sqrt{K}
C ₆ H ₆	1.482	1.48
H ₂ O	1.33	9.0
alk.	1.34	5.7

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$



$$Y = b \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i + y \sin j}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = b \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i + y \sin j}{v} \right)$$

$$X = a \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$b = A \sin i$$

$$a = A \sin i$$

$$Z = c \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$X = E_p \cos i \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i - y \sin j}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = E_p \sin i \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$Z = E_n \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$L = -E_n \frac{\cos i}{\mu v} \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$M = -E_n \frac{\sin i}{\mu v} \sin \alpha$$

$$N = \frac{E_p}{\mu v}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = -E_n \alpha \frac{\sin i}{v} \sin \alpha$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -E_n \alpha \frac{\sin j}{v} \sin \alpha$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = E_p \alpha \frac{\sin i}{v} \sin \alpha$$

$$X_n = E_p \cos i \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i - y \sin j}{v} \right)$$

$$Y_n =$$

$$Z_n =$$

$$X_d = E_p \cos i \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i - y \sin j}{v} \right)$$

$$X_1 = X + X_2 = X_2 = X_d$$

$$[k_1 Y_1 = k_1 (X + Y_2) = k_1 X_d]$$

$$k_2 Z_1 = k_2 [Z + Z_2] = k_2 [Z_d + Z_2]$$

$$X: (E_p + R_p) \omega \alpha = D_p \omega \rho$$

$$\cancel{k_1 (E_p + R_p) \omega \alpha = k_1 D_p \omega \rho}$$

$$Z: k_1 (E_n + R_n) = k_2 D_n$$

$$\cancel{k_1 (E_n + R_n) \cos \alpha = k_2 D_p \cdot \omega \rho}$$

$$(E_n + R_n) \frac{\omega \rho}{\omega \alpha} = (E_n - R_n) \frac{\omega \alpha}{\omega \alpha}$$

$$E_n (\omega \rho \alpha - \omega \alpha \rho) = -R_n (\omega \rho \alpha + \omega \alpha \rho)$$

$$E_n (2(\rho - \alpha)) = R_n \omega (\rho + \alpha)$$

$$R_n = \cancel{E_n \frac{2(\rho - \alpha)}{\omega (\rho + \alpha)}} \quad E_n \frac{\omega (\rho - \alpha)}{\omega (\rho + \alpha)}$$

$$(E_p + R_p) \frac{\omega \rho}{\omega \alpha} = (E_p - R_p) \frac{\omega \alpha}{\omega \rho}$$

$$E_p (\omega \rho \rho - \omega \alpha \alpha) = -R_p (\omega \rho \rho + \omega \alpha \alpha) \quad \parallel \quad R_p = E_p \frac{\omega (2\alpha - \omega \rho)}{\omega (2\rho + \omega \alpha)}$$

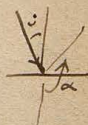
$$R_p = E_p \frac{\omega (2\alpha - \omega \rho)}{\omega (2\rho + \omega \alpha)} = E_p \frac{2\omega (\alpha + \rho) \omega (\alpha - \rho)}{2\omega (\alpha + \rho) \omega (\alpha - \rho)} = \frac{E_p (\alpha - \rho)}{\alpha + \rho}$$

$$\frac{\omega (\alpha - \rho)}{\alpha + \rho} + \frac{\omega (\alpha - \rho)}{\alpha + \rho} = \frac{\omega (\alpha - \rho)}{\alpha + \rho} + \frac{\omega (\alpha - \rho)}{\alpha + \rho} = \frac{2\omega (\alpha - \rho)}{\alpha + \rho}$$

y20

$$\frac{x \sin \alpha}{v_1} = \frac{x \sin \alpha}{v_1} = \frac{x \sin \rho}{v_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \rho} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$



$$\sin i = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin r = -\sin \alpha$$

$$L: (E_n - R_n) \frac{\omega \alpha}{v_1} = \frac{D_n \omega \rho}{v_2}$$

$$N: (E_p + R_p) \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{D_p}{v_2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (E_n - R_n) \frac{\omega \alpha}{\omega \alpha} = D_n \frac{\omega \rho}{\omega \rho} \\ (E_p + R_p) \frac{1}{\omega \alpha} = \frac{D_p}{\omega \rho} \end{array} \right.$$

after simplification

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 X = \frac{E_p}{R_p} \cos \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i + y \cos i}{v} \right) & L = \\
 Y = E_p \sin i \cos \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i + y \cos i}{v} \right) & M = \\
 Z = E_n \cos \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i + y \cos i}{v} \right) & N = \\
 X_n = R_p & X_d = D_p -
 \end{array}$$

$$y=0: \quad \cancel{X + X_2 = X_d}$$

$$X + X_2 = X_d \quad L$$

$$Y + Y_2 = Y_d$$

$$(E_p - R_p) \cos i = D_p \cos \beta$$

$$E_n + R_n = D_n$$

$$(E_n - R_n) \sqrt{K_1} \cos i = D_n \sqrt{K_2} \cos \beta$$

$$(E_p + R_p) \sqrt{K_1} = D_p \sqrt{K_2}$$

$$2 E_n = D_n \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{K_2}}{\sqrt{K_1}} \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$E_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{K_1} \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{K_2} \cos \beta} - 1 \right) = R_n$$

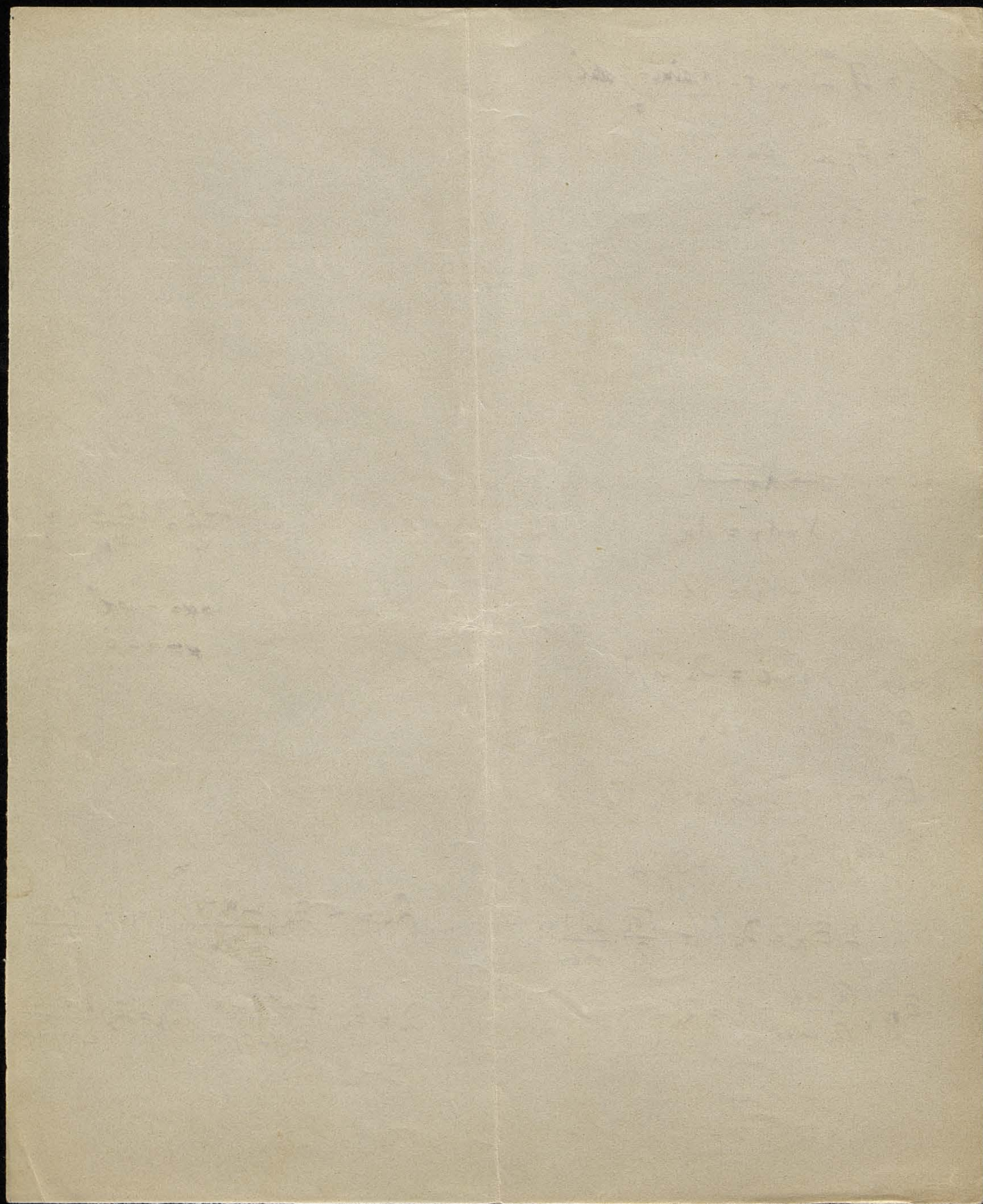
$$\frac{\sin i}{v_1} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{v_p} = \frac{\sin \beta}{v_2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\cos \beta$$

$$\beta = \pi - i$$

$$R_n = -E_n \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad \left| \quad R_p = E_p \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \right.$$

$$D_n = E_n \frac{2 \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad D_p = E_p \frac{2 \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$



$$e^{i\alpha} + m e^{i(\alpha-\varepsilon)} + m^2 e^{i(\alpha+2\varepsilon)} + \dots = A e^{i(\alpha-\mu)}$$

$$1 + m \cos \varepsilon + m^2 \cos 2\varepsilon + \dots = A \cos \mu \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m\varepsilon \\ \cos \end{array} \right.$$

$$m \sin \varepsilon + m^2 \sin 2\varepsilon + \dots = A \sin \mu \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m\varepsilon \\ \sin \end{array} \right.$$

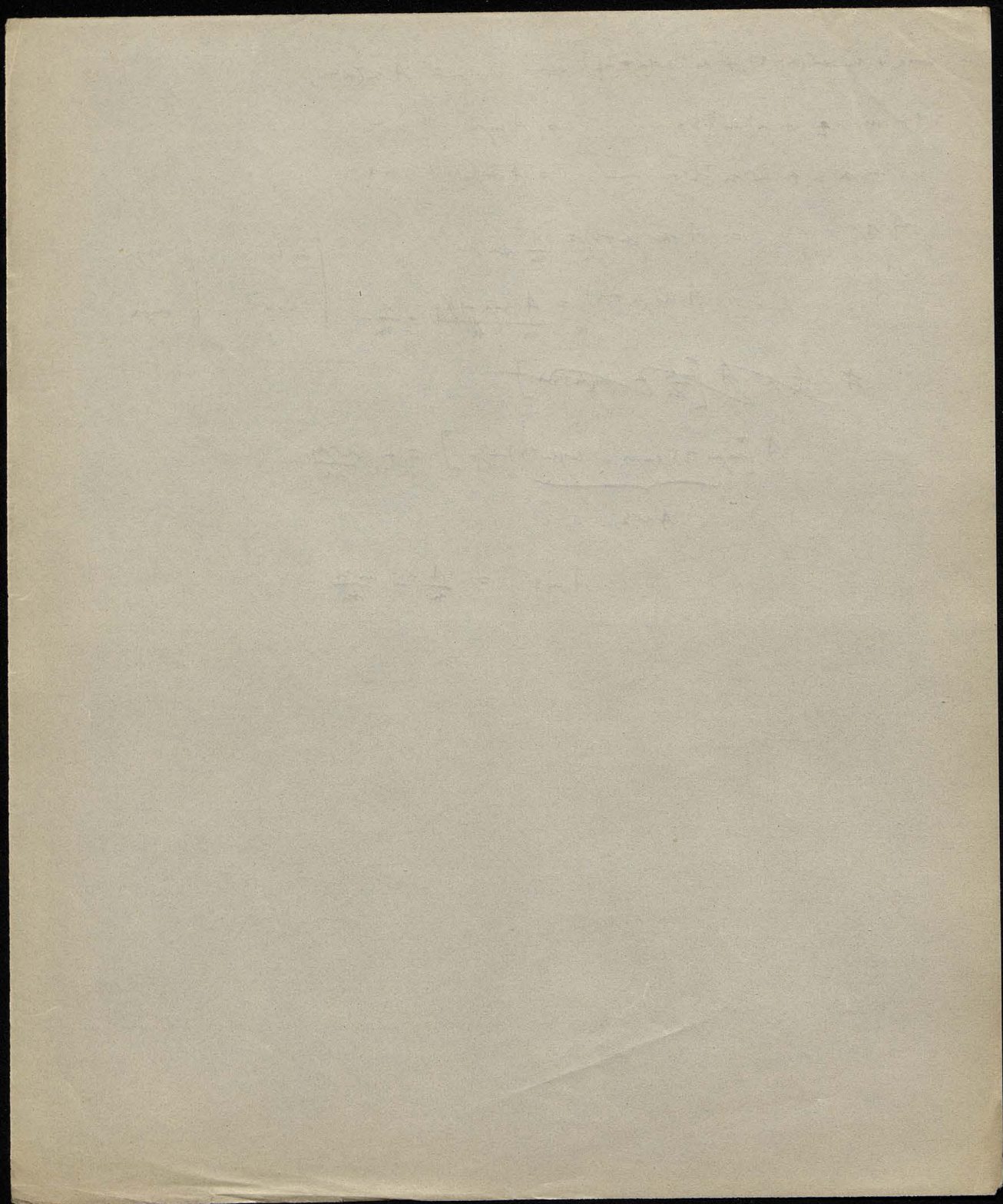
$$A e^{i\mu} = A e^{i(\mu+\varepsilon)} = \frac{A}{m} e^{i\mu} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \mu \\ \sin \mu \end{array} \right.$$

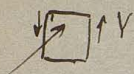
$$A \cos(\mu+\varepsilon) = \frac{A \cos \mu}{m} - \frac{1}{m} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \mu \\ \sin \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\# \frac{1}{m} \cdot A \left[\frac{\cos \mu}{m} - \cos(\mu+\varepsilon) \right]$$

$$A \underbrace{[\cos(\mu+\varepsilon) \cos \mu - \cos(\mu+\varepsilon) \sin \mu]}_{A \sin \varepsilon} = - \frac{\sin \mu}{m}$$

$$A \cos \varepsilon = \frac{A}{m} - \frac{\cos \mu}{m}$$





$$(Y' - Y) \Delta y + (X - X') \Delta x = -\Delta x \Delta y \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}$$

40

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

$$\int (\mathcal{E} d\phi) = \iint \cancel{d\phi} d\phi (n \text{ and } \mathcal{L}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint d\phi (n \mathcal{L})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} = - \quad \nabla \mathcal{A} = -4\pi v$$

$$\text{and } \int \frac{a}{z} dz = i$$

$$\text{and } A \mathcal{L} = A \text{ and } \mathcal{L} + V(\nabla A \cdot \mathcal{L})$$

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

Zanim rozważamy systemat. tegoż Maxw.: trzeba pamiętać, że tegoż rachunek widać
Tylko rozważać jego i

Skalarne (Durogylone) } Wilkoni
Kernkern

Kierulff

Mass, Energy, crys, temperat; potentia,
produkci, prazop, site much, elektr, magn.

2

Liebe

~~Widdowson~~

Kreuznach

Wise jesti jednoster orego wektora znaczymy przez α , to indeks a tył jednoster

orig by Tor Kar (Tutor
Knoor

Následně také vektory na \mathbb{H} dává

$$u + v = (a_1 + b_1)i + (a_2 + b_2)j + (a_3 + b_3)k$$

Ilustrujme $a \cdot b$

Ilustrujme skalární: $S(u, v) = a \cdot b \cos(\angle ab)$

v speciálním případě jisti u, v mají tu samou křivku:

$$S(u, v) = ab = \cancel{a \cdot b \cos(\angle ab)} = ab$$

$$S(i, i) = 1 = S(k, k) = S(j, j) \quad (\text{pro kvaterniony } = -1)$$

$$S(i, k) = S(i, j) = S(k, j) = 0$$

Nic divného, že tento ilustrovat můžeme být rovnou 0, nímto je žádná z osmíček
má jest 0 to je sice rovninný co jiného pod ilustrovat.

Ilustrujme vektorové $\nabla(u, v) = a \cdot b \sin(\angle ab)$.

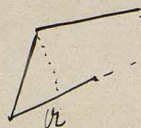
$$\begin{aligned} S(u, v) &= S(a_1i + \dots + a_3k)(b_1i + \dots + b_3k) \\ &= a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3 = |ab| \cos(\angle ab) \\ &= ab[\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \gamma \cos \delta + \cos \epsilon \cos \zeta] = \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

$$S(u, v) = S(v, u) \quad \text{vlastní definice}$$

$$S(u, (v + w)) = S(u, v) + S(u, w)$$

(komutativ.)

to



$$= a \cdot S(u, (v + w)) = ab \cos \alpha + ac \cos \epsilon$$

distributiv. rozdělujeme

Wykres:

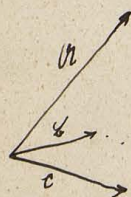
Cała stała drączy się z prędkością składową u

Wykres jakiegokolwiek punktu $v = v_0 + V \sin \alpha$

Całkowita prędkość v $\frac{v}{u} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$
 Całkowita prędkość $V \sin \alpha$

$\int u V \sin \alpha$

= dla objętości elementarnej



wyznaczenie: $\int (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ 0_1 & 0_2 & 0_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \int u V \sin \alpha = \int u V \sin \alpha$$

$$= - \int u V \sin \alpha = \dots$$

Całkowita prędkość

$$\sum \delta p \, db = 0$$

$$db = db_0 + V$$

$$dno = dno_0 + V db \cdot r$$

$$\sum_{dno} \delta p + \sum \delta p V db r = 0$$

$$= \sum \delta p V db r$$

$$= \delta p \sum V db r$$

$$\text{niezależnie od } dno \text{ i } db \text{ zatem } \sum p = 0 \quad \sum V r p = 0$$

O innych sprzecznych, stosach do. nie będziemy mówić.

$$\frac{d}{dt}$$

$$v = i v_1 + j v_2 + k v_3$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int u V \sin \alpha = \frac{\int (u + du)(V + dV) - \int u V \sin \alpha}{dt} = \int u \frac{dV}{dt} + \int V \frac{du}{dt} \sin \alpha$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{\nabla \cos \theta}{r} dS =$$

$$= \int \frac{A \cos \alpha + B \sin \alpha + C \cos \alpha}{r} dS$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right) dv + \iint A \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \dots \\ &= \iint \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{A}{r} \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint \nabla S \cdot H dv = \iint H \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} dS - \iint \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} - \dots$$



moment magnety elementarny ~~polu~~ $ml = I dv$

można zatem włączyć do potęgi te wina L, J które „pokręcają”
magnetyczną” t.j. i kształt namagnesowania

W rzeczywistości dla ciał ferromagnetycznych μ zmienia się $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \xi$

ale opisać tego Hysteris

(podobnie jak dielektryk Nachodskij opisywano dielektrykami)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \frac{1}{2} \mu \frac{d\mathbf{f}}{dt} = \int \text{curl } \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$$

dla systemu nieskończonego

44

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int [L \cos \alpha + M \sin \alpha, \dots] = \int \left(\frac{\partial \dots}{\partial t} \right) \cos \alpha$$

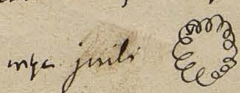
$$= \int (X dx + Y dy + Z dz)$$

$$= \int \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

dotyczy linii indukcyjnych

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mu \mathbf{B}) = + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$

$\mathbf{f} = \text{curl } \mathbf{A}$ } ten wygoda na μ



to \mathbf{f} mierzone jest jako siła natężenia i \mathbf{B}

zatem przed i wyprawy pium in duktory taki, wprawy przegryz to μ

Składowe tej wyprawy ielazne jedno jest chodzą o przekroczenie in duktory inpr
operaty in duktoryne (regulatr = wzmocnienie ielaza)

transformator, dynamo

Zobaczmy później in to sam wazne przybliżeniu jeli zmiana stowa in 12)
następnie składowe wchodzą.

Wzrost dla przewodników zwrócić się do samej ich wstęgi tworzy dany wy

Przed nielazem kąt

$$\begin{aligned} -K \frac{dX}{dt} &= \frac{\partial M}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right. & \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \\ -K \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} & &= \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -K \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} & &= \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$-K \mu \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

= 0

A linie styg i obliczenia tak jak dla prądu stojącego
 curl \mathbf{f} wzdłuż i z tego powodu jest to \mathbf{f} , ponieważ \mathbf{f} $\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t}$
 (mimo statystyki ielazne) ponieważ \mathbf{f} w systemie ielaznym ma wartość $(3 \cdot 10^{10})$

$$\kappa \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \text{curl } \varphi \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right. \quad \mu \kappa \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\text{curl}^2 \varphi = \nabla^2 \varphi$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\text{curl } \varphi \quad \cdot \text{curl}$$

Tak samo: $\mu \kappa \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 \varphi$

~~$$X = f(x, y, z - ct, y - ct, z - ct)$$~~

Te same rovnice co: dynamo

už správně

~~$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$$~~

N. p. $V = Z = X, Y, Z = f(x)$

~~$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \text{etc.}$$~~

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \kappa}}$$

~~$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial t^2} = \dots$$~~

podmínka fct. $V = Z = 0$ ~~$M = 0$~~ $L = 0$ M, N fct. (y, z)

~~$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$~~

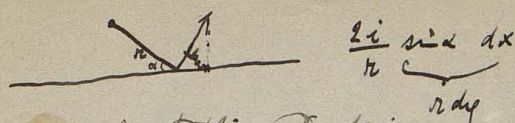
~~$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial y}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}$$~~

$$X = f(x \pm at)$$

$$Y = g(y \pm at)$$



Johs findant folie $\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$



Faktor.

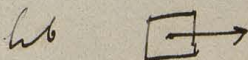
$$K \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + \lambda (X - Y) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}$$

...



Myra

$$3 H_{\frac{1}{2}} + 5 N_{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$\int F dx = \int \left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{25}{2} \right) dx$$

$$L = \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$



$$M(\theta, \theta_1) - M(\theta, \theta'_1)$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial M}{\partial \theta} + \underbrace{(\theta - \theta') \frac{\partial M}{\partial \theta}}_{\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} \theta}$$



$$\frac{2+\beta}{2} + \frac{\beta-2}{2} = \beta$$

$$c \left(1 + 2 \frac{K-1}{K+2} \right) \ln \theta = c \frac{3K+1}{K+2} \ln \theta$$

$$2 \pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \pi a^2 \cdot c \frac{3K+1}{K+2}$$

$$u + u + u \sim \equiv m u$$

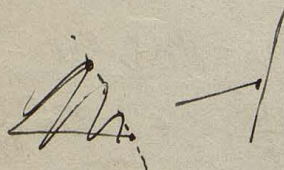
$$u \equiv U u \cdot T u$$

$$\begin{cases} u \equiv b & U u \equiv U b \\ & T u \equiv T b \end{cases}$$

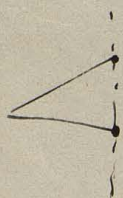
$$m = \text{Quasi punkt}$$

$$-(-u) = u$$

$$u + (-b) = u - b \quad \text{Defin. Leth.}$$



$$\rho \equiv u + x b$$



$$\rho \equiv u + x(u - b) \equiv u(1+x) - bx$$

$$\rho \equiv \varphi(x) u + \psi(x) b \quad \text{Kurve}$$

$$\rho \equiv \varphi(x) u + \psi(x) b + \chi(x) c \quad \text{Kurve punktimma}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

gleich x- und
majorante & minorante
Complexraum vector:
 $c = x a + y b$

$$\rho \equiv x u + \frac{x^2}{2} b \quad \text{Parab.$$

$$\rho \equiv x u + \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot b \quad \text{Ellips.}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial K X}{\partial x} + \dots \right) = -4\pi \lambda \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \dots \rightarrow \text{just } \lambda = 0$$

just. shown per this

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint \rho \omega = \oint (X \omega \wedge t -) ds$$

$$x (u + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi) = v$$



W

$$v = x_1 v_1 + y_1 v_2 + c y$$

$$= x_1 (u + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi) + z (\alpha u + \beta b) + c y$$

$$= x (u + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi)$$

$$x_1 + \alpha z = x$$

$$x_1 + \beta z = x \sin \varphi$$

$$y = x \cos \varphi$$

$$x_1 (\beta - \alpha) = x (\beta - \alpha \sin \varphi)$$

$$(x_1 + \beta z)^2 + y^2 = x^2 = (x_1 + \alpha z)^2$$

$$y = \frac{x_1 (\beta - \alpha)}{\beta - \alpha \sin \varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$v = \frac{x_1 (\beta - \alpha)}{\beta - \alpha \sin \varphi} (u + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi)$$

$$a = b + c \quad 2071$$

$$b = c \quad 3 \text{ b2c it's impossible}$$

$$v = x \cdot n + y \cdot b = \text{План } y \text{ по } n$$

$$v = c + x \cdot a + y \cdot b \text{ план } y$$

Получим план точки n.b.:

$$v = n + x(b-n) + y(c-n) = n(1-x-y) + b \cdot x + c \cdot y$$

$$v = a \cdot \varphi(x) + b \cdot \varphi(y) \quad \text{кривые}$$

$$+ c \cdot y \quad \text{поворотная ось (опора)}$$

Получим эллипс

$$v = a \cdot \cosh x + b \cdot \cosh y$$

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}$$

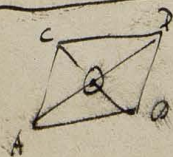
$$\cosh x - \cosh y = 1$$

дифференциал

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - y^2 = 1$$

$$v = A(i \cos x + j \sin x) + kx \quad \text{по } x$$

$$- kx \quad \text{по } y$$

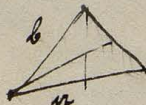


$$OA - OB = OC - OD$$

$$OA + OD = OB + OC$$

$$OA = -OD$$

$$OB = -OC$$



$$1). v = x \left[a + \frac{1}{2}(b-n) \right] = x \frac{n+b}{2}$$

$$2). v = b + y \left(\frac{a}{2} - b \right) = y \frac{a}{2} + (b-y)b$$

$$3). v = n + 2 \left(\frac{b}{2} - n \right) = (1-2)n + \frac{b}{2} \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ \frac{x}{2} = 1 - y \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} = y$$

Rechts Links System

47

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$a = i, e, + \dots$$

$$b =$$

$$a + b = i \cdot (a, b) =$$

$$a_1, x_1 + \dots =$$

ellipsen, Linien



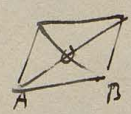
stetig

$$x = F(x, y)$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy$$

stetig für die p.w.

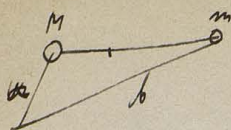


$$(T Vol)^2 = (ab \cdot ab)^2 = (ab - ab)^2$$

$$ns^{ab} = (a_1 a_2 - a_2 a_1)^2$$

$$= a_1^2 (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = a_1^2 - (ab)^2$$

$$= (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2) (b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) - (a \cdot b)^2$$



finden man $r = \frac{M a + m b}{M + m}$

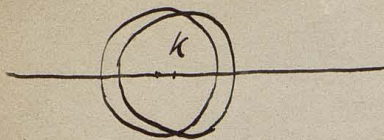
oder die wir

$$r = \frac{\sum m_i r_i}{\sum m_i}$$

$$r = r + x b + y c \quad \text{Platz}$$

$$r = \cancel{r + x b}$$

$$r = \varphi(x, y) a + \psi(x, y) b + \chi(x, y) c \quad \text{polynom}$$



$$U_e = cx + \alpha \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} = cx + \frac{\alpha x}{r^3} = c(r + \frac{\alpha}{r^2}) \cos \theta$$

$$U_i = \beta x = \beta r \cos \theta$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=a} = -c \left(a + \frac{\alpha}{a^2} \right) \sin \theta$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=a} = -\beta a \sin \theta$$

$$c \left(a + \frac{\alpha}{a^2} \right) = \beta a$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = c \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha}{a^3} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = \beta \cos \theta$$

$$K \beta = c \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha}{a^3} \right)$$

$$K \left(a + \frac{\alpha}{a^2} \right) K = a \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha}{a^3} \right)$$

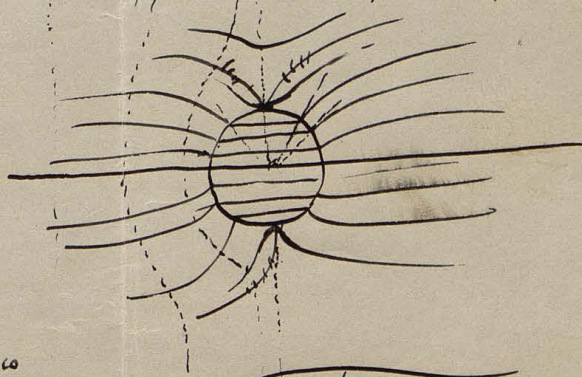
$$a(K-1) = -\frac{\alpha}{a^2}(K+2)$$

$$\alpha = -a^3 \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{3}{K+2}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_e = cx \left[1 - \frac{a^3}{r^3} \frac{K-1}{K+2} \right] \\ U_i = \frac{3}{K+2} x \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = c \left[1 - \frac{K-1}{K+2} \right] = \frac{2K}{K+2} c + \frac{3}{K+2}$$



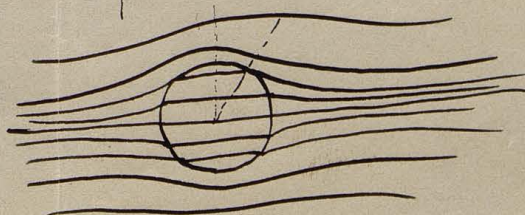
$K > 1$

Juhtu $K = \infty$: talle sama jrk pinnale

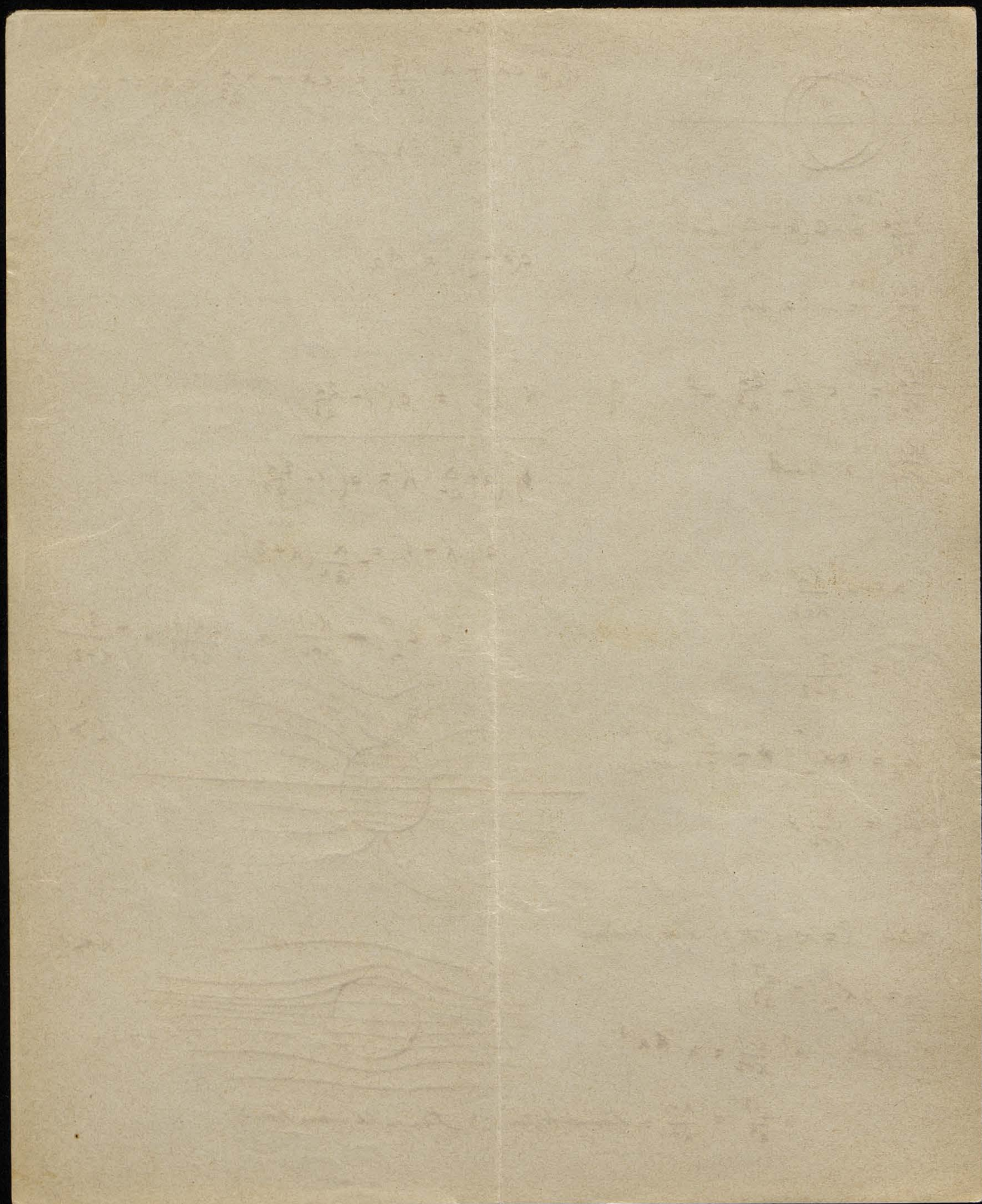
$$U_e = cx \left[1 - \frac{a^3}{r^3} \right]$$

mis juhtu $a^3 \frac{K-1}{K+2} = n a^3$

$$n \frac{a^3}{a^3} = \frac{K-1}{K+2} = \text{stroomkõrgetus} \text{ juhtlõuna - Clausiusi Kooruti}$$



$K < 1$



Kap. Kule



$$K_1 \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r} = K_2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r}$$

$$K_1 \frac{q}{4\pi a^2} = K_2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r} = \frac{q}{K_2 a^2}$$

$$\int_0^a 4\pi r^2 dr \left[K_1 \frac{q}{4\pi K_1 r^2} + K_2 \frac{q}{4\pi K_2 r^2} \right] = \int_0^a 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$\frac{q}{K_1 a^2} = \frac{q}{K_2 a^2} \left[\frac{1}{K_1} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) + \frac{1}{K_2} \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right) \right]$$

$$dW = P$$

$$\frac{q_1}{4\pi r_1} \cdot 4\pi r_1^2 \cdot \frac{q}{4\pi K_1 r_1^2} \left(\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{1}{K_2} \right) = \frac{4\pi r_0^2}{4\pi r_0}$$

Kondensator



Jeżeli się go nie dotyczy a potem wstąpi do K to nika Krazy mniejsze

Jeżeli się go nie dotyczy jak jest w K to Krazy tyle ile jest w K



$$K_1 X_1 = K_2 X_2$$

$$4\pi \phi_1 = 4\pi \phi_2 \text{ nie zmienia}$$

$$W = x K_1 X_1^2 + (a-x) K_2 X_2^2$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = K_1 X_1^2 - K_2 X_2^2$$

$$= 6_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{1}{K_2} \right]$$

~~Magistram~~

$p_H = 0$

$b_H = 0$

p_f

b_f

Wzrost dyktu = 0 gdy na elektrycznej siły w innych ujęciach prądu.

Wzrostu jest to inaczej, tutaj laka w tym: remanentna hysteresis

George Kowalla ma tylko ciekawość w rodzaju możliwych kolorów

$$W = \frac{1}{p_H} \int \mu (L^2 - \dots)$$

$$\underline{L} = \underline{B} = \underline{H} + 4\pi \underline{J}$$

$$= (1 + 4\pi\kappa) \underline{L}$$

$$\underline{J} = \kappa \underline{L}$$

50

$$\Delta^2 u = 0$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \mu' \frac{\partial u'}{\partial n}$$

$$\underline{L} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\underline{H} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$\underline{J} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu (X_{xxxx} + Y_{yyyy} + 2Z_{zzz}) = \mu' (X'_{xxxx} + \dots)$$

$$(1 + 4\pi\kappa) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = (1 + 4\pi\kappa') \frac{\partial u'}{\partial n}$$

$$V = u + \varphi$$

$$\varphi = V - u$$

$$\underline{B} = -\nabla V \quad \underline{H} = -\nabla u \quad \underline{J} = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$-4\pi \underline{J} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{\delta f}{n} d\sigma$$

$$= + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} \right) d\sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\kappa \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \kappa' \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\underline{J} = \frac{1}{4\pi} (\underline{J}_n - \underline{J}'_n)$$

$$= \underline{J} \cos \theta$$

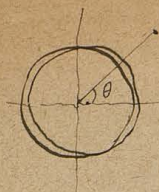
$$\underline{J} = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{\underline{J} \cos \theta}{n} d\sigma$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{A_{xxxx}}{n} + \frac{B_{yyyy}}{n} + \frac{C_{zzz}}{n} \right) d\sigma$$

$$= \iiint \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{A}{n} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{B}{n} \right) + \dots \right] d\sigma =$$

$$= \iiint A \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \dots + \iiint \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \dots \right)$$



$$V_i = A x \quad | \quad L = a$$

$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x} = A \cos \theta = \frac{\partial V_e}{\partial x}$$

$$L = \frac{a}{\mu}$$

$$J = \frac{\kappa A}{\mu}$$

$$\phi_f = \frac{\kappa A}{\mu} \cos \theta$$

$$U_e = \frac{\kappa A}{\mu} \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2} \cdot \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} + D \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

$$A \cos \theta = -\kappa A \cos \theta \cdot \frac{8\pi a}{3} - D \frac{\cos \theta}{a^2}$$

$$A = \frac{D}{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{8\pi \kappa}{3}\right)}$$

$$V_i = \frac{B x}{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{4\pi \kappa}{3}\right)}$$

$$U_i = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\phi =$$

$$V_e = \frac{\kappa D x}{\mu} \cdot \frac{4\pi a}{3 r^3} + \frac{D x}{r \mu}$$



$$\frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 \int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int \frac{\omega \varphi}{r^2} = \varphi_e$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \int x = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int r \omega \varphi = \varphi_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad U_i = A x$$

$$U_e = ? \quad V_e = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int \frac{\omega \varphi}{r^2} + A x$$

$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial r} = A \omega \varphi + \frac{4\pi}{3} \int \omega \varphi$$

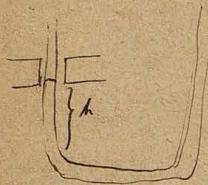
$$\frac{\partial V_e}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial r} = \frac{8\pi a^3}{3} \int \omega \varphi + A \omega \varphi$$

$$b = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int \omega \varphi$$

$T =$

Solve non-dimensional x length

$$-g h \cdot dh + \frac{\kappa}{2} R^2 g \cdot dh = 0$$



$$g h = \frac{\kappa}{2} R^2$$

$$X = - \frac{\partial \psi(-\omega)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \partial \left(\frac{R^2}{L} \right) + \dots - \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{\kappa}{2} \int \frac{\partial (R^2)}{\partial x} dx$$

$$X = \int \frac{i}{r^2} [d_1(x-y) - d_2(y-z)]$$

$$F = \int i V d\sigma \frac{r}{r^3}$$

□
d

$$U = i\omega = \int i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} d\sigma \int S n V(\frac{r}{r}) d\sigma$$

$$= i \int S d\sigma$$

$$\nabla U = i \nabla \omega = i \int \nabla S n V(\frac{r}{r}) d\sigma$$

$$= i \int \text{curl}^2(\frac{r}{r}) d\sigma$$

$$= i \int \text{curl}(\frac{r}{r}) d\sigma$$

$$F = \text{curl} A = i \text{curl} \int \frac{d\sigma}{r} = \nabla U$$

$$S \text{ or } F =$$

$$i (n_1 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + n_2 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + n_3 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2})$$

$$F = \text{curl} \int \frac{V(\frac{r}{r})}{r} d\sigma + j (n_1 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + n_2 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \dots)$$

$$= n_1 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + n_2 \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow = \int \text{curl}(\frac{r}{r}) d\sigma = (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \nabla(\frac{r}{r})$$

$$\text{curl}(\frac{r}{r}) = \nabla \times \frac{r}{r}$$

Para por parametrizar =

$$F = \int \frac{V r d\sigma}{r^3}$$

$$S \text{ or } F = \int S \text{ or } \frac{V r d\sigma}{r^3} = \int S d\sigma \frac{V r}{r^3} = \int S r \frac{V d\sigma}{r^3}$$

$$= \int d\omega$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{y} = 4\pi \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{y} = \nabla \times \mathbf{y} =$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \text{curl } \mathbf{u}$$

cos 2y u x

$$L = \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} = i \left(\frac{y-y}{r^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} - \dots \right)$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{u} = \nabla \times \mathbf{u} = +4\pi \mathbf{c} = 4\pi \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \int \frac{\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{x}}{r^3} \quad \begin{cases} I \\ S \\ H \end{cases}$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$L_{\text{dew}} M_{\text{dy}} + W_{\text{dew}} = 0$$

$$(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{u} + \dots = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \sqrt{\dots} = \frac{i}{r^2} \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{S} d\mathbf{s} = i \mathbf{V} \frac{\sigma d\mathbf{s}}{r^3}$$

Terjadi ini karena $\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t}$ minimal terdapat di bagian atas

$$\frac{\int \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{s}}{r^3} = \int \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{s}}{r^3}$$

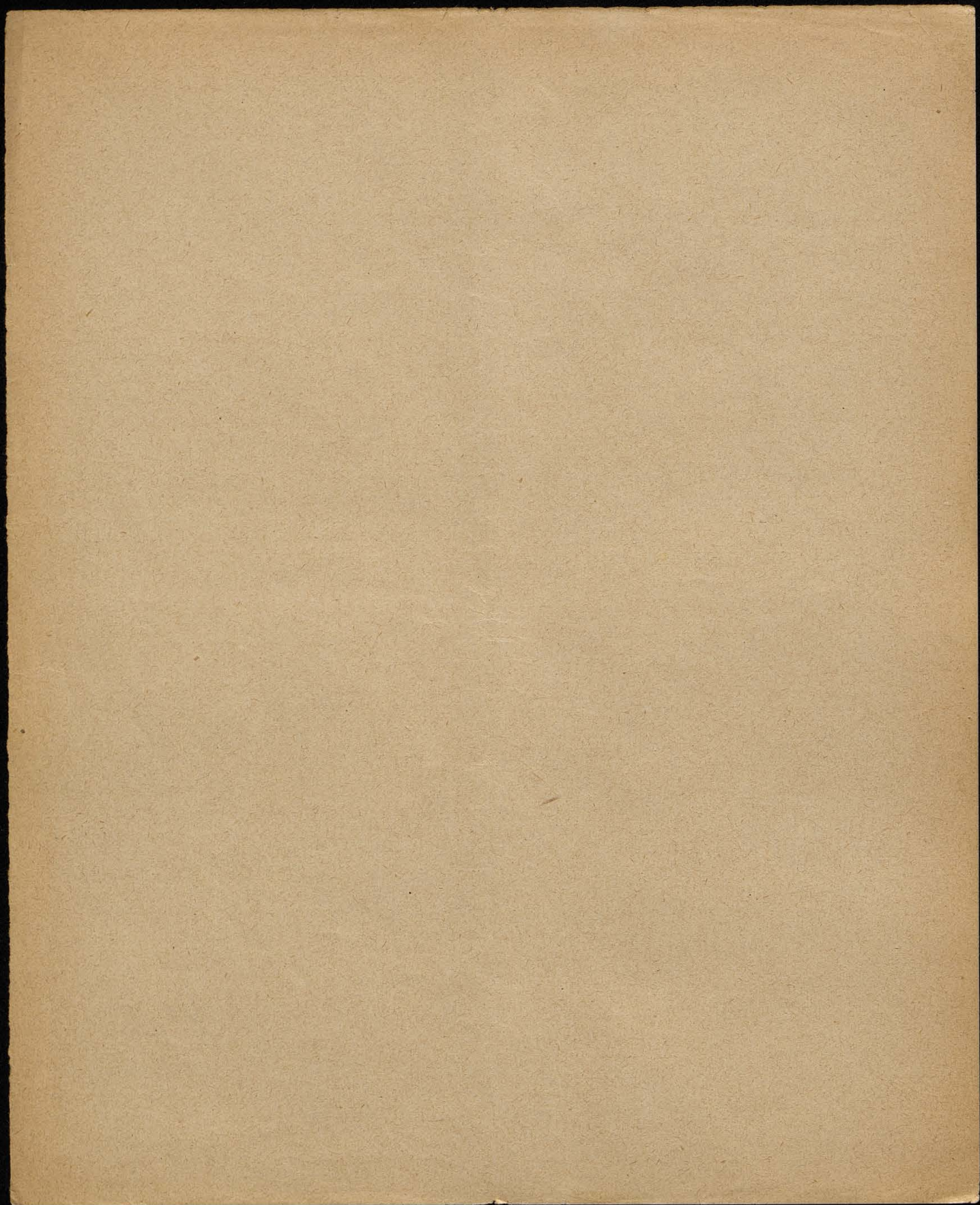
$$\int i d\mathbf{u} = \int i \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{s}}{r^3} = \int i \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{s}}{r^3} = \int i \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{s}}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{2i}{r} \mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 - \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = i \frac{\mathbf{u}}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t}$$

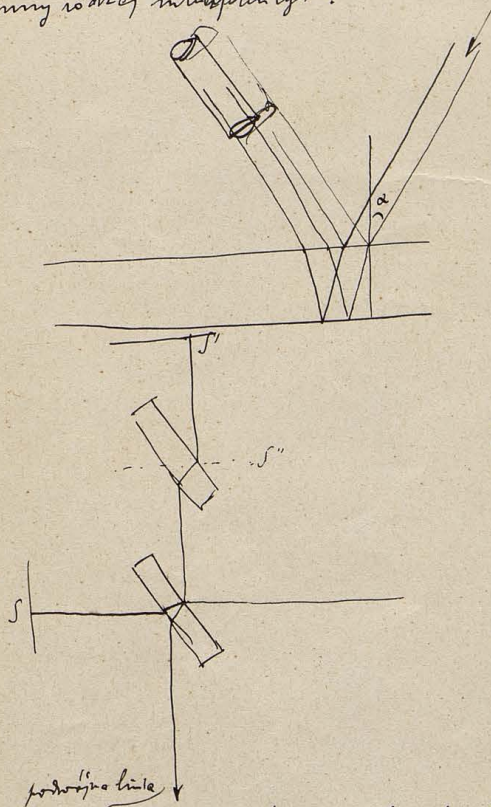


Gdyby obie płyty \parallel to $\Delta = 0$

\vee Δ różni się wyjątkowo \parallel promieni

W naszym układzie nie wyjątkowo \parallel (albo też wyjątkowo promieni nie wyjątkowo \parallel) zatem
 przystąpi do interferencji. Jeżeli teraz weźmiemy grubość promieni innej niż to, zmienną
 przystąpi do interferencji. Należy albo ^{większe} ~~większe~~ niż Δ albo kompensację.

Inny rodzaj interferencji:



porównanie
 jeżeli wyjątkowo \parallel :
 wyjątkowo jest kątowa i wyjątkowo promieni
 kątowa nie jest tam, więc fazy
 one się zmieniają jednak z różnicą kątowa i
 linie równoległe nachylenia

Interferometr Michelsona: tak jak gdyby płyty rozdzielone $S'S''$
 odwrócić S' można zmniejszyć lub powiększyć $S'S''$

do 300.000 λ (czarny G)

540.000 (czerw. H)

To jest ~~z~~ więcej jak najbardziej światło

podobnie linie
 Do n. p. Na: w układzie Newtona: interferencja się zmienia w zależności, w której, zmienną powstaje et.

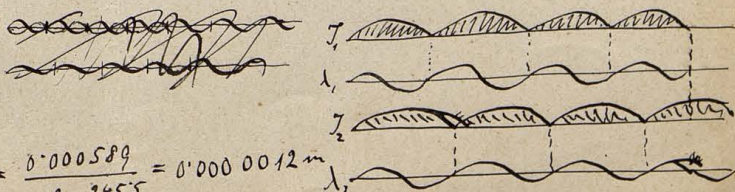
zobacz przy $\delta = 0.1445 \text{ m}$

zmienną 0.289 m

$$\frac{0.1445}{0.000589} = 245.5$$

$$\lambda_2 \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \lambda_1 n \quad \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2n} = \frac{0.000589}{2 \cdot 245.5} = 0.0000012 \text{ m}$$

zobacz przy maksymalnej grubości
 nie minimalnej grubości



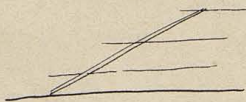
Wise stanowi to rozkład do rozstrzygnięcia czy linie proste, czy krzywe
i czyje jesti względ siłki i linii odmiennych, jeżeli ich nierozkładać.

Fale stojące:

$$A \approx 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + A \approx \ln\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) = 2A \approx 2\pi\frac{t}{T} \approx 2\pi\frac{x}{\lambda}$$

czy wtedy tam gdzie $\frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}$

Niemie fotograf.



główny woskowy efekt = $\frac{1}{20}$!

zwiększa się tempo tworzenia uził.

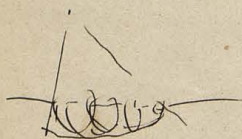
Fotograf w kolorach Lippmann

zwiększa koloru przy zwiększeniu woskowy uził. - altern
układu i czy dany siłki

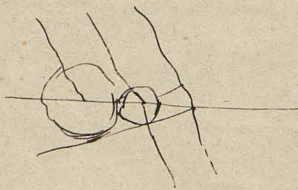
do uził.

do fali.

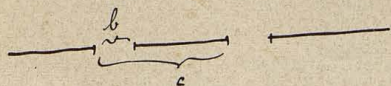
Zasada krytyczna: typy i obliczenia i w



Zobaczmy:



Drugi narys



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \alpha - \sin \rho &= 2 \left[\cos \frac{\alpha + \rho}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \rho}{2} \right] \\ \cos \alpha + \sin \rho &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \rho}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \rho}{2} \\ \sin \alpha + \sin \rho &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \rho}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \rho}{2}\end{aligned}$$

54

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \rho} \left[\cos 2 \pi \left(\frac{t}{\lambda} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) [\cos 2 \pi \delta - 1] + \dots - 2 \cos \delta \right] \\ &\quad + \cos \left[2 \pi \left(\frac{t}{\lambda} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{2 \pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right] [\cos 2 \pi \delta + 1] \dots \\ &= \frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \rho} \left[\underbrace{\cos \left(\varphi + \frac{2 \pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) - \cos \varphi}_{\sin \left(\varphi - \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) \cdot \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda}}{\lambda}} + \underbrace{\cos \left(\varphi - \frac{2 \pi (b+c) \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) - \cos \left(\varphi - \frac{2 \pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right)}_{\sin \left(\varphi - \frac{2 \pi (b+c) \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) \cdot \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda}}{\lambda}} \right] \\ &= \frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \rho} \sin \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \sin \left(\varphi + \frac{\pi (2b+c) \sin \rho}{2 \lambda} \right) \cos \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda}\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{a b}{2 \pi \sin \rho} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda}}{\frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda}} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right]^2$$

Wzr. Max. dla takich samych jak poprzednio

a optycz. tyg. dla $\frac{c \sin \rho}{\lambda} = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Min. $\frac{c \sin \rho}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$

System prętków

$$\frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \rho} \left[\sin \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \left[\sin \left(\varphi - \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) + \sin \left(\varphi - \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) + \sin \left(\varphi - \frac{2 \pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) + \dots \right] \right]$$

$$2 \sin \varepsilon + 2 \sin (\varepsilon + \alpha) + 2 \sin (\varepsilon + 2 \alpha) + \dots + 2 \sin (\varepsilon + n \alpha) = 2 S$$

$$\sin \varepsilon + 2 [S - \sin \varepsilon - \sin (\varepsilon + n \alpha)] \cos \alpha + \sin (\varepsilon + n \alpha) = 2 S$$

$$S = \frac{[\sin \varepsilon + \sin (\varepsilon + n \alpha)] [1 - 2 \cos \alpha]}{2(1 - \cos \alpha)} = \sin \varepsilon$$

$$S = \sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos \frac{n\alpha}{2} \frac{[1 - 2\cos\alpha]}{1 - \cos\alpha}$$

$$\text{Ampl.} = \frac{e\lambda}{2\pi n \rho} \cdot \frac{2\pi n \rho}{\lambda} \cos \frac{n\pi \rho}{2} [1$$

$$S = \frac{2\sin\xi + 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) - 2\sin\xi \cos n\alpha - 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \cos n\alpha - \cancel{2\sin\xi} + \cancel{2\sin(\xi + n\alpha)}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin\xi - 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) [1 - 2\cos\alpha]}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$2\sin(\xi + \alpha) \cos\alpha = 2\sin\xi + 2\sin(\xi + 2\alpha)$$

$$2\sin(\xi + 2\alpha) \cos\alpha = 2\sin(\xi + \alpha) + 2\sin(\xi + 3\alpha)$$

2. ...

$$2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \cos\alpha = 2\sin(\xi + (n-1)\alpha) + 2\sin(\xi + (n+1)\alpha)$$

$$2\cos\alpha = 2\sin\xi + 2\sin(\xi + (n+1)\alpha) - 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) - 2\sin(\xi + \alpha)$$

$$S = \frac{\sin\xi + \sin(\xi + n\alpha) - \sin(\xi + (n+1)\alpha)}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)} = \frac{2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{n\alpha}{2} - 2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{n\alpha}{2} - \sin\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)} = \frac{2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right)}{2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{n\alpha}{2} - \sin\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{n\alpha}{2} - \left[\cos\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \sin\frac{n\alpha}{2} - \sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{n\alpha}{2}\right] \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$= \sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \sin\left(\xi + \frac{n-1}{2}\alpha\right) + 2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n}{2}\alpha\right) \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &2\sin\xi + 2\sin(\xi + \alpha) \\ &+ 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) - 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \cos\alpha \\ &- \cos(\xi + n\alpha) \sin\alpha \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$- 2\cos(\xi + n\alpha) \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n+1}{2}\alpha\right) \sin\frac{n\alpha}{2}}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin\left[\frac{\xi}{2} + (n+\frac{1}{2})\frac{\alpha}{2}\right] \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\left[\xi + (n+\frac{1}{2})\alpha\right] - \cos\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin[\xi + (n+1)\alpha] - \sin[\xi + n\alpha] - \sin(\xi + \alpha) - \sin\xi}{\dots}$$

$$I = a^2 b^2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{n b u}{\lambda}}{\frac{n b u}{\lambda}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin n \frac{c n u}{\lambda}}{\frac{c n u}{\lambda}} \right)^2$$

$$u=0 : I = (ab)^2$$

$$u = \frac{m\lambda}{b+c} \quad I = (ab)^2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{m b n}{c}}{\frac{m b n}{c}} \right)^2 \quad \text{Res. II}$$

~~Main I~~ $u_0 = 0 \quad u_1 = \frac{\lambda}{b+c} \quad u_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{b+c}$

Res. I: $u_0 = 0 \quad u_1 = \frac{\lambda}{b} \quad u_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{b}$

Main II $u_1 = \frac{\lambda}{n(b+c)} \quad \frac{2\lambda}{n(b+c)}$

mostly mini. Res II

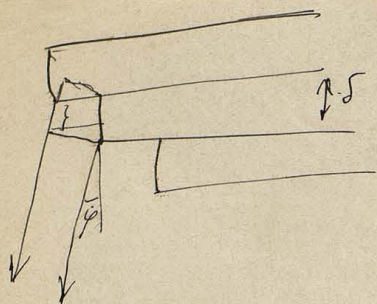
A prop u vidno umodne

res. I

2 in i tuc in vidno je zokupljeno enajman

cen vize na tem vrnj puzik

Roslan 1700 mm obli



$$n\delta - \delta \cos \varphi + a \cos \varphi \quad \text{jeżeli } tw = k \lambda$$

$$\text{długość fali: } k\lambda = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$$

$$k d\lambda = \delta dn + (\delta \sin \varphi + a \cos \varphi) d\varphi'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{jeżeli } \varphi \text{ ma być: } d\varphi' &= \frac{k d\lambda - \delta dn}{a} \\ &= \frac{\delta}{a} \left[(n-1) \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} - dn \right] \end{aligned}$$

Jeżeli otwór w kartoniku jest: pępek

promień światła pod kątem $\varphi = 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{2r}$ promień obiektywu

$$\text{np. } \lambda = 0.00056 \text{ —}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1.2'}{n \text{ (mm)}}$$

$$\text{np. } r = 20 \text{ cm} \quad \varphi = 0.7''$$

$$\text{Obiektyw } n=2 \quad \varphi = 0.42'$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{1.4}$$

Carrying $\frac{1}{n^2} = A - \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda^4} +$

Result: $= a - b \frac{n^2}{\lambda^2} + c \frac{n^4}{\lambda^4} + k \frac{\lambda^2}{n^2}$

Withers: $= 1 - P \lambda^2 + Q \frac{\lambda^4}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_n^2}$

Kittler: $= a^2 + \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2} - k \frac{\lambda^2}{z}$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} f(r-at)$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^k = (1+\phi)^k \quad 57$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \rho_0 k (1+\phi)^{k-1} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\rho_0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -a^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$\phi = \frac{A}{r} \sin\left(\frac{r-at}{\lambda}\right) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = + a^2 A \left[\frac{\sin}{r^2} + \frac{\cos}{r} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right]$$

$$v = a^2 A \left[-\frac{\cos(r-at)}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} - \frac{\sin(r-at)}{r} \right] + \cos r$$

$$\int_{\lambda}^{\lambda+1} r^2 v^2 dr = \pi A^2$$

$$\frac{A}{r_1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r_1 - at)$$

$$v = \frac{aA}{r_1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r-at)$$

$$\int_{r=n\lambda}^{r=(n+1)\lambda} r^2 v^2 dr = \frac{a^2 A^2}{r_1^2} \int \sin^2 \dots dr = \frac{a^2 A^2}{r_1^2} \int \frac{1-\cos 2}{2} dr = \frac{a^2 A^2}{r_1^2} \frac{1}{2} 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{a^2 A^2 \lambda^2}{4\pi r_1^2}$$

Czyli dwie trasy nie muszą być równo głębokie?

1). Przyjmijmy, że głębokości równo: to: interferencja.

$$\delta = \frac{A}{r_1} r(r_1 - at) + \frac{B}{r_2} r(r_2 - at)$$

$$A = B$$

$$r_1 \neq r_2$$

$$r_1 - at = r_2 - at + r$$

$$r_1 - r_2 = r \text{ co oznacza}$$

$$\delta = 0$$

$$r_1 - at = r_2 - at$$

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \text{ czyli}$$

$$\delta = \frac{2A}{r} r(r - at) \text{ ponieważ}$$

$$\leq \lambda$$

...



2). W przypadku gdybyśmy mieli różnicę głębokości, to nie obserwujemy wyraźnego dyfrakcyjnego

$$\delta = m \sin \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda} + n \sin \frac{2\pi (r+1)}{\lambda}$$

$$\sin 2\pi r + \sin 2\pi (r+1)$$

$$= \sin 2\pi r + (\sin 2\pi r + \sin 2\pi) + \sin 2\pi r + \sin 2\pi$$

$$= A \sin (2\pi r + \delta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cos \delta &= m+n \cos 2\pi t \\ A \sin \delta &= n \sin 2\pi t \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \right.$$

$$A^2 = m^2 + n^2 + 2mn \cos 2\pi t$$

58

$$\delta =$$

$$b = m \left[\sin 2\pi n t + \sin 2\pi (n+m)t \right]$$

$$= -m \cos$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{n+m}{2} \right) t \cos \frac{2\pi m t}{2}$$

$$\sin (2\pi n t + \pi t + \delta)$$

$$\sin 2\pi n t$$

make Grinke's

$$\# 2(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) = \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$$

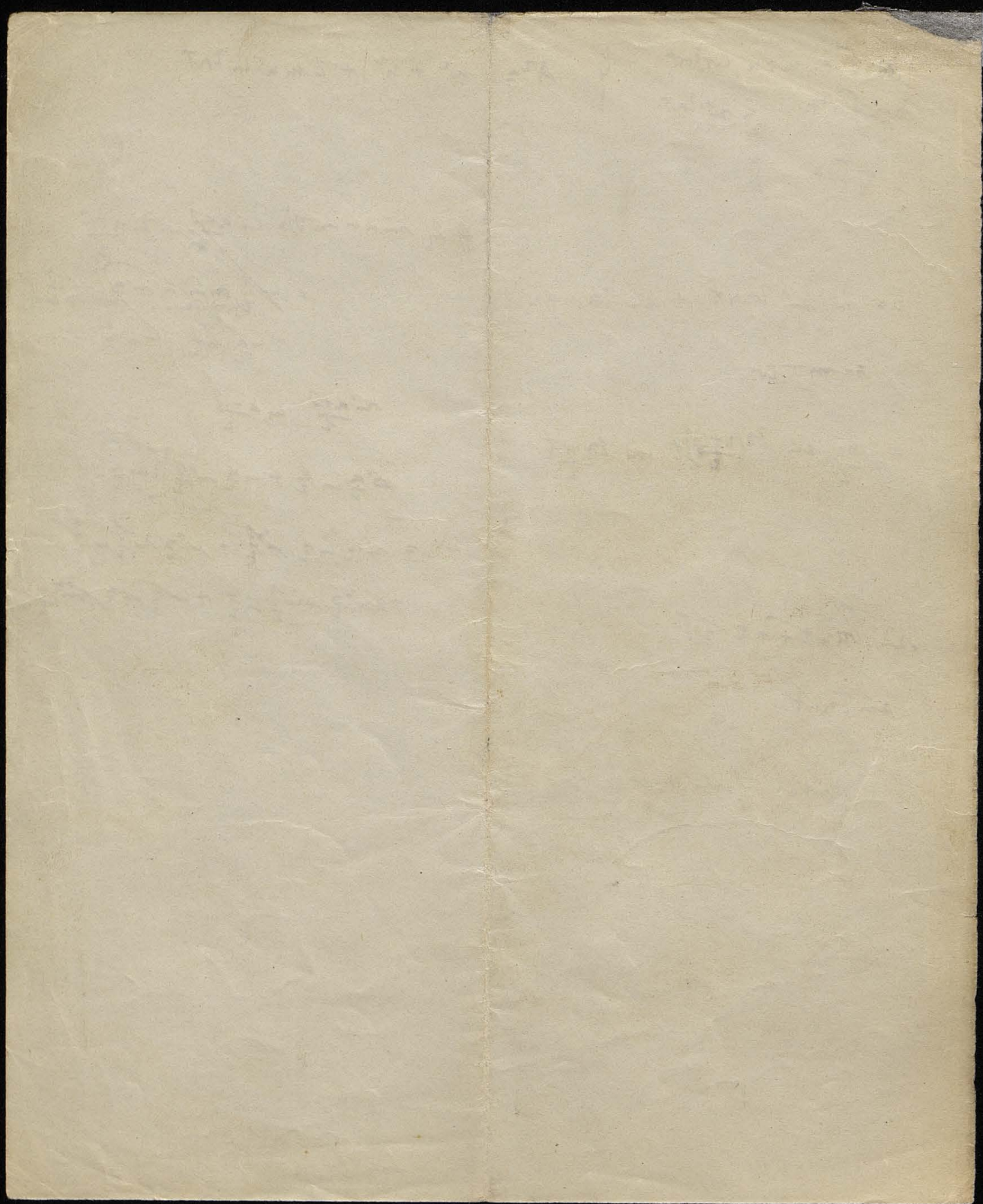
$$= \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$$

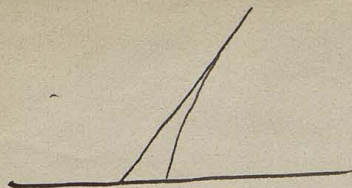
$$\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$$

$$\left[\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right] \left[\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right]$$

$$= \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$+ \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$$

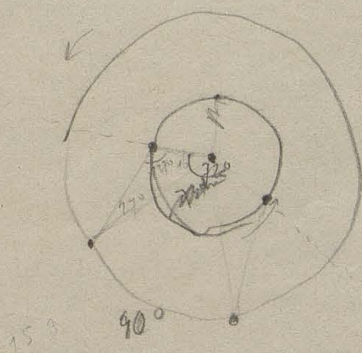




$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} = F_y(t)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 - c_y^2 = \int_{-\infty}^0 F_y(t) dt$$

$$t_p = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{c^2} \int_{-\infty}^0 F_y(t) dt}}$$



$$\frac{73}{356} \cdot 360 = 72^\circ$$

$$\frac{73}{356} \cdot \frac{356}{656} \cdot 360 = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{60.600}{36.000} = 1.683$$

$$3 \ 6 \ 12 \ 24$$

$$4 \ 4 \ 4 \ 4$$

$$7 \ 20 \ 16 \ 28$$

$$7 \ 7 \ 14 \ 20 \ 30$$

$$88 \ 215 \ 165 \ 689$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{4\mu}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$16 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 + a^2 \rho_0 \phi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial t} = 0$$

$$u = e^{i\alpha x}$$

$$-a^2 f - a^2 \frac{df}{dx} - i \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha \frac{df}{dt} = 0$$

$$f = e^{i\alpha x + \beta t}$$

$$-a^2 - a^2 \beta^2 - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} i \beta^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\beta = \gamma + i\epsilon$$

$$-a^2 - a^2 (\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2) + \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} 2\gamma \epsilon \alpha = 0$$

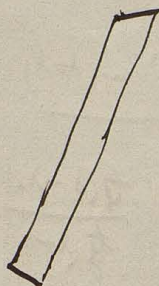
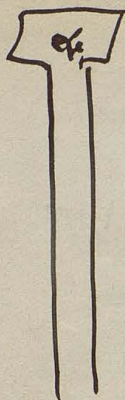
$$-2a^2 \gamma \epsilon - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha (\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2) = 0$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{a}{\alpha} \quad \gamma = \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

$$\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2 = \frac{a^2 \alpha^2}{a^4 + \frac{16\mu^2 \alpha^2}{9\rho_0^2}} \neq \frac{a^2}{a^2}$$

$$2\gamma \epsilon = \frac{\frac{4\mu \alpha^3}{3\rho_0}}{a^4 + \frac{16\mu^2 \alpha^2}{9\rho_0^2}}$$

Höhe d



Condition - wave

$$p_0 = p_0(1 + k_0)$$

$$k_1 a_1^2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho p_0}} = 12 \cdot 10^5$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{\beta p_0} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{10}}{10^6} = 2 \cdot 10^4$$

$$A'' = A' \frac{k_1 \sin 2\lambda' - k_2 \sin 2\lambda_1}{k_1 \sin 2\lambda' + k_2 \sin 2\lambda_1} \Big|_{\lambda' = 0} = \frac{k_1 a - k_0}{k_1 a + k_0}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{k(A' + A'')}{k_1} = \frac{k}{k_1} \frac{2k_1 a}{k_1 a + k_0} = \frac{2ka}{k_1 a + k_0}$$

k_1 barbed duce A_1 barbed duce

$$A_2 = 10^{-4} A'$$

H_2	α	δ	ϵ
35° 50'	80	180° 0'	
25°	70	60° 0'	
CO_2	35° 50'	49° 50'	48° 19'
25°	33° 20'	32° 33'	

$$p = p_0(1 + k_1 \delta_1)$$

$$k_1 = 0.00005 \cdot 10^6$$

$$\rho = \rho_0(1 + \beta(p - p_0))$$

$$\sigma = \rho_0 \delta_1$$

$$a^2 = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 k_1}{\rho_0}} =$$

$$\rho = \rho_0[1 + \beta(p - p_0)]$$

$$\rho(p - p_0) = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} - 1 = \frac{6}{100}$$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{6}{100} p_0 = p_0 \left[1 + \frac{6}{100} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} (A' - A'') \sin 2\lambda' = A_1 \sin 2\lambda_1 & k_1 \\ k(A' + A'') = k_1 A_1 & \sin 2\lambda_1 \end{array}$$

$$A' (k_1 \sin 2\lambda' - k \sin 2\lambda_1) = A'' (k_1 \sin 2\lambda' + k \sin 2\lambda_1)$$

Since $k = k_1$,

$$A'' = A' \frac{\sin 2\lambda' - \sin 2\lambda_1}{\sin 2\lambda' + \sin 2\lambda_1} = A' \frac{\sin \lambda' \cos \lambda' - \sin \lambda_1 \cos \lambda_1}{\sin \lambda' \cos \lambda' + \sin \lambda_1 \cos \lambda_1}$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\lambda' - \sin 2\lambda_1}{\sin 2\lambda' + \sin 2\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' + \lambda_1)}{\sin(\lambda' + \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' - \lambda_1)}$$

$$= A' \frac{\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' + \lambda_1)}{\sin(\lambda' + \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' - \lambda_1)}$$

$$= A' \frac{\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_1)}{\sin(\lambda' + \lambda_1)}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$A_1 = A' \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}}{1 + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}} = 2 A' \frac{\sin 2\lambda'}{\sin 2\lambda' + \sin 2\lambda_1}$$

$$L = A' \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}}{1 + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}} = A' \frac{1 - \frac{0.1}{0.2}}{1 + \frac{0.1}{0.2}}$$

$$a_2 = a_1 = A_1$$

$$A' = -0.5833 A$$

$$J'' = 0.3402 J'$$

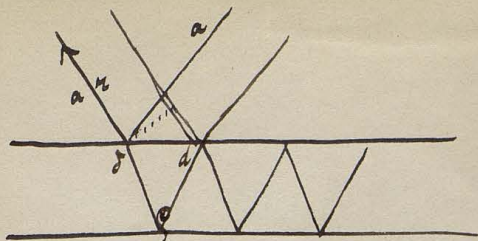
$$\begin{array}{l} 0 = 0, \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 \\ A' - A'' = A_1 \\ k(A' + A'') = k_1 A_1 \end{array}$$

$$\rho'' = \rho' \quad a'' = k \frac{A}{\rho}$$

$$a'' : a' = \left(k : k_1 \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (A' - A'') \sin 2\lambda' = A_1 \sin 2\lambda_1 \\ (A' - A'') \sin 2\lambda = A_1 \sin 2\lambda_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A'' = A' \frac{\sin \lambda_1 - \sin \lambda}{\sin \lambda_1 + \sin \lambda} = \frac{\sin(\lambda_1 - \lambda)}{\sin(\lambda_1 + \lambda)} \end{array} \right.$$



$$a \approx \frac{1}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$a \delta \rho \delta \sin(\varphi - 2\varepsilon)$$

$$a \delta \rho^3 \delta \sin(\varphi - 4\varepsilon)$$

$$a \delta \rho^5 \delta \sin(\varphi - 6\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\varphi} = -\Sigma$$

$$\left(\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = -\Sigma^2 + C$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{\sqrt{C - \Sigma^2}} = d\varphi$$

$$\arcsin \frac{\Sigma}{\alpha} = \varphi + b$$

$$\Sigma = \alpha \cos(\varphi + b)$$

$$\Sigma = m \cos \varphi + m^2 \cos 2\varphi + m^3 \cos 3\varphi + \dots$$

$$\varphi = 0$$

$$\Sigma = m + m^2 + m^3 + \dots = \frac{m}{1-m}$$

$$a \cos b = \frac{m}{1-m}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{m}$$

$$\Sigma = -m + m^2 - m^3 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{m^2}{1-m^2} - \frac{m}{1-m^2} = \frac{m^2 - m}{1-m^2} = -\frac{m}{1+m}$$

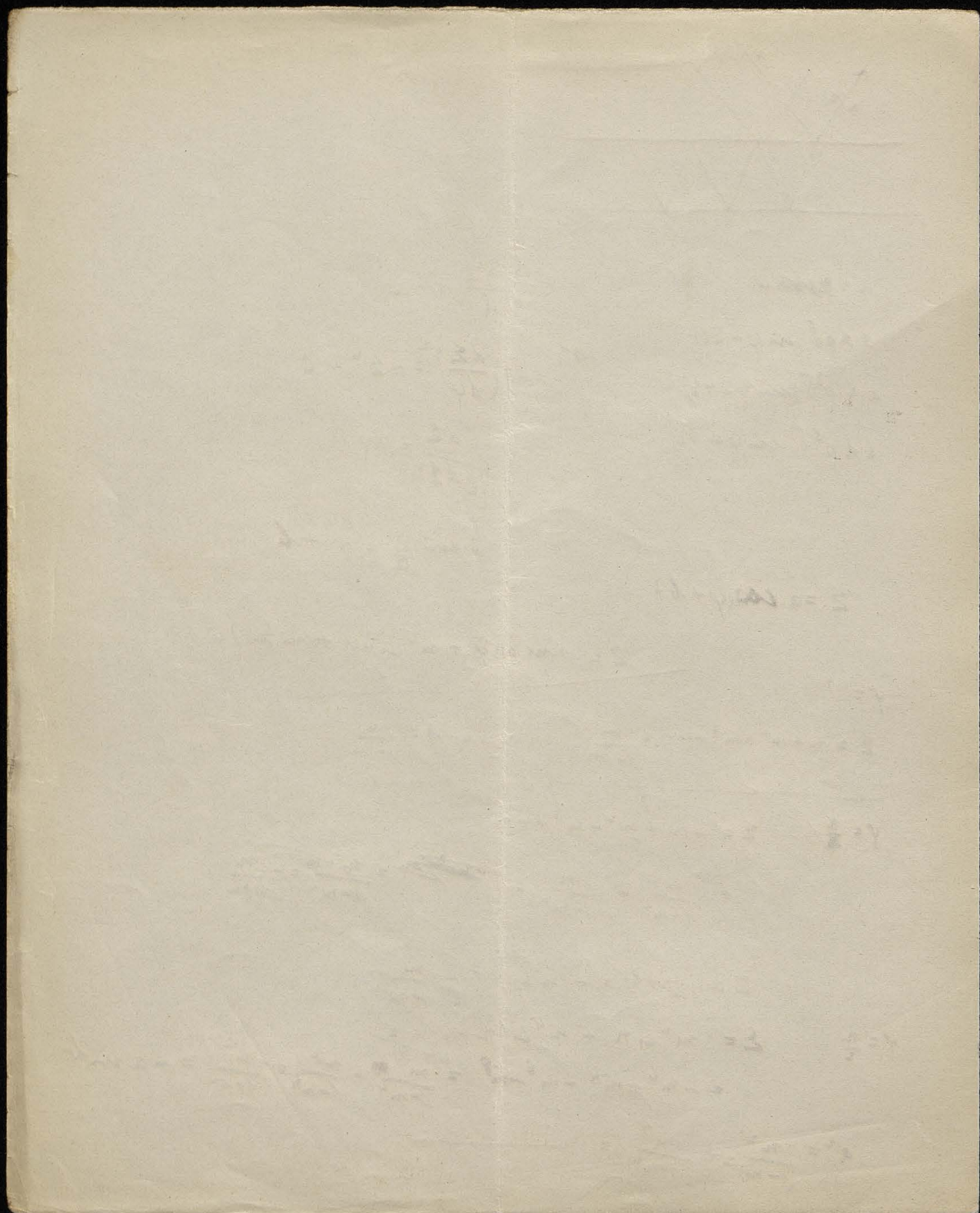
$$\Sigma a \cos(b) = -a \cos b = -\frac{m}{1+m}$$

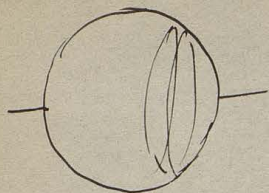
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Sigma = m^2 \cos \pi + m^4 \cos 2\pi + \dots = -m^2 + m^4 - m^6 + m^8 - \dots$$

$$= -m^2 + m^4 - m^6 + m^8 = \frac{m^4}{1-m^2} - \frac{m^2}{1-m^2} = -\frac{m^2}{1+m^2} = -a \sin b$$

$$a^2 = \frac{m^2}{(1-m)^2} + \frac{m^4}{(1+m^2)^2}$$





из электр. поля вычислим
энергию поля.

$$\int_0^a \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \frac{E^2}{r^2} r^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi \, dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^6}{T} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{16\pi^2 a^6}{3T}$$

$$-4\pi b = \frac{\partial V}{\partial n}$$

$$\frac{4\pi a}{3T} \frac{\partial V}{\partial n}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} = 10^9 \text{ м} = 10^9 \text{ см}$$

$$T = 86400$$

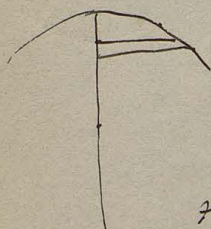
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} = \frac{600 \text{ В}}{1 \text{ м}} = 0.02$$

$$H = \frac{8 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0.02}{2.6 \cdot 10^5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^3 \text{ (элкт.)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 10^7 \text{ (элкт.)}$$

$$\int_0^a \frac{n \cdot 2\pi r \, dr}{r} = 2\pi n a = \frac{n a^2 \cdot 2\pi}{\frac{a}{2}}$$

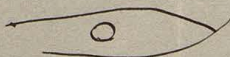
$$\text{или } \int 2\pi r \, dr \cdot \frac{2\pi r}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$



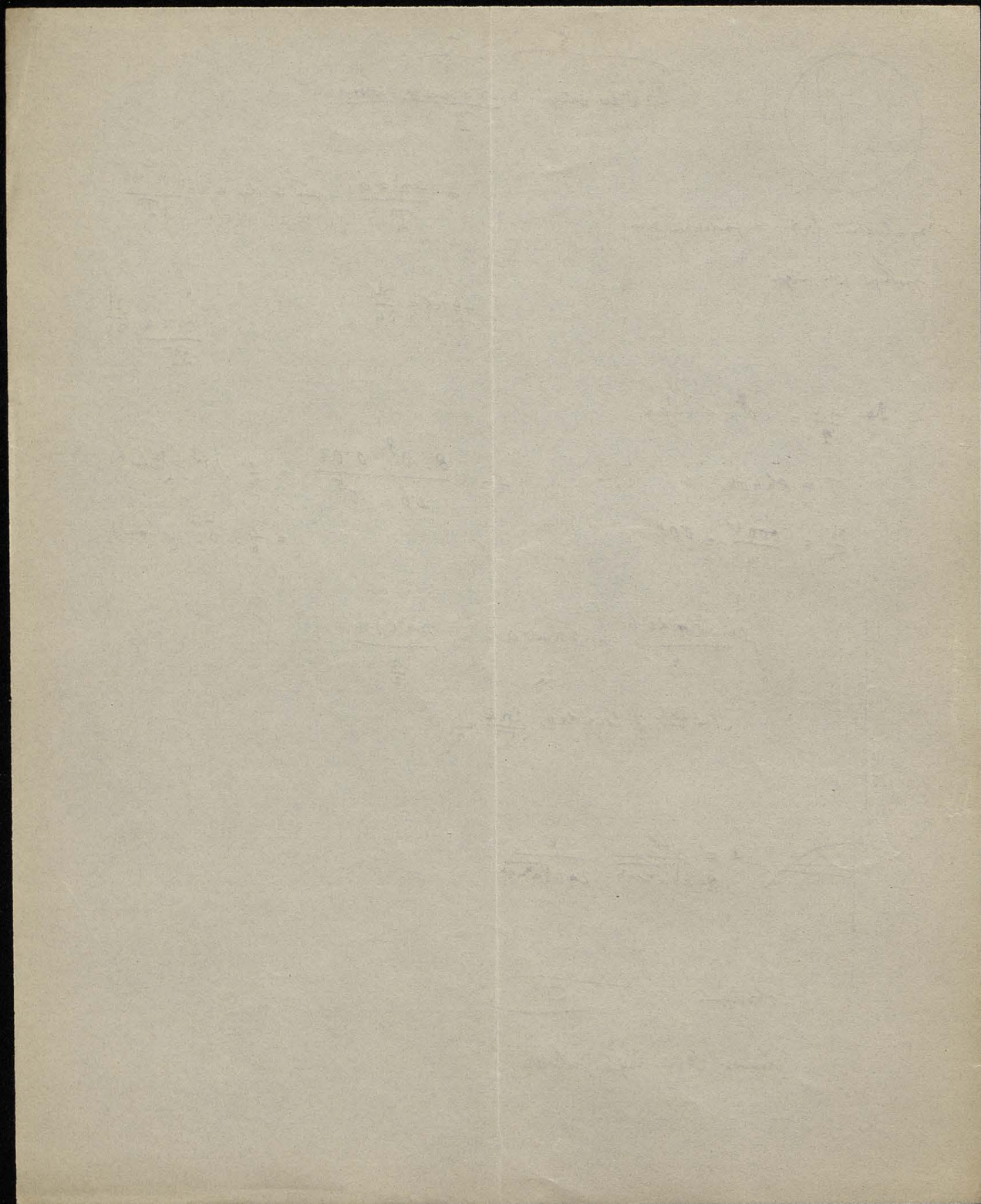
$$b = \frac{\phi}{2\pi \epsilon_0 a^2 r^2} \cdot \frac{\phi}{2\pi \epsilon_0 a^2 r^2}$$

$$F =$$

Рассчитаем



Рассчитаем энергию поля



$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{u} = c \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{f}$$

↓

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{u} = c \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -c \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{f}$$

$$\varphi = \mathbf{f} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{f} = -\mathbf{f} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{f} =$$

$$T_u - T_\infty = m_u \frac{du}{dt} ds$$

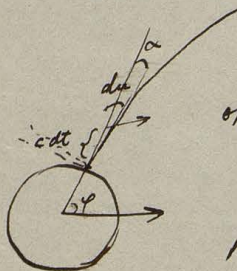
$$= m_u \frac{ds}{dt} du$$

$$m_u^{(1)} = \frac{1}{u} \frac{dT}{du}$$

log. tab. 20

$$m_u^{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2T}}{u}$$

$$m_{tr} = \frac{F R}{u^2}$$

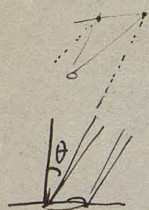


opřimenie mchu porduj skyzvime tuz nty

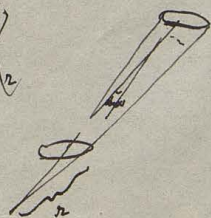
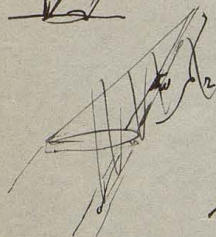


$$\alpha = \frac{du \cos \varphi}{dt c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{a^2} \cdot \int 2\pi a^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \frac{L u \sin \varphi}{a^2} \frac{du \cos \varphi}{dt c} &= \frac{2\pi L^2 u}{a^2 c} \frac{du}{dt} \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{4\pi L^2 u}{3 a^2 c} \frac{du}{dt} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{e^{-\alpha r'}}{r^2} r^2 dr \cos \theta$$

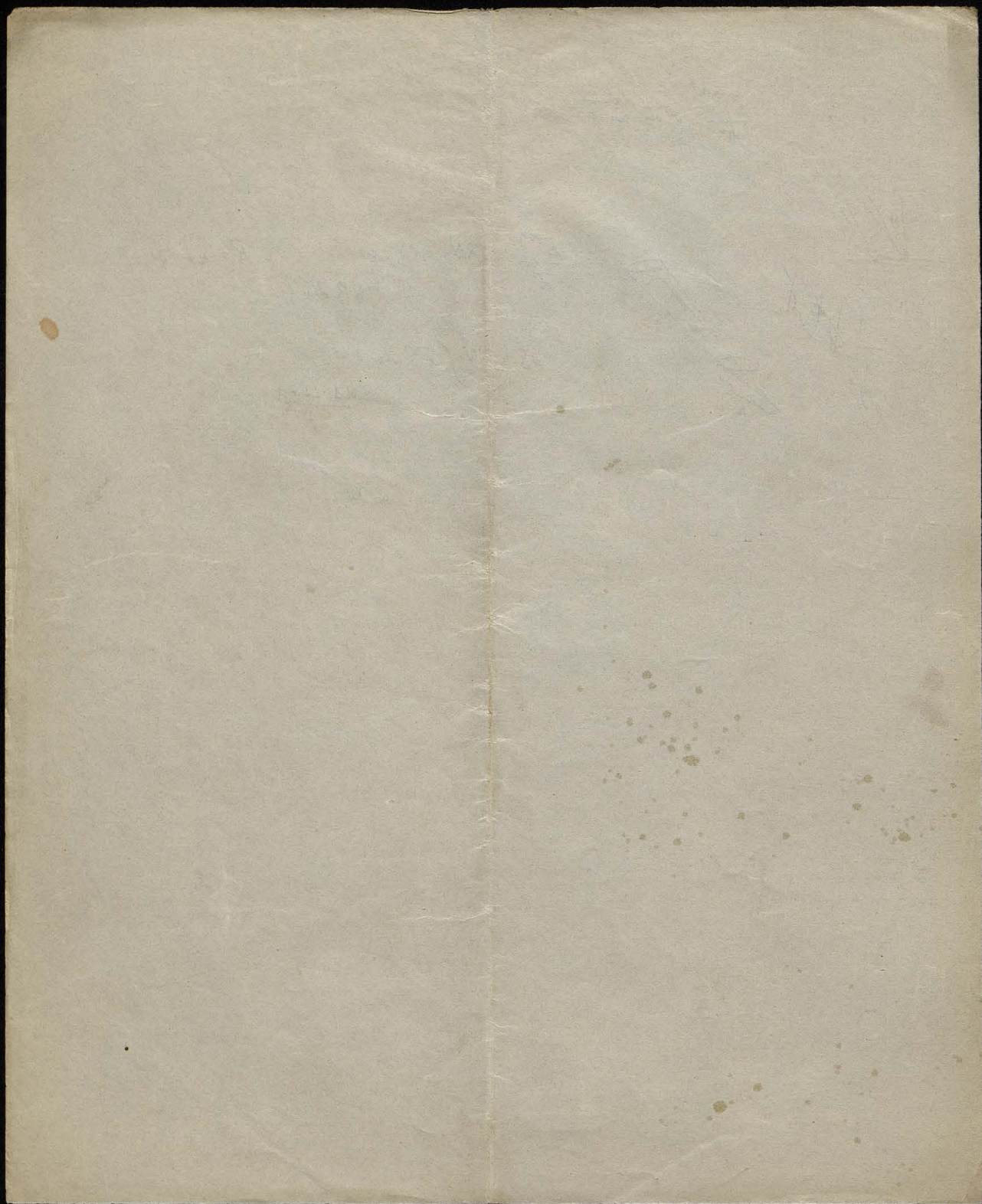


$$\frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{R^2} \cos RN \, dS \cdot \frac{dr}{R^2 dR \, d\omega}$$

$$R = r + R'$$

$$dS \cos RN \int e^{-\alpha r} dr \cdot \frac{d\omega}{R^2}$$

$$\cos RN \cos \theta$$



$$\frac{m v^2}{r} = k r + \frac{e v H}{c^2}$$

$$v = \cancel{2\pi} r \omega$$

$$= 2\pi r n$$

$$m \omega^2 r = k r + \frac{e \omega r H}{c^2}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi n$$

$$= \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda \frac{D_1 - D_2}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\omega^2 + \frac{e}{m} \omega H = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{eH}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} + \left(\frac{eH}{2m}\right)^2}$$

$$D_1, D_2 \quad H = 22400$$

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = -\frac{eH}{m} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{h}\right) c$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{\lambda} = \frac{\pm 1}{8900}$$

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{4 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{9000 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^4}$$

$$H = \pm \frac{1}{2} V_H$$

$$= \frac{10^6}{10^8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

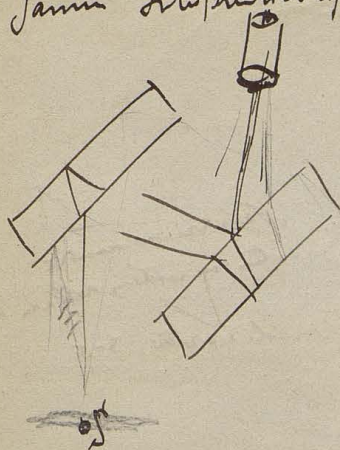
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Jamini Interferentijspektor

65



av

$$\epsilon = \frac{4\pi\delta}{\lambda'} (\cos\beta_1 - \cos\beta_2)$$

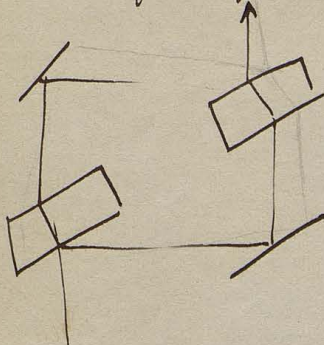
projektorin o'rtasiga o'q.

Korayshi va qonunlarni o'qish

qayindagi ushbu (n) ushbu ushbu



Jamini boshqa ushbu ushbu



Lypna fot. not. berw.

Coll. album. by J. J. J.

varstoy $\frac{1}{2}$ wyc swetlo otat na $\frac{1}{2}$ d
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Swilgumie: kn. cew. kowic } pismowys zj
 nachylumie: kn. flod.

zobacz mi niekiedy
 zot mi cew - d. kowic kow
 [nie wiele wartosci 3-5]

$$a_{21} \alpha + a_{22} \frac{d\alpha}{d\epsilon} \left[\tilde{\rho}^1 \alpha^1 (k_{11}) + \dots \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\rho}^1 \alpha^1 + \tilde{\rho}^2 \alpha^2 + \dots &= e \\ \tilde{\rho}^1 \alpha^1 + \tilde{\rho}^2 \alpha^2 + \dots &= \dots \\ \tilde{\rho}^1 \alpha^1 + \tilde{\rho}^2 \alpha^2 + \dots &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

Optyka.

60

Histos. Emanet. Undul.

~~41~~
580.8 sec

996 sec.
1002 sec
4.6 m
da 2972.10⁵ km

1. Hof Römer 1675

$$\delta = 8^m 18.2^s$$

$$\text{Hof Römer } 8^m 20.8^s \pm \frac{2}{1000}$$

Nutur: Hysk potv. padus gyl Canini; Norda. spursid. is

$$\text{Parallaxa sin: Enke 184: } 8.57''$$

$$\text{Norm } 8.85'' \pm \frac{1}{200}$$

$$v = 29.7.100 \text{ km} \pm \frac{1}{2} - 1\%$$

Zapom Nutur Astronomis bydwa
miany' rannary astor. pur fym

2. Bradley 1727 natel par. pwest

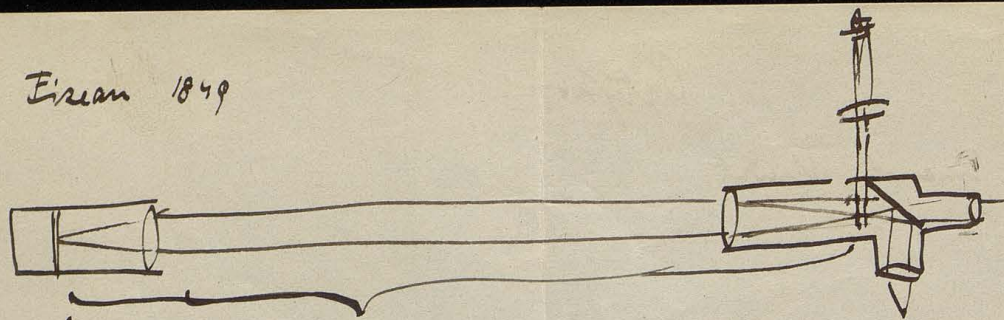
$$\alpha = 20.25''$$

$$\text{Gill: } 20.496'' \pm \frac{1-2}{1000}$$

$$v = \frac{u}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2.2R}{1 \sin \alpha} = 298.200 \text{ km}$$

[ale enor relucini id pordary!]

3). Fizeau 1849



2 ilok zbro

$2L = \text{duga}$

$$\frac{2L}{V} = \frac{1}{2n_2} = \frac{2}{2n_2} = \frac{4}{2n_2^2}$$

n_1 je zbro
 n_2 je zbro

$$V = 4 \ln 2 = 4 \ln \frac{n_1}{2} = 4 \ln \frac{n_2}{4} \dots$$

$$L = 8.633 \text{ km}$$

$$n = 720$$

$$n = 12.6$$

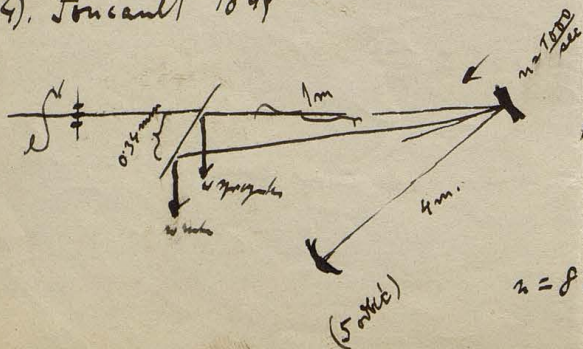
$$n = 313300 \text{ km}$$

Comu regitirja - puzdru elektrizacii, tak samo dnu

n je do 1600 [zbro n_{21}

(1874) sredica vater 299950 \pm 400

4). Foucault 1849



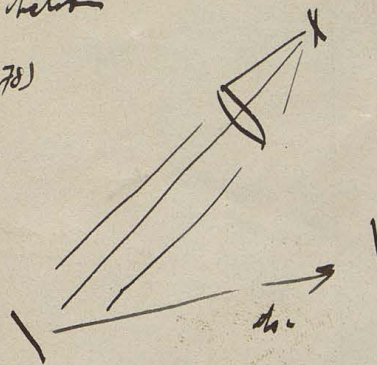
poz korigu stroje dnuje mi 1 rev
do 2 pond mytu - igla

$$n = 800$$

$$C = 298000 \text{ km}$$

Richtson

(1878)



$$l = 600 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{pursuissui } 133 \text{ mm}$$

$$v = 299895$$

Kewenau (1885) 299860

Inducta fymma: $v = 299890 \pm 30$

Quibus qdy action: 297630

20th century. H. & C. Thirley Richtson

2 Centauri 3 1/4 ann.

Grain 17

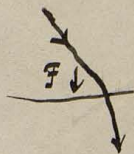
Wc undie Fize i Foucault ~~400~~ 3:4

Richtson 1.33

Mixed. of neticenda (Lophich) (Ebut) intef
 crow: 14% 25% > nichisthu (Richtson)
 wa Cs₂

5 pñini mixed. of kaban racemum 4

Large unios. v(und.) > v(pmi)
 undel. ... < ...



$$0.434 \pm 0.02$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 0.438$$

Wzrost.

Wzrost: $b = A \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{t}{\lambda} \right)$

2 prof. (Kolumny) ~~0.1~~ 0.1

1. V.

0.185

nied. kolumn.

0.33

H₂ nied.

0.486

Na

589

H₂ wys.

656

wys. kolumn.

812

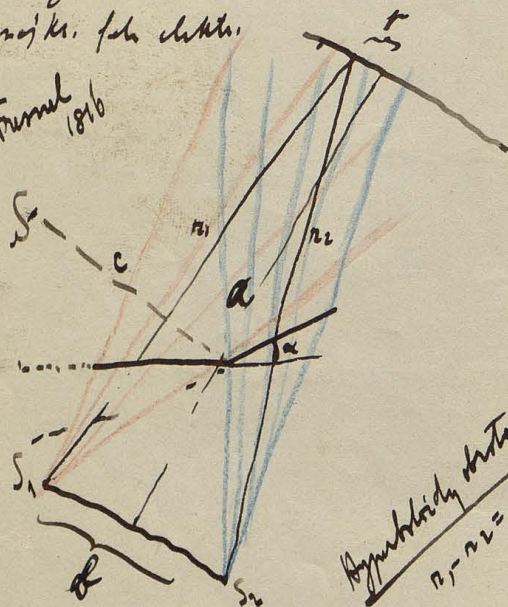
najwyż. fala wysoka (Rutka, Antkiewicz) 60. -

najniż. fala niska.

6000

Wzrost = mierz nętych i pętych nętych $\frac{1}{2}$
 $A_1 = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$

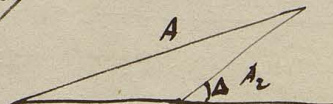
Formuła 1816



Wzrost = mierz nętych i pętych nętych $\frac{1}{2}$
 $r_1, r_2 =$

$A_1 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{t}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{r_2}{\lambda} =$
 $= A \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{t}{\lambda} \right)$

$A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2 A_1 A_2 \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{r_1 - r_2}{\lambda} \right)$
 $= \Delta$



roz. $\Delta = 0, 2\pi, \dots$
 r_1

$r_1^2 = \left(\frac{b}{2} + p \right)^2 + a^2$

$r_2^2 = \left(\frac{b}{2} - p \right)^2 + a^2$

$r_1 - r_2 = (r_1 + r_2)(r_1 - r_2) = -2bp$

$r_1 - r_2 = \frac{bp}{a}$

$p = \pm \frac{a}{b} \frac{1}{2}, 3 \frac{a}{b} \frac{1}{2}, 5 \dots$

Wzrost = mierz nętych i pętych nętych $\frac{1}{2}$
 Zjawiska Kolumny 2 wyjątki 0
 zjawisk ekranu lępa; mierz nętych i pętych nętych $\frac{1}{2}$

origines exacte notant, usines interpretatio

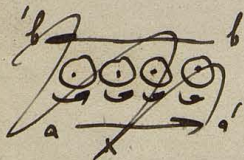
68

I pravo redukcy.

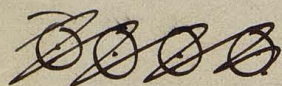
II pravo elektronu. (prava)

III. pravo Hada si z. ; takie pravo poluzeny na Antti Hada.

wogale namania winiakua



prawy ten nam, postępy z; trawny sity wog. a a', b b'
postawami tykai wstawa sity dakt.



prawy daktaj, a prawy a a' sity kienka

Dottman

Poincaré Elek. & Opt.

Föppel-Strukam

Heavide

Hertz Wurz Ann 40 p. 577, 41 p. 369

Celan

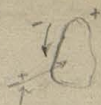
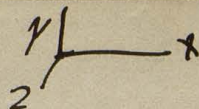
Silberstein

(Thomson)

Lorentz Enzyklop.

Dehnbolting

$$\frac{E}{i\omega} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$



$$\vec{F} \rightarrow \mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) dy dz$$

$$4\pi \vec{a} = \int \vec{F}_a ds$$

$$4\pi u dy dz = \cancel{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \right) dy dz$$



$$u = \chi(X-X') + \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

2. Lösung von -

$$-4\pi\phi = K\chi \quad | \quad \text{Kondition}$$



$$K \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} = 4\pi u$$

Womit ist u mit dem Produkt

$$u = \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda (X-X') &= \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$W = \int \frac{K}{8\pi} (\dot{\chi}^2 + \chi^2 + Z^2) dv + \int \frac{K}{8\pi} (L\chi + M - N) dv$$

$$n_2 = n_{n-1} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\omega \left[\ln \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a + n_{n-1}}{\lambda} \right) - \pi \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_n &= \int_{n_{n-1}}^{n_n} = \frac{k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a + n_{n-1}}{\lambda} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a + n_n}{\lambda} \right) \right\} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \ln \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right) \end{aligned}$$

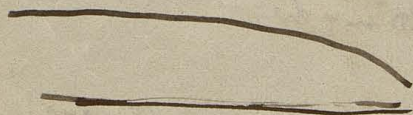
$$p_n^* = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 \dots$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{2} + \left(\frac{a_1}{2} - a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{a_3}{2} - a_4 + \frac{a_5}{2} \right) + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2}$$

$$= a_1 - \frac{a_2}{2} - \left\{ \left(\frac{a_2}{2} - a_3 + \frac{a_4}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{a_4}{2} - a_5 + \frac{a_6}{2} \right) + \dots \right\}$$



$$\frac{a_1}{2} < p_n < a_1 - \frac{a_2}{2}$$



$$\frac{a_1}{2} > p_n > a_1 - \frac{a_2}{2}$$

$$p_n = \frac{a_1}{2} = \frac{k_1 \lambda A}{a+b} \ln \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)$$

Wzrost może być myślenie iż ustaniejcie ekran w | objęcie pełny strój pierwszy
strój a i; uważajcie - o to nieprawda

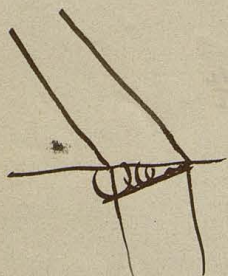


zawsze jest coś na co jęśli niechcicie k nro
jst czasem i jęśli krotki przetwarzanie!

Ujutan (Dengung)

Huygens

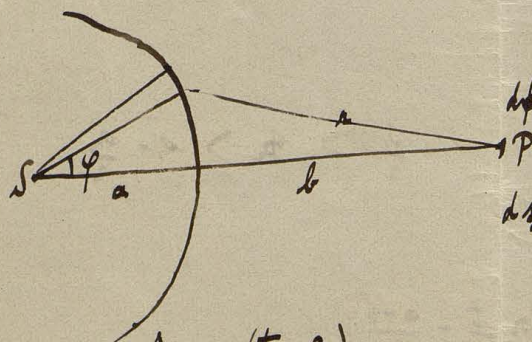
Transmisi in pormasi ?



Jadwalk : 1) Titik 2 drugin ston shor hie

2) Sum puy ver koe stonshie yinanis ?
 kadepe 2 pte ?

Fresnel: 2000 kg is foli slumutane interfrunjs



$$d\phi = 2\pi a^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$d\phi_p = \frac{2\pi a^2}{r} \sin \varphi \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{a+r}{\lambda} \right) d\varphi$$

$$r^2 = (a+b)^2 + a^2 - 2(a+b)a \cos \varphi$$

$$2r dr = +2a(a+b) \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$d\phi_p = k \cdot \frac{2\pi a^2}{a+b} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{a+r}{\lambda} \right) dr$$

f

$$r_0 = b + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$r_1 = r_0 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

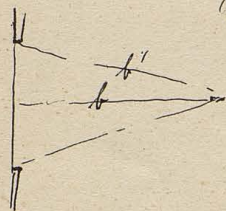
$$r_2 = r_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

W prostokątnym ~~nie~~ ^{określ} zatem ten sam punkt jak gdyby bezpośredni wychodzący płk.

1) Jeśli kąt w kształcie kręga zawsze jest, to

$$b = \pm \left[\frac{b_n}{2} + \left(\frac{b_n - b_{n+1}}{2} + \frac{b_{n+2}}{2} \right) + \dots \right] \neq \pm \frac{b_n}{2} \quad (\text{dokładnie nie 20 drzew})$$

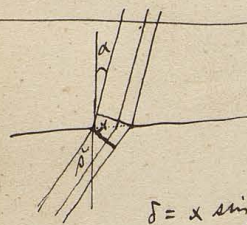
2) Jeśli drzewa okrągłe, to zależą od tego, czy ilość drzew powyżej czy niżej jest równa.



$$b' - b \leq m \frac{1}{2}$$

W odległości ∞ $b' - b = 0$

zatem gdy pierwszy nie punkt zbieżny to $b' - b = 1$



$$\int_0^b \frac{a \, dx \, \cos \alpha}{x} = \ln \left(\frac{b}{x} - \frac{x}{b} + \frac{2 \ln(b \cos \alpha - x)}{x} \right)$$

$$\delta = x \sin \beta + (b-x) \sin \alpha - b \sin \alpha = x (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)$$

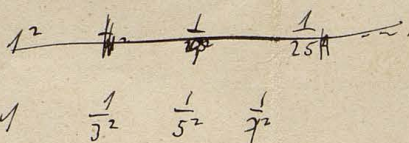
$$= \frac{a \cos \alpha}{2 \ln(b \cos \alpha)} \left[\ln \left(\frac{b}{x} - \frac{x}{b} + \frac{2 \ln(b \cos \alpha - x)}{x} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{b}{x} - \frac{x}{b} \right) \right]$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{b}{x} - \frac{x}{b} \right) \left[\cos 2\alpha \delta - 1 \right] + \dots \approx \ln \delta$$

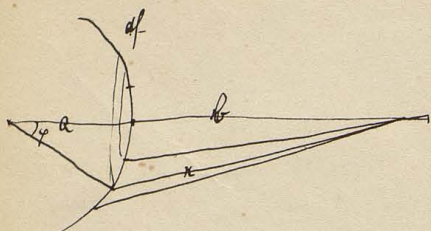
$$J = \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha}{[2 \ln(b \cos \alpha)]^2} \left[1 + 1 - 2 \cos 2\alpha \delta \right] = \frac{a \cos \alpha}{2 \ln(b \cos \alpha)} \frac{\sin^2 2 \ln(b \cos \alpha)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha}{b} \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{\delta^2} = \left[\frac{2 \cos \alpha}{b} \frac{\sin \delta}{\delta} \right]^2$$

Maxima powyższe.



Formul



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{r^2 - a^2 - (a+b)^2}{2a(a+b)} = \frac{r^2 - b^2 - 2ab - 2a^2}{2a(a+b)}$$

$$\sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{r \, dr}{a(a+b)}$$

$$df = 2a^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{2a^2 r \, dr}{a+b}$$

$$b_a = \frac{A}{a} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$db = df \cdot k \frac{A}{a^2} r \cdot 2a \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{a+r}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{2\pi A}{a+b} k \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{a+r}{\lambda} \right) dr$$

$$b'_n = \int_{r_{n-1}}^{r_n} = \frac{k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{a+r_n}{\lambda} \right) - \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{a+r_{n-1}}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$r_{n-1} = b + \frac{n-1}{2} \lambda \quad \parallel \quad r_n = b + \frac{n}{2} \lambda$$

$$b'_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2 k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$b = b_1 - b_2 + b_3 - b_4 \dots$$

$$= \frac{b_1}{2} + \left(\frac{b_1}{2} - b_2 + \frac{b_3}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{b_3}{2} - b_4 + \frac{b_5}{2} \right) + \dots$$

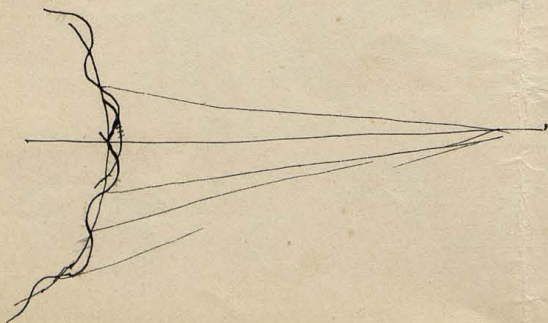
$$= b_1 - \frac{b_2}{2} - \left(\frac{b_2}{2} - b_3 + \frac{b_4}{2} \right) - \dots \quad \text{при } k \text{ уменьш. ст. год в}$$

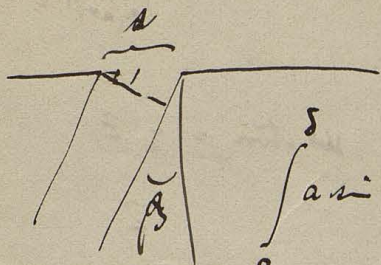
$$\frac{b_1}{2} < b < \frac{b_1 - b_2}{2}$$

$$\text{или } b \approx \frac{b_1}{2}$$

$$b \approx \frac{b_1}{2}$$

Упругий слой $\frac{1}{2}$ стрелы центрируя





$$\int_0^s a \sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \sin \beta \right) ds$$

$$\frac{a \omega \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \sin \beta \right)}{\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\frac{t}{\tau}} \left[\ln \dots - \ln \dots \right] = \frac{a}{\frac{t}{\tau}} \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{t}{\tau} \right) \right] \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{t}{\tau}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\delta \tau \rho}{\lambda} = n$$

$$\frac{\frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\delta \tau \rho}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{\delta \tau \rho}{2} \right)} = \frac{a \delta \sin \pi \frac{\delta \tau \rho}{\lambda}}{\frac{\pi \delta \tau \rho}{\lambda}}$$

$$\frac{a \sin \left(\frac{\delta}{2} \tau \rho \right)}{\tau \rho} \left[\sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{t}{\tau} \right) + \sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{t}{\tau} - \delta \tau \rho \right) + \dots \right]$$

$$\tau \varphi + \tau(\varphi - \delta) + \dots = \tau \varphi [1 + \cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots \cos(n-1)\delta]$$

$$1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n = \frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z}$$

$$z = e^{i\delta}$$

$$1 + \cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos n\delta = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi} = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{2(1 - \cos \varphi)}$$

$$z^N = z^N + z^{N+1} - 1$$

$$(1 - \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi) [1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi - i \sin(n+1)\varphi]$$

$$\sum = \frac{z^{n+1} - 1}{z - 1} = \frac{1 - 2^{n+1}}{1 - 2}$$

$$= (1 - \cos \varphi) - \cos(n+1)\varphi + \sin \varphi \sin(n+1)\varphi - \sin \varphi \sin(n+1)\varphi$$

$$b \frac{\lambda}{2} = a(\cos \theta) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a(\cos \theta)}} \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

norma jasności $\frac{1}{2} Z_1$

4

2,

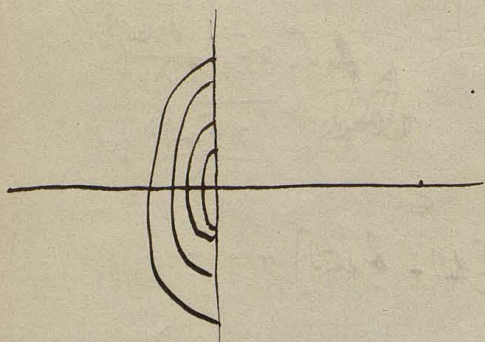
norm.

$\frac{1}{2} Z_1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_2$

0

$Z_1 + Z_2$

Zamiast różnych składowych mamy tu wszystkie i to sumy do punktu pomiaru.



$\frac{1}{4} n^2$ jasności

$$(r \frac{\lambda}{2} + b)^2 = (a+b)^2 + a^2 - 2a(a+b) \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)$$

$$b n \lambda = 2a^2 + 2ab - 2a^2 - 2ab + 2(a+b) a \cdot \varphi^2$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a(a+b)}} n \lambda$$

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot a$

$$(b + n \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 = b^2 + \rho^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{b n \lambda}$$

$$n \cdot b = 100$$

$$\lambda = 0.000005$$

$$\rho =$$

$$V = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} \right)}_a + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} \right)}_b + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} \right)}_c \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial F} = \frac{\partial b}{\partial F} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial F} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial F} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} \right) - \left(M \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + N \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z} \right) + \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} \right)$$

deriv next step

$$\begin{aligned} \mp & \propto \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} + \alpha \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \\ & = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + \frac{\mathcal{M}}{x} + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\beta \mathcal{L} - \alpha \mathcal{N}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\alpha \mathcal{N} - \gamma \mathcal{L}) =$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\beta \mathcal{L} - \alpha \mathcal{N}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\alpha \mathcal{N} - \gamma \mathcal{L}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial y} - \epsilon_2 \mathcal{L}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1000 \text{ V} \\ \text{hela } 1 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1000 \cdot 10^8}{9 \cdot 10^{20}} = \frac{1}{9} 10^{-9} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 500 \cdot 30 \\ \text{hela} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{15000}{9} \cdot 10^{-9} = \frac{1}{6} 10^{-5}$$

$$1 \text{ Volt} = 10^8 = 300 \text{ stat}$$

$$3 \cdot 10^5$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-20}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1000 \text{ V} \\ \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{\text{stat}} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 100$$

$$V = a \sin \alpha t \quad \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \sin^2 \alpha t \, dt = \frac{a^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \alpha t \, dt \cdot \frac{K}{\delta n} \\ = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{K}{\delta n} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\mu}{\delta n \mu v^2} = \frac{a^2 K}{\delta n}$$

Energia w prostokątnym układzie

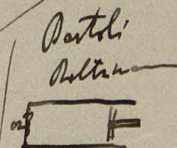
$$V = a \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{v})$$

$$N = \frac{a}{\mu v} \cos \alpha(t - \frac{x}{v})$$

$$\int_0^{\lambda} [K V^2 + \mu N^2] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\delta n} (K + \frac{1}{\mu v^2}) \int_0^{\lambda} \sin^2 \alpha(t - \frac{x}{v}) \, dx$$

$$\text{Albo } v^2 = \frac{1}{\mu K}$$

$$= \frac{K}{\lambda 4\pi} \frac{v}{\alpha} 2\pi a^2 = \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{v \cdot \tau}{2\pi \lambda} 2\pi a^2 = \frac{K}{8\pi} a^2$$



$$\frac{2 \text{ g Cal}}{\text{min}} = \text{ilość energii podległej na sekundę 1 cm}^2$$

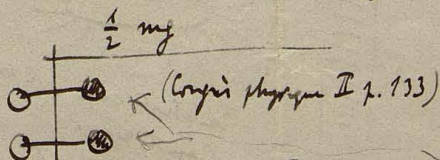
$$\text{czyli} = \frac{2 \cdot 42 \cdot 10^6}{60 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}} = \text{ilość zawarta w 1 cm}^3 = \frac{84 \cdot 10^{-4}}{180} = \frac{14 \cdot 10^{-4}}{30} = \frac{7}{15} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Zatem ciśnienie na 1 cm}^2: \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ dyn}$$

$$\text{na 1 m}^2: \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ dyn}$$

Więcej, jeżeli nie ma promieni poruszających się do przodu i z powrotem, inaczej dwa razy tyle

Lebedeff (Rosja)
1800



I efekt produkcji konwulsji eliminacji siły wiatru i obrotu strumienia

I radian. równie grubości; w ogóle natężenie

$$\text{na sekundę ciek: } \left(\frac{10^9}{\pi} \cdot 2\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{2}{\pi} 10^{15} = \frac{2}{\pi} 10^{12} \text{ kg}$$

przez toż samo ciało w 1 km

przez toż samo ciało

Albo sam umiemy w 1000 razy więcej, to jest przy dużej ilości energii promieni i przy dużej

Konwulsji ogony odwrócone; (Schwarzchild 1916)

Siła na cząstkę p.dv: w kierunku X

$$p_X = \left[\frac{\partial (KX)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (KY)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (KZ)}{\partial z} \right] X$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2} K (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) \right)}{\partial x} + K \left(Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial (XY)}{\partial y}$$

$$- K \frac{\partial (XZ)}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_K = \frac{1}{2} K (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) \\ Y_K = \frac{1}{2} K (Y^2 - X^2 - Z^2) \\ Z_K = \frac{1}{2} K (Z^2 - X^2 - Y^2) \end{cases}$$

$$X_Y = KXY$$

$$Y_Z =$$

$$Z_X =$$

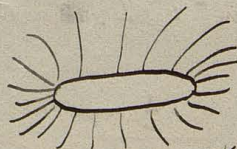
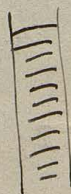
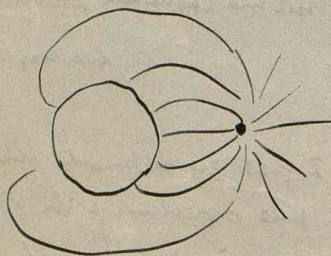
Np. X w kierunku zły

$$Y = Z = 0$$

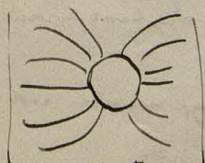
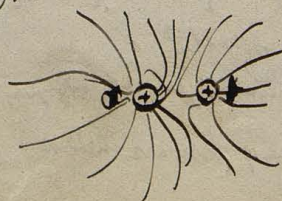
$$X_K = \frac{1}{2} K X^2$$

$$Y_K = Z_K = -\frac{1}{2} K X^2$$

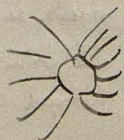
$$X_Y = - = 0$$



Elektryczność (K zmienne!)
Rozprężenie
Podobieństwo i elektryczność



zadanie i
pole grawitacyjne



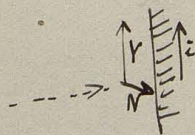
de w rozprężeniu
ten jest jest

$$X_x = \frac{K}{2} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) + \frac{L}{2} (L^2 - M^2 - N^2) \quad \text{wymiar}$$

$$X_y = K YZ + L MN$$

u.wzgl.:

$$\cancel{X_x} \approx A \sin(2-\alpha) \quad 2_z = -\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2} X^2 + \frac{L}{2} L^2\right) = -K A^2 \omega^2 r^2 (2-\epsilon^2)$$



metry indukcyj.

zity pochodzą

Wzrosty in ekstremne perturbacje $\psi = e^{-\alpha x}$ m...

Już Kepler 1619 kontatę gwiazd konst. stał się tym system (tępa umia)

Schwarzschild cokolwiek od praw (przy umiark. ugięciu)

$$= \text{grawit. dla } 2a = 1.5 \mu$$

1

0.18 μ 18 m, technicznie \rightarrow tego perturbacja

$$0.07 \text{ m} =$$

system. kontatę gwiazd

Ar. Hub. x Bull 1903

	dla	ob.
Zobacz:	1.1	1.0
cały	1.8	1.6
Pt	1.9	1.8
Al	1.4	1.6

Wzrosty iły system dla i dów.

na razi kodz $K=1$:

Šta na usloz pth u hth X:

$$\text{zn } p \text{ X} = K \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{K}{2} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (KXY) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (KXZ)$$

$$= K \left[X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right] \Delta$$

$$= \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial z}$$

to su samo magnetski, uopšte nije

$$X_x = \frac{K}{\rho n} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) + \frac{K}{\rho n} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) \quad \text{to su samo magnetski, uopšte nije}$$

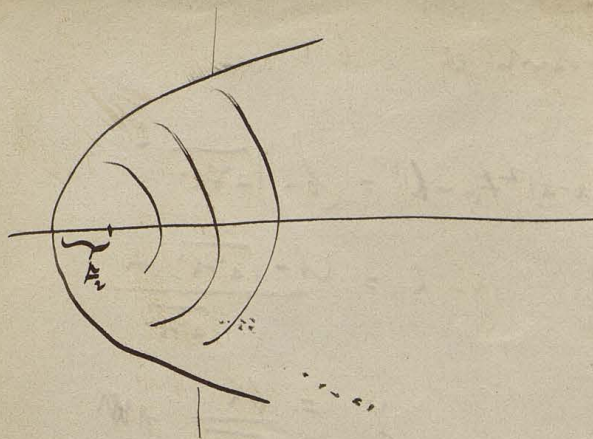
X_y

Z_z

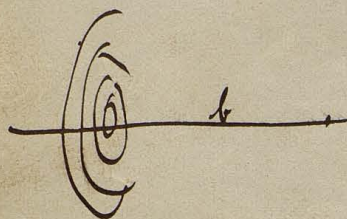
Kodz $Y = A \cos \frac{2\pi}{c} (t - \frac{x}{c}) \quad X=Z=0$

$L=0; M = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}} A \cos \frac{2\pi}{c} (t - \frac{x}{c}); N=0$

pa onda je $X_x = -\left(\frac{K}{L} Y^2 + \frac{K}{L} M^2 \right) = \dots$



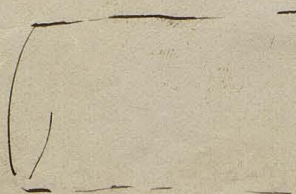
Криволиней. Формула для фокуса $n_1 \cdot n_2 = 740$
 Sout



$$(b + n \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 = b^2 + \rho^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{b n \lambda}$$

а) для луча

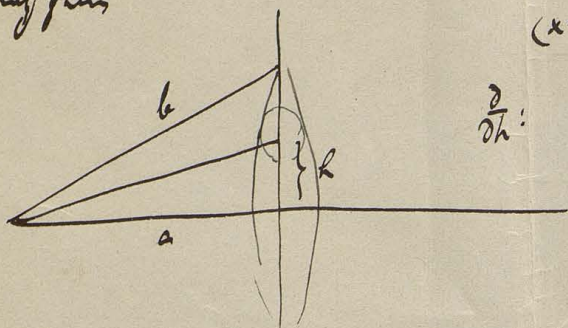


Телеконт"

Риски и контуры

Circle:

Height



or directly: pg or b ...

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial h}$:

$$y-h = \frac{(b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}) h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$$

$$y = \frac{bh}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$$

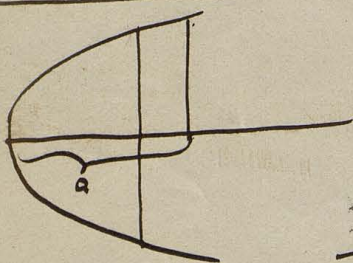
$$h = \frac{ay}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}$$

$$(x-a)^2 = (b^2 - y^2 - y^2) \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}\right)^2$$

$$= (\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a)^2$$

$$x-a = \pm [\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a]$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2 \quad || \quad (x-a)^2 + y^2 = b^2$$



$$h^2 = 2pg$$

$$(x-g)^2 + (y-h)^2 = (y-a)^2$$

then taking derivative

$$2g + 2h$$

$$-(x-g) - (y-h) \frac{dh}{dg} = (y-a) \frac{dh}{dg}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dg} = \frac{h}{g}$$

$$x + \frac{ay}{r} - r = 0$$

$$h = \frac{ay}{a+r-x}$$

$$x^2 + 2(a+r-x) \frac{ay}{r} - 2hy + y^2 = 0 \quad | : \quad x^2(a-x) + y^2(a-x) - a^2(a-x) - 0^2(a-x) = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 - a^2 - 0^2) = 0$$

$$(x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 - (\frac{a}{2})^2 = 0$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = \left(\frac{b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{n^2} \right)^2$$

$$y-h = \left(\frac{b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} - 1 \right) \frac{h}{n}$$

$$h =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2}$$

$$V = f_1\left(t - \frac{x}{a}\right) + f_2\left(t + \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

V_{2y2}

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \right] \quad V = f(r, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{dV}{dr} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \frac{dV}{dr} + \frac{d^2 V}{dr^2} \frac{x}{r} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dV}{dr} = a^2 \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} + \frac{d^2 V}{dr^2} \right] \\ = a^2 \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dV}{dr} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}\right) F = 0 \\ F_{xx} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V = \text{const } f(r)$$

$$a^2 f(r) = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \tilde{v}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}(r, t)}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}(r, t)}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\tilde{v} = f_1\left(t - \frac{r}{a}\right) + f_2\left(t + \frac{r}{a}\right)$$

$$V = \frac{a e^{i k x}}{2 i \alpha (t - v x)} \quad V = \frac{-a k x}{2 i \alpha (t - v x)}$$

For the boundary: 1

77

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$N = \frac{a e^{-i k x}}{2 i \alpha} \left[k \cos \alpha (t - v x) - v \sin \alpha (t - v x) \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E \sin \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] + R \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \epsilon \right] &= \\ -\frac{E}{c} \sin \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] & \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$E \cos \delta + R \cos \epsilon = a$$

$$E \sin \delta + R \sin \epsilon = 0$$

$$-\frac{E \cos \delta}{c} + \frac{R \cos \epsilon}{c} = -a v$$

$$-\frac{E \sin \delta}{c} + \frac{R \sin \epsilon}{c} = a k$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} E \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] - \frac{a}{c} R \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \epsilon \right]$$

$$N = \frac{1}{c} E \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] + \frac{R}{c} \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \epsilon \right]$$

$$E \cos \delta + R \cos \epsilon = a$$

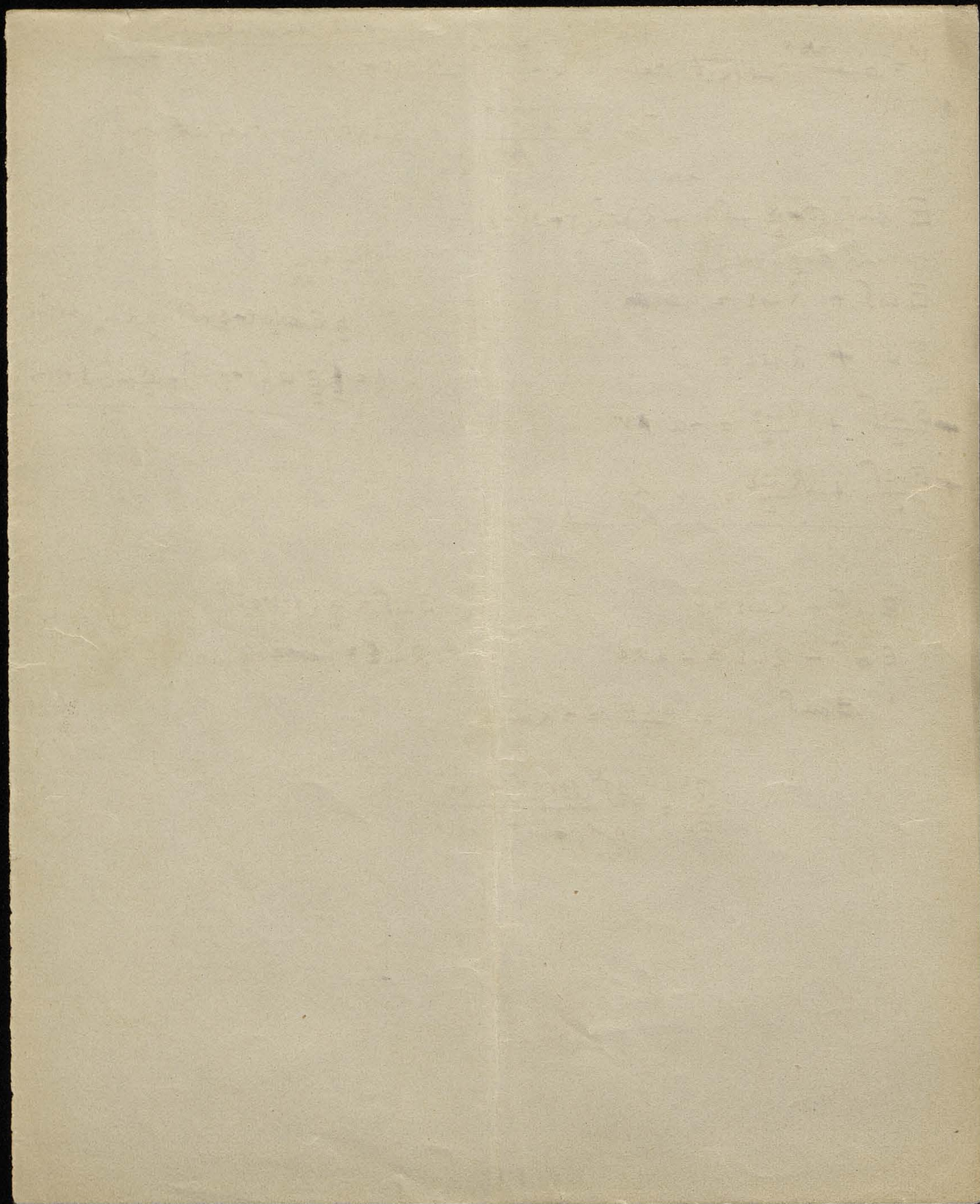
$$E \cos \delta - R \cos \epsilon = -a v c$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E \cos \delta &= \frac{a}{2} (1 - v c) \\ R \cos \epsilon &= \frac{a}{2} (1 + v c) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$R \cos \epsilon = \frac{a}{2} (1 + v c)$$

$$E \sin \delta = \frac{a k c}{2} = -R \sin \epsilon$$

$$\frac{R^2}{E^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 (1 + v c)^2 + k^2 c^2}{\left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 (1 - v c)^2 + k^2 c^2}$$



$$= \frac{a \sin \alpha}{r} r^2 (1+r^2) (1-\cos \varepsilon) + \frac{a \cos \alpha}{r} r^2 \varepsilon r^2 (1-r^2) =$$

$$1 - 2r^2 \cos \varepsilon + r^4 = (1-r^2)^2 + 2r^2 (1-\cos \varepsilon)$$

$$= \frac{a}{r} \frac{\sin \alpha r^2 (1+r^2) (1-\cos \varepsilon) - \cos \alpha r^2 (1-r^2) \varepsilon}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$= M \cos \alpha + N \sin \alpha \quad \quad \quad = \frac{2a \sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \frac{\sin \alpha r^2 (1+r^2) \sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \cos \alpha r^2 (1-r^2) \cos \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$M^2 + N^2 = \frac{4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} r^2 \left[(1+r^2)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + (1-r^2)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right]$$

st. w każdym razie = 0 jeżeli $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \dots$
 $\varepsilon = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi, \dots$

dlg poprzedniego stałoby rozróżnienie.

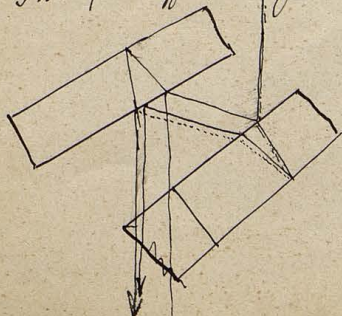
Niedokładności rachunków: w magnetycznej promieni wychodzącej nie || bo
 sko mi potęgi w ∞ . I w Newtona granic płyty nie ||.

Środki czarny, światło monochromatyczne, białe, obserwacja przez kulowe szkło,
 albo widmo

Zmiana nachylenia

Wzrost może do mierzenia bodźców między grubości, Abbe-Fizeau dyfrakcyjne

Refraktometr
 Interferencyjny Jamin



rozmiar fazy prom. odb. w fali i w dół podłoża:

$$= \frac{4\pi h n}{\lambda} \cos \rho$$

rotacja różn. obu promieni:

$$\frac{4\pi h n}{\lambda} (\cos \rho - \cos \rho')$$

$$2A \sin \mu \cos \epsilon = \left(\frac{A}{m} + A m \right) \sin \mu - r \sin \epsilon$$

$$A \cos \epsilon + m \cos 2\epsilon + \dots = A \cos(\mu + \epsilon) = \frac{A \cos \mu - 1}{m}$$

$$A[\sin(\mu + \epsilon) \cos \mu - A \cos(\mu + \epsilon) \sin \mu] = A \sin \epsilon = \frac{r \sin \mu}{m}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \mu &= \sqrt{1 - m^2 A^2 \cos^2 \epsilon} \\ \cos \mu &= A - m A \cos \epsilon \\ 1 &= A^2 + m^2 A^2 - 2m A^2 \cos \epsilon \\ A^2 &= \frac{1}{1 + m^2 - 2m \cos \epsilon} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$A \sin \mu = A \cos \mu = A \cos \epsilon = \frac{A - \cos \mu}{m}$$

$$m \sin(\mu + \epsilon) = \sin \mu = m (r \sin \mu \cos \epsilon + \cos \mu r \sin \epsilon)$$

$$\sin \mu [1 - m \cos \epsilon] = m r \sin \epsilon$$

$$\sin \mu = \frac{m r \sin \epsilon}{1 - m \cos \epsilon}$$

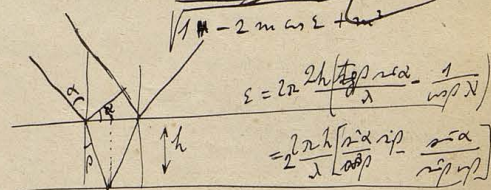
$$\cos \mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}} = \frac{1 - m \cos \epsilon}{\sqrt{(1 - m \cos \epsilon)^2 + m^2 \sin^2 \epsilon}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - m \cos \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}}$$

$$\sin \mu = \frac{m \sin \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}}$$

$$A \sin \mu = A^2 m \sin \epsilon = \frac{m \sin \epsilon}{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}$$

$$A \cos \mu = \frac{1 - m \cos \epsilon}{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}$$



$$\epsilon = 2\pi \frac{2h \sin \alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha}{\lambda \cos \alpha} = \frac{2\pi h \tan \alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi h \tan \alpha}{\lambda}$$

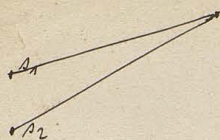
$$= \frac{2d \sin \alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$b = \frac{r \sin \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 + m^2 - 2m \cos \epsilon}}$$

$$b = \frac{r \sin \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 + m^2 - 2m \cos \epsilon}} = \frac{m \sin \epsilon}{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}$$

$$b = r \sin \alpha - \frac{1 - r^2}{2} a \left[\frac{\sin \alpha (1 - r^2 \cos \epsilon) - \cos \alpha r^2 \sin \epsilon - r^2 \alpha}{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{r \sin \alpha}{2} \left[\frac{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^4 - (1 - r^2)(1 - r^2 \cos \epsilon)}{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^4} \right] + \cos \alpha r^2 \sin \epsilon \left(\frac{1 - r^2}{2} \right)$$



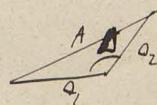
podrechenie vzhimay fazy = kopolu

$$s = a_1 \sim 2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{x_1}{\lambda}\right) + a_2 \sim 2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{x_2}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$= A \sim \left[2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} - \delta\right]$$

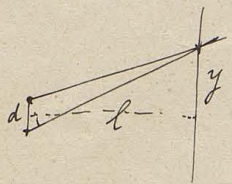
$$\frac{A \cos \delta}{A \sim \delta =}$$

$$A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2 A_1 A_2 \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{\lambda}\right)$$



dimmo tan faza $\frac{a_1 - a_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{3\lambda}{2} \dots$

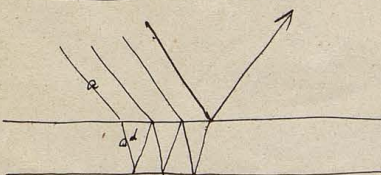
prybl.



$$x_1 - x_2 = d \sim \alpha = \frac{d y}{l}$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda l}{2d}, \frac{3\lambda l}{2d} \dots$$

Uda eiz tytka jnili to some etotla svetla jnili svetla: kohärent
 golyz n.p.2 bruce:
 Uda 5 svetla eiz kohärent nise res covno, cor pismo.



$$a[\cos \alpha + d \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) + d \cos(\alpha + 2\epsilon) + \dots + d \cos(\alpha + 3\epsilon) + \dots]$$

$$= a \cos \left[\frac{2\pi d \sin \epsilon}{\lambda} \right]$$

$$k^2 + \delta^2 = 1$$

$$d\delta = 1 - k^2$$

$$k = -p$$

$$= a \cos \alpha + \frac{a d \cos^2 \epsilon}{p} [p^2 \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) + p^4 \cos(\alpha + 2\epsilon) + p^6 \cos(\alpha + 3\epsilon) + \dots]$$

$$\cos \alpha + m \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) + m^2 \cos(\alpha + 2\epsilon) + \dots = A \cos(\alpha + \mu)$$

$$1 + m \cos \epsilon + m^2 \cos 2\epsilon + \dots = A \cos \mu \cos \epsilon$$

$$m \cos \epsilon + m^2 \cos 2\epsilon + \dots = A \sin \mu \sin \epsilon$$

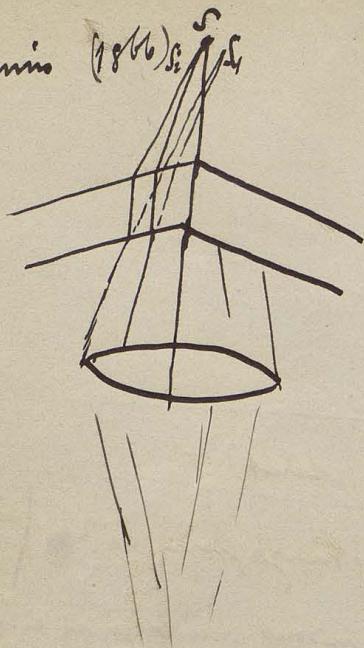
$$\cos \epsilon + m \cos 2\epsilon + m^2 \cos 3\epsilon + \dots = A \cos(\mu + \epsilon) = \frac{A}{m} \sin \mu$$

$$-\sin \epsilon + 0 + m^2 \sin \epsilon + \dots = A \sin(\mu - \epsilon) = A \cos \mu \sin \epsilon$$

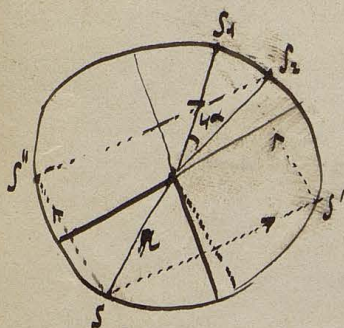
Procentowa ~~jednostka~~ równy ^{normowy} proc. = pow. felt
zatem w odwróconej jednost. kół pow. = kół

Jamies (1866)

80



Richardson



$$\delta = \frac{r}{4a}$$

or

$$\delta = \frac{a\lambda}{4\pi a} \quad \frac{a\lambda}{b}$$

$$a = r + \delta E_{km}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\lambda}{4a} \left(1 + \frac{\delta E_{km}}{a} \right)$$

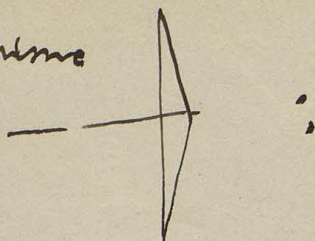
just after the hole the wave is
a stream in the δ : $\delta = \frac{\lambda}{4a}$

wird angegeben wie folgt

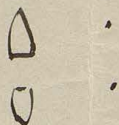
to the hole in the δ of the wave

$$\left(\frac{100 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}} \right)$$


Argentine



Orlet Sorenki indalone.



(Wofle interf. tyko miala jiala tawla wozka (chint))

czy nie ma interfejsu z drzewem uścił tym samym Poniem? 

Podobne jest u Kierstena ~~nie istniejące~~ chór umiarkowanie edyczny, nie ich nie
jednym miernym worko, na dźwięk. *Plains tyłko ...* [dwie trąby, Laga]

$$b = 2c \sin \frac{\beta}{2} = 2c \sin \alpha$$

$$\rho = y + \alpha + \alpha - y = 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{2c \sin \alpha}$$

$$N_{ip} \cdot \alpha =$$

22

$c = 40$

$a = 400$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 1200$$

$$r = \pm 200 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}, 3 \cdot 200 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}, \dots$$

8' 05" 1/2

$$A \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{m x + n y + A z}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$X = A \cos \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} \left(t - \frac{x \cos \varphi + z \cos \varphi}{c} \right)$$

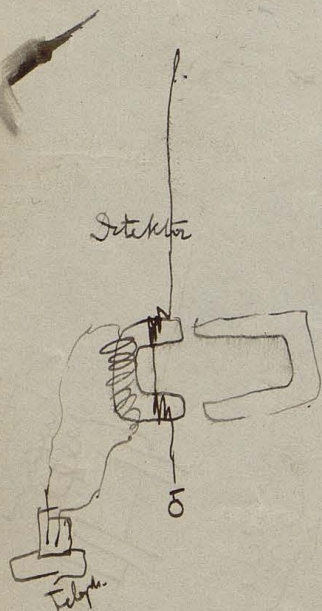
$$Z = -A \sin \varphi \sin$$

$$M = \frac{A}{n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} (\dots)$$

$$X_r = A' \cos \varphi' \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} \left(t - \frac{x \cos \varphi' + z \cos \varphi'}{c} \right)$$

$$Z_r = -A' \sin \varphi' \sin$$

...



$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{c} A \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} (\dots)$$

$$M = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$(E_r - R_r) \cos \varphi = D_r \cos \varphi$$

$$(E_r + R_r) \sin \varphi = D_r \sin \varphi$$

$$2 E_r = D_r \left(\frac{\cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi} + \sqrt{\frac{K_r}{K_r}} \right)$$

$$D_r = E_r \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2(\varphi + \chi) \cos(\varphi - \chi)} \quad R_r = E_r \frac{\sin(\varphi - \chi)}{\sin(\varphi + \chi)}$$

$$R_r =$$

	n	\sqrt{K}
pos.	1.000 294	1.000 295
CO ₂	1 448	473
H ₂	138	132

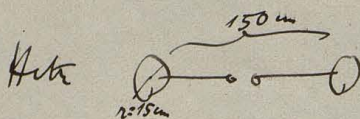
	n_D	\sqrt{K}
Amund	1.50	1.5
Peterden	1.39	1.4
CS ₂	1.63	1.6
C + CCl ₄	1.45	2.3
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1.36	5
H ₂ O	1.33	9

$$z = A \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c})$$

$$A \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) + A' \sin \alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) = 0$$

$$K_1 \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x_1} + K_2 \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

K_1

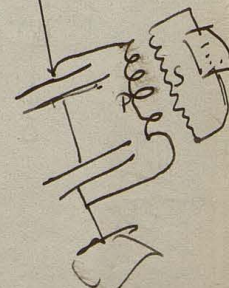
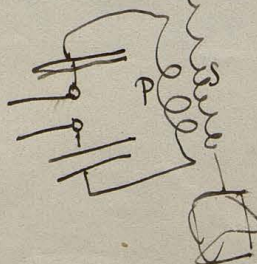
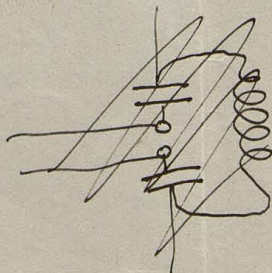
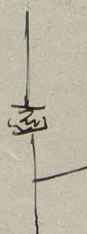
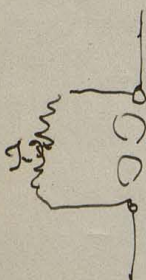


$$c = \frac{15}{2} \frac{1}{v} = L = 1802$$

1887

$$\tau = 1.26 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ sec} \quad \lambda = 300$$

Power 1870



$$r + \rho d\delta (e^{-i\delta} - 1)$$

$$r + \rho d\delta \frac{e^{-i\delta}}{1 - \rho^2 e^{-i\delta}}$$

$$d\delta \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2 e^{-i\delta}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{4\pi h \cos \theta}{\lambda} \quad 82^\circ$$

$$r + \rho = 0$$

$$d\delta + r^2 = 1$$

$$J_r = \frac{4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$J_d = \frac{(1-r^2)^2}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$J_d = d\delta r^2 + d\delta \rho^2 (r(r+\epsilon) + \dots)$$

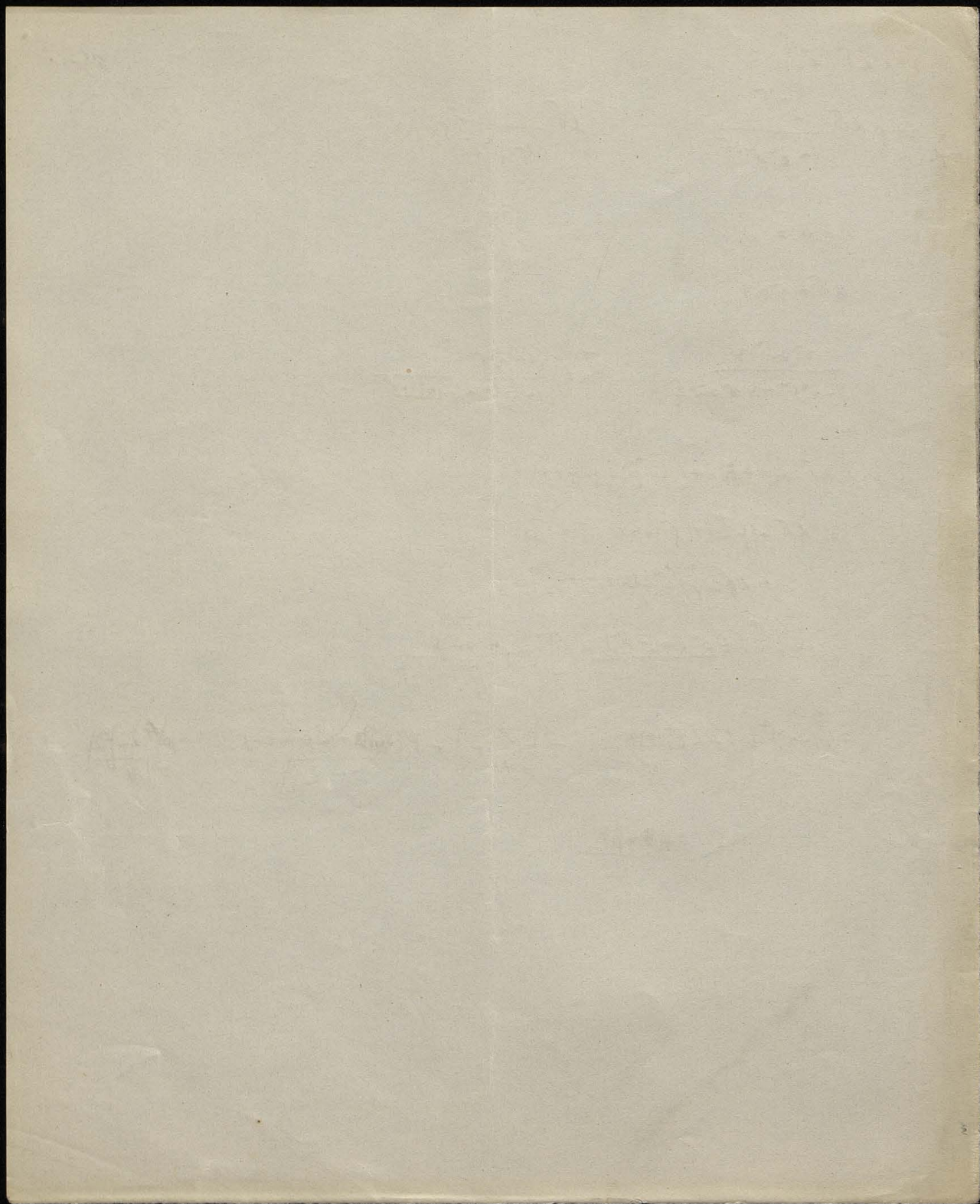
$$= d\delta r^2 [1 + \rho^2 \cos \delta + \dots]$$

$$+ d\delta \rho^2 [\rho^2 \sin \delta + \dots]$$

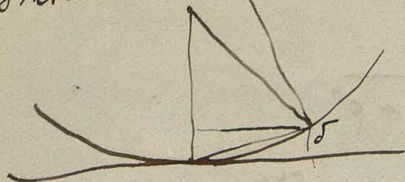
$$J_d = d\delta^2 \left[\frac{1 + \rho^2 (\cos \delta - \rho^2)}{\dots} \right] + \rho^4 \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{[\dots]}$$

$$= (1-r^2)^2 \left\{ 1 + 2 \frac{\rho^2 \cos \delta}{\dots} - \frac{2\rho^4}{\dots} \right\} + \frac{\rho^4 \sin^2 \delta}{\dots} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1 + \rho^4}{1 - \dots}$$



Skrośta Newtona



$$\delta = \alpha \cdot R = \alpha \cdot 2R$$

$$\delta = \frac{\lambda^2}{2R}$$

$$x^2 = k \frac{\lambda R}{\cos \beta} \text{ Min.}$$

$$x^2 = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{R}{\cos \beta} \text{ Max}$$

Środki do mierzenia λ (N_0 , D)

w świetle promieniowania

Kolory:

w widmie widzialnym bardzo ściśle
ale w spektroskopie skrajnie pogięte w
stronę niebieską

Flintgl.
Sandwich
trough.

The Young double slit
1802 już wtedy użył interferencji

Mierzenie bardzo małych grubości.
Mikroskop
Fizeau dilatometr

min. miana pól dla kątów λ do interferencji
w świetle topu i kątów λ do interferencji
mierzonych

$$k \lambda = (k + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda'$$

$$k(\lambda - \lambda') = \frac{\lambda'}{2}$$

$$\lambda - \lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{2k} = \frac{0.000294}{.}$$

$$d = 0.000294$$

$$2d = 707 \cdot k = 494$$

1 cd
300000
7 1/2 530000

To jest warunek na warunkach do jednowarstwowej siatki

Dla tej siatki znamy rozmiar i inter. Na d. siatki mamy $\delta = 0.1445 \text{ nm}$

$$\delta = 0.4335 \text{ nm}$$

Pomiarowi dwie linie max. jedyną p.d. min. drugą:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\delta &= k\lambda = (\cancel{2k+1}) (k+\frac{1}{2})(\lambda-\Delta\lambda) \\ &= k\lambda + \frac{\lambda}{2} - k\Delta\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$k\Delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{2k}$$

$$k = \frac{\lambda}{2\Delta\lambda}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 0.289$$

$$k = 491$$

$$\lambda = \frac{0.289}{491} = 0.000589$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{0.000589}{982} = 0.0000006$$



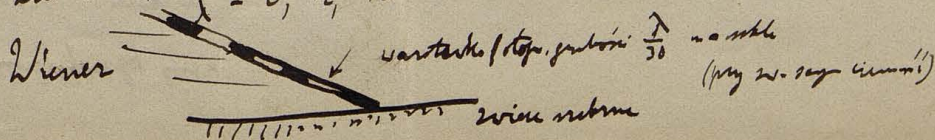
Jeżeli dwie siatki linie to po raz ten znowu nie pokazują, że jest jedna linia o tej grubości to w tym momencie nie będzie efektu.

Sprowadzamy wtedy interakcję: fak. stojąca jest kombinacją dwóch

$$a \sin 2\pi\left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + a \sin 2\pi\left(\frac{x}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) = 2a \sin 2\pi\frac{x}{T} \cos 2\pi\frac{x}{\lambda}$$

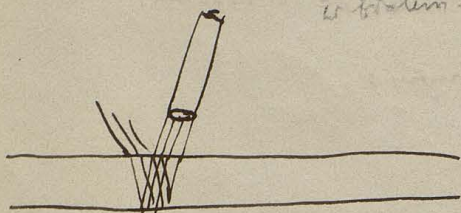
Amplituda zmiana dla $\frac{x}{\lambda} = 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$

Wiener



Dotychczas omawiając zderzenia δ δ
 zaimitujmy też problem płytki równoległej i obserwacji zderzenia δ β , oczywiście
 przez linie nie nastarione: która równo nachylenie β

z białym i czarnym nie, tylko z monochromatycznym



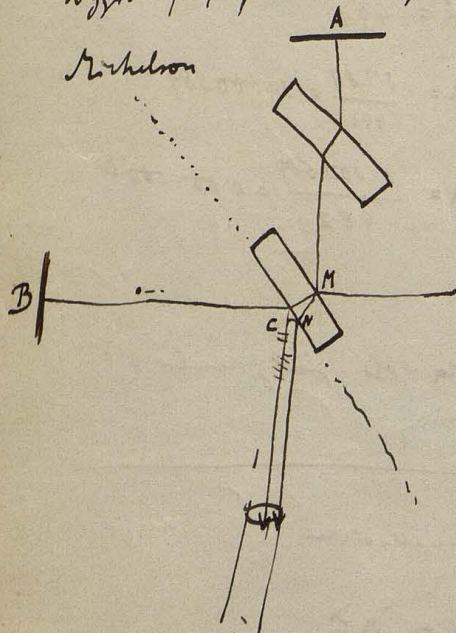
Widzimy też przy obserwacji płyt //

to jakie wyniki pokaże to tak zderzanie

~~dotychczas~~ Widzimy δ jakim przy pokaże kolorem zderzenia
 kolorem zderzenia

Wyznaczymy aparat do stopniowego podświetlenia ϵ :

Michelson



$$\text{wyniki przy } \Rightarrow \text{ jak } | 2MA + MN = 2MB - MN + \dots c$$

A przy mierzeniu ich tak zderzenia jak przy
 płytki równoległej

$$\frac{A}{B} \} \delta$$

przez to że zderzenia B można
 dokładnie zmierzyć odczyt δ

Tak odczyt δ zderzenia przy 20 cm
 $\epsilon = 300000$

a przy 10 cm zderzenia w tej
 540000

Teknik pengaliran :

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V}{x} +$$

85

$$V = A \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}\right) + D \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}\right) \quad C \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}\right)$$

$$N = -\frac{A}{\tau} \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}\right) + \frac{D}{\tau} \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} A + D = C & A + D = C & \\ -\frac{A + D}{\tau_1} = -\frac{C}{\tau_2} & A - D = nC & \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} n \\ \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (n-1)A + (n+1)D = 0 \\ D = -\frac{n-1}{n+1} A \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$G = A e^{i(\theta - \frac{a}{n})}$$

$$a \cdot G =$$

$$x = A e^{i(\theta - \frac{a}{n})}$$

$$x = A e^{i(\theta - \frac{a}{n})}$$

$$(A + iD) e^{i\theta}$$

$$(A + iD) e^{i\theta} = \frac{i\theta}{n} e^{i\theta}$$

$$A e^{i\theta} = \frac{i\theta}{n} e^{i\theta}$$

$$A e^{i\theta} = \frac{i\theta}{n} e^{i\theta}$$

$$G = \sqrt{A} e^{i\theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{n}$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{n^2} - 1}$$

$$D = A \frac{\cos(\theta - \theta_1)}{\sin(\theta + \theta_1)} = A \left[\frac{\cos \theta \cos \theta_1 + \sin \theta \sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta \sin \theta_1} \right]$$

$$A \sin(\theta + \epsilon) = \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \epsilon)}] = \mathcal{I} [B e^{i\theta}] \quad \parallel \quad D = A e^{i\epsilon}$$

$$A \sim \theta \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i\theta}]$$

$$A \cos \theta \quad \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})}] = \mathcal{I} [A (-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta)]$$

$$-A \sin \theta \quad \theta + \pi \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \pi)}] = \mathcal{I} [A (-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)]$$

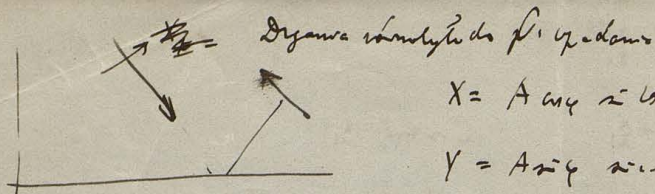
$$\text{oplain} \quad \theta + \epsilon \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \epsilon)}] = \mathcal{I} [\underbrace{A e^{i\epsilon}}_{\text{nilai tetap } \epsilon} e^{i\theta}]$$

nilai tetap ϵ

$$\text{nilai konstanta } \epsilon \quad D = A e^{i\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{A \cos \theta + i A \sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} = A \cos \theta + i A \sin \theta \quad \text{apakah nilai } \theta \text{ ?}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$X = A \cos \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$Y = A \sin \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$Z = 0$$

$$L = 0$$

$$M = 0$$

$$N = \frac{A}{v} \sin \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

to wyznaczyć natężenie $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0$

i również $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$X' = 0$$

$$X'' = C$$

$$Y' = 0$$

$$Y'' = 0$$

$$N' = 0$$

$$N'' = 0$$

$$\sin \varphi = \sin \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\cos \varphi$$

$$X + X' = X''$$

$$(A - 0) \cos \varphi = C \cos \varphi$$

$$N + N' = N''$$

$$(A + 0) \sin \varphi = C \sin \varphi$$

$$0 = A \frac{t(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{t(\varphi + \varphi_0)} \quad C = A \cdot$$

natęż. do p. y.

$$Z = A \sin \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$L = -\frac{A}{v} \cos \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$M = -\frac{A}{v} \sin \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$A + 0 = C$$

$$(A - 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = + A \frac{\sin \varphi}{\lambda} \cos \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = A \frac{\cos \varphi}{\lambda} \sin \omega t \cos \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$0 = -A \frac{\sin(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{\sin(\varphi + \varphi_0)}$$

$$C = A \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2 \sin(\varphi + \varphi_0)}$$

$\varphi = 0$:

$$0 = 0 = A \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2 \sin(\varphi + \varphi_0)} = A \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2 \sin \varphi} = A \cos \varphi$$

$$0_s = -A_s \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

$$0_l = A_l \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

Wzrostek i przesunięcie (symmetry)
dla $n > 1$

Wzrostek i przesunięcie, pole powierzchni, wartość natęż. elektrycznego.

Göckens p. 290 (appareil à caoutchouc)

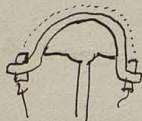
86

p. 195

"On a souvent l'occasion d'assister à la propagation très progressive des cassures et des fêles" !

Distribution générale des moulages

collette en
caoutchouc distendue par
serrure de platine



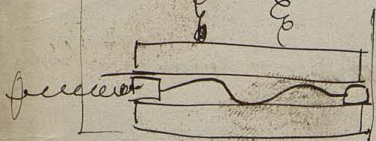
verformung durch von Seile

Darbée Evolution expérimentale Paris 1879

Chapitre II

Similitude : { Darbée J. d. Éch. polyt. 32
Thollon C.R. 28 (1873) 1. Équival. des corps élastiques semblables
2. Remarque " "

Placements Darbée :
C.R. 58 (1878) p. 77, 283, 728



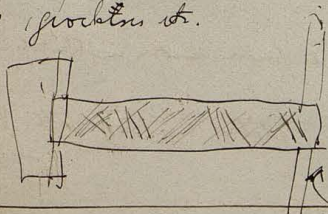
d'autant plus inflexion que ~~plus~~ plus grande
pression
pression verticale inégale :



épaisseur inégale :

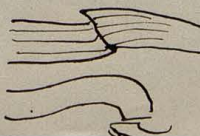
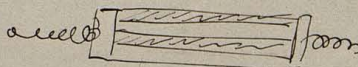


Faibles, flocage etc.



p. 321

Couches de cire, diff. vloc.



fracture avec glissement

Shertonite = suite d'un coulement ou laminage 391-445

Stanislas Rannier Sculpes expérimentale

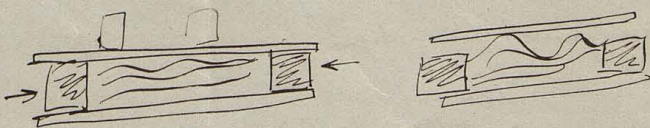
Zürcher C. R. 118 p 215 (1894) stabilité des plissements de l'écorce terrestre avec une d'une masse de faible épaisseur

p 277

Les plis: James Hall 1842

feuilles d'étain

coups de marteau

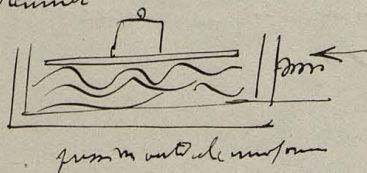


Henry Cadell 1888 Edinb Roy Soc expériences sur Nouvelle Oubly pression à l'air d'une vis

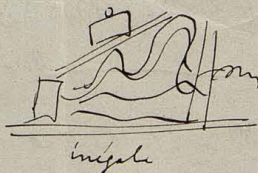
Osley Willis ~~the~~ The Mechanics of Appalachian structure

Thirteenth annual Report of US geological survey Washington 1893

St Rannier



pression uniforme



inégale

1898 Alphonse Escoffier : écorce terrestre destinée, composée d'argile, puis l'argile se contracte

1884 H. Scharit (à propos de Bent Vaudou) couches d'argile et sable (plis)

pas fluide mais concassant, puis recomposé

St R.: crochons

la roche réduite en faillites, schistosité! qui est le résultat de la tonte



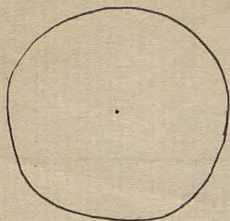
causes

Schistosité p 288 : (Tyrande) (Zürcher, St Rannier)

par enroulement

pour l'emploi de feuille cartonnée contractile

plâtre ... en faillite // à la feuille



$$r^2 \dot{\varphi} = c$$

$$\ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{\alpha}{r^n}$$

$$r^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{\alpha}{r^{n-1}} + f(r)$$

Wir setzen also $\dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{\alpha}{r^{n-1}} + f(r)$

$$r^4 \dot{\varphi}^2 = c^2$$

$$f = \frac{\alpha}{c^2 r^{n-3}} + f(r) r^2$$

$$r^{n-3} \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{\alpha}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{c}{r^2} = \frac{c}{r^2} \cdot \frac{r}{r} = \frac{c}{r^2} \cdot \frac{r}{r^{n-3}} = \frac{c}{r^{n-3}}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\alpha}{r^{n-3}} + f(r)$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{c dt}{r^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + \frac{r^4}{c^2} = \left(f + \frac{\alpha}{r^{n-1}}\right) \frac{r^4}{c^2} - r^2$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^4 + \frac{\alpha}{c^2} r^{5-n} - r^2}}$$

$$r = R + z$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{R^4 + \frac{\alpha}{c^2} R^{5-n} - R^2}} + \left(\frac{4R^3}{c^2} + (5-n) \frac{\alpha}{c^2} R^{4-n} - 2R \right) z + z^2 -$$

$$4 \frac{R^3}{c^2} + 4 \frac{\alpha R^{4-n}}{c^2} - 4R = 0$$

$$(4-n)$$

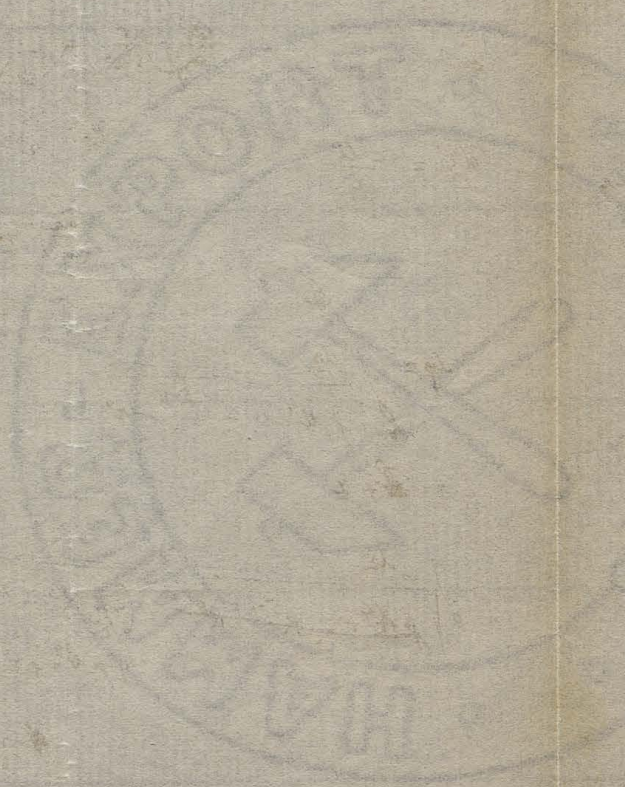
$$F = -r^n$$

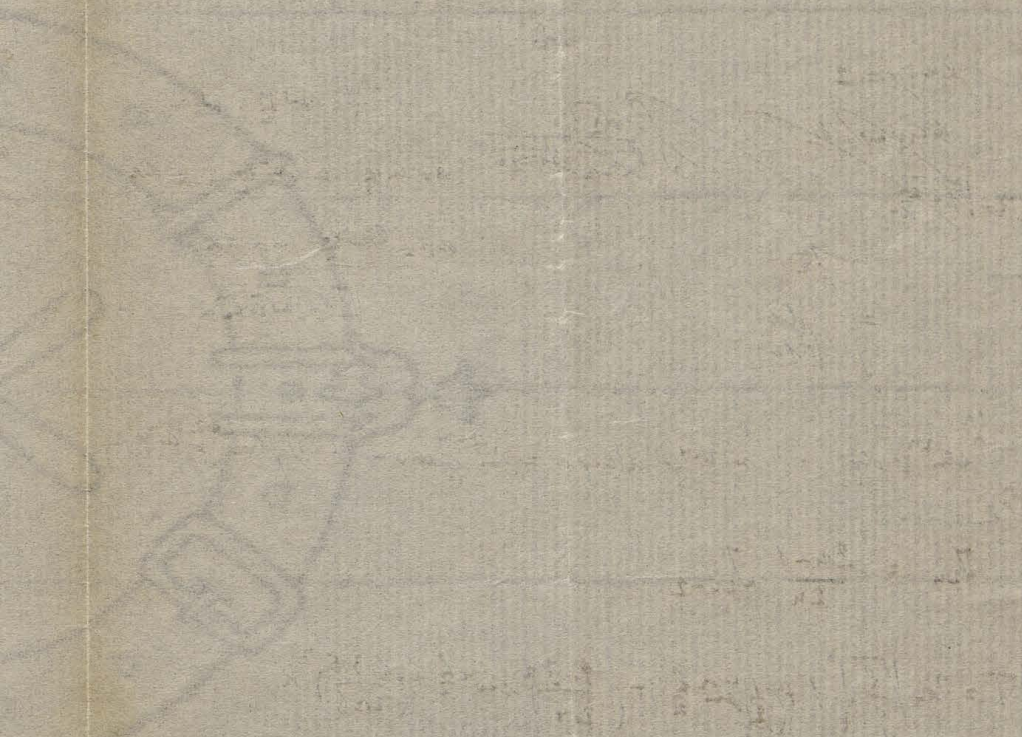
Spring

$$n=1$$

$$-2$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n+3}}$$





$$a^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = g^2 (\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_0)$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{a}} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\frac{1 + \cos \varphi - (1 + \cos \varphi_0)}{2}}_{\cancel{2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi - \varphi_0}{2}}} &= \frac{\sqrt{2} (\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2})}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\varphi_0}{2}} \right)^2}} = \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$k \sin \varphi = 2$$

$$k \sin \varphi = 2$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{2}{k}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \sin \frac{\varphi_0}{2} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$dy \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\varphi_0}{2} \sin \alpha d\alpha$$

$$dy = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\varphi_0}{2} \sin \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\int_0^{\varphi} \sin^{2n} \varphi dy = \int_0^{\varphi} \sin^{2n} \varphi d(\cos \varphi) = \sin^{2n} \varphi \cos \varphi - (2n) \int_0^{\varphi} \sin^{2n-2} \varphi \cos \varphi dy$$

$$J_{2n} = \frac{2n-1}{2n} J_{2n-2}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right)^2 \sin^4 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right)^2 k \right\}$$

$$\frac{2i ds}{r}$$



$$W = \int H_n ds = 2i \int_a^2 \frac{dx}{x} = 2i \cdot \log \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{2i}{z}$$



$$\frac{2i^2}{r} \log$$

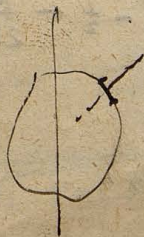


$$p = P - 2\pi \int_a^2 \frac{2i}{z} dz$$

$$F = -\frac{dw}{dz} = -$$

$$\frac{2i}{a} \int_a^2 r dr + 2i \int_0^2 \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{2i}{a} + 2i \log \frac{2}{a}$$

$$Re \int H_n ds \sin x \cdot y = H_n \cdot \sin x$$



$$L \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \dots = \dots$$

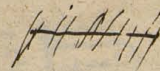
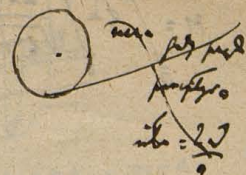
$$= \omega_2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{q}{C}$$

$$i_1 = i_0 \cos pt$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + R^2}{C^2 + L^2}}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + R^2}{C^2 + L^2}}$$

$$2 \log \tan i = i + \log$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= \int_0^l dx \int_0^l \frac{dx'}{\sqrt{b^2 + (x-x')^2}} = (x-x') \operatorname{tg} \left\{ \frac{x'-x + \sqrt{b^2 + (x-x')^2}}{b} \right\} + \sqrt{b^2 + (x-x')^2} \Big|_0^l \\
 &= 2b + 2\sqrt{b^2 + l^2} + l \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + l^2/b^2}}{\sqrt{1 + l^2/b^2} - 1} \right) \\
 &= 2l \left[\operatorname{tg} \frac{2l}{b} - 1 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{1}{(Rn)^2} \iint ds ds' d\varphi d\varphi' \\
 &= \frac{1}{(Rn)^2} \iint 2l \left[\operatorname{tg} \frac{2l}{b} - 1 \right] d\varphi d\varphi'
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi n} \int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{tg} \theta ds = \operatorname{tg} \rho \quad \text{for } \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2} = 2a \rho \operatorname{tg} \theta \quad \text{for } \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

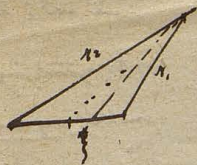
$$\operatorname{tg} x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 1$$

$$\overline{\operatorname{tg} \theta} = \frac{1}{Rn} \int_0^R \operatorname{tg} \rho \cdot 2\pi n dr + \int_0^R \underbrace{\operatorname{tg} \rho}_{\operatorname{tg} \theta} \frac{2\pi n dr}{\operatorname{tg} \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Rn} \left[(\rho^2 n - 0) \operatorname{tg} \rho + \frac{\pi}{2} (r^2 \operatorname{tg} r^2 - r^2) \right]_0^R = \operatorname{tg} R - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho^2}{2Rn}$$

$$\overline{\overline{\operatorname{tg} \theta}} = \frac{1}{Rn} \int_0^R \left[\operatorname{tg} R - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho^2}{2Rn} \right] 2\pi n dr = \operatorname{tg} R - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L = 2l \left[\operatorname{tg} \frac{2l}{b} - 1 - \operatorname{tg} R + \frac{1}{2} \right] = 2l \left[\operatorname{tg} \frac{2l}{b} - \frac{3}{4} \right]$$



$$\int_{-a}^{+a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2}} = \ln \frac{x-a+r_1}{x-a+r_2}$$

$$U = \mu \ln \frac{x+a+r_2}{x-a+r_1}$$

$$x+a+r_2 = (x-a+r_1) c$$

$$2 \text{ types branching: } c \equiv 1$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = 2a$$

$$r_2 (1 + \cos \theta_2) = c r_1 (1 + \cos \theta_1)$$

$$r_2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta_2}{2} = c r_1 \cos^2 \frac{\theta_1}{2}$$

$$r_2^2 [1 + 2 \cos \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_2] = \dots$$

$$(x+a)^2 + y^2 + 2(x+a)r_2 + (x+a)^2 =$$

$$2(x+a)^2 + 2(x+a)r_2 = [2(x-a)^2 + y^2 + 2r_1(x-a)] c^2$$

$$4(x+a)^2 + 4(x+a)r_2 =$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{x_2 - x}{r_1 r_2}$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \alpha = \cos \theta \cos \beta + \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

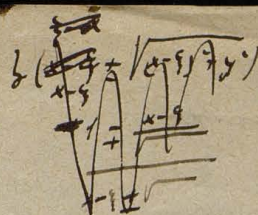
$$\cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos \theta \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \theta (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \cos \theta (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$



$$\text{given } x = a + r_1 = r_2 - a$$

$$\ln \frac{x-a}{x+a}$$

Pierś po rozwinięciu



Solenoid strukturalny

2 Pętle prądowe wzdłuż



linii siły, potencjału!

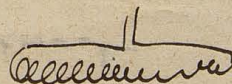
buszla rotacji



Norma
dla punktu
którego



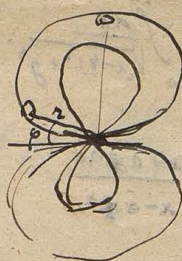
Solenoid - pole magnetyczne



Sty między 2 przewodnikami prądami
niekier. przeciwnymi
wzdłuż O.S. lub $\int H_{\text{in}} ds$



Jaki solenoid wygeneruje, ile to skłoni (wzrosty?) przy prądzie?



inici pęd i dany
najkrótszy
punktów przy dany
tężi dany
takie

$$n 2\pi r \frac{r^2 \sin \varphi}{r^3} = \text{const}$$

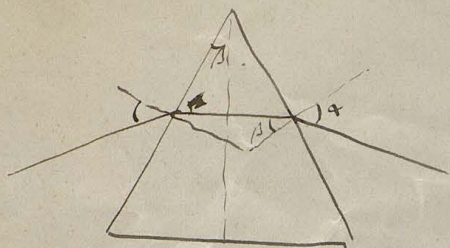
$$n q r = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} = \text{const}$$

$$r = a \sin \varphi$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi} \right) = a$$

inici



$$D = 2(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\alpha = \beta + \frac{D}{2} = \frac{D + \beta}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{\cos \frac{D + \beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

$$f n = (D + \beta) n$$

$$n \frac{D}{2} \omega_{K_2} + n \frac{\beta}{2} \omega_{K_2} = n \omega_{K_2}$$

$$n \frac{D}{2} = (n-1) \omega_{K_2}$$

$$D = (n-1) \omega_{K_2}$$

$$= \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = (n-1)(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{\omega_1}{x} \quad \varphi_2 = \frac{\omega_2}{y} \quad \omega_1 = \frac{h}{x_1} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{h}{x_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f}$$

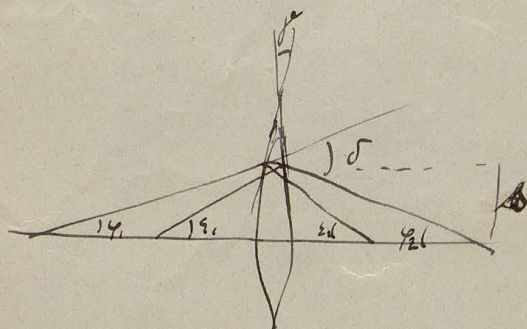
$$\frac{1}{f} = \text{Kombination} = \frac{1}{x}$$

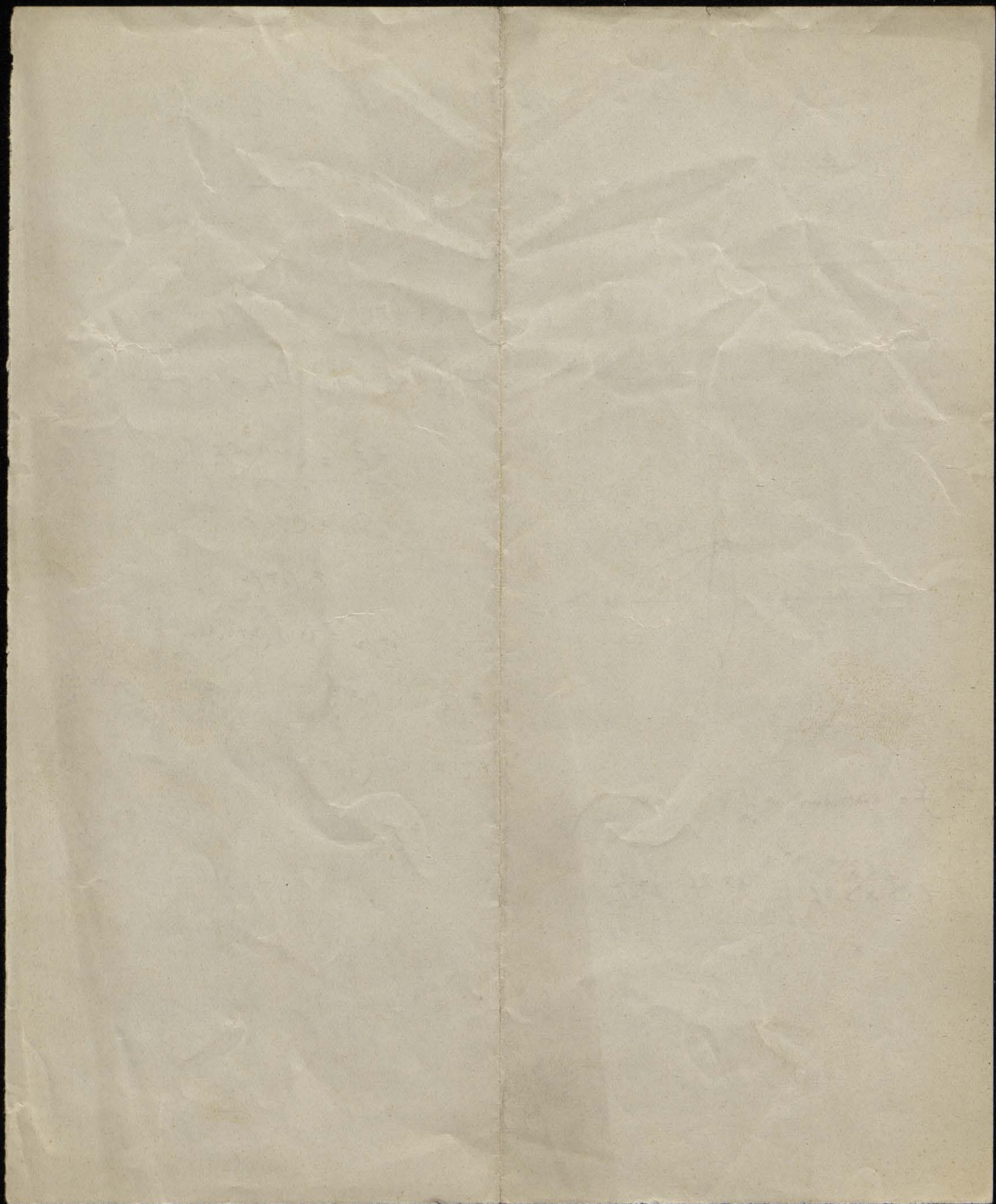
$$f > x > 2f$$

$$x$$

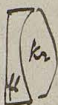
$$u = 2f \quad v = 2f$$

$$u = f$$





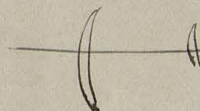
	n_c	n_D	$\nu = \frac{n_F - n_c}{n_D - 1}$	
Green	1.51	1.52		0.017
Fluor	1.61	1.63		0.028



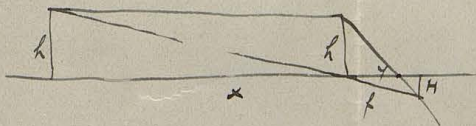
Optical axis
Ray



Wavelength



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{h'}$$



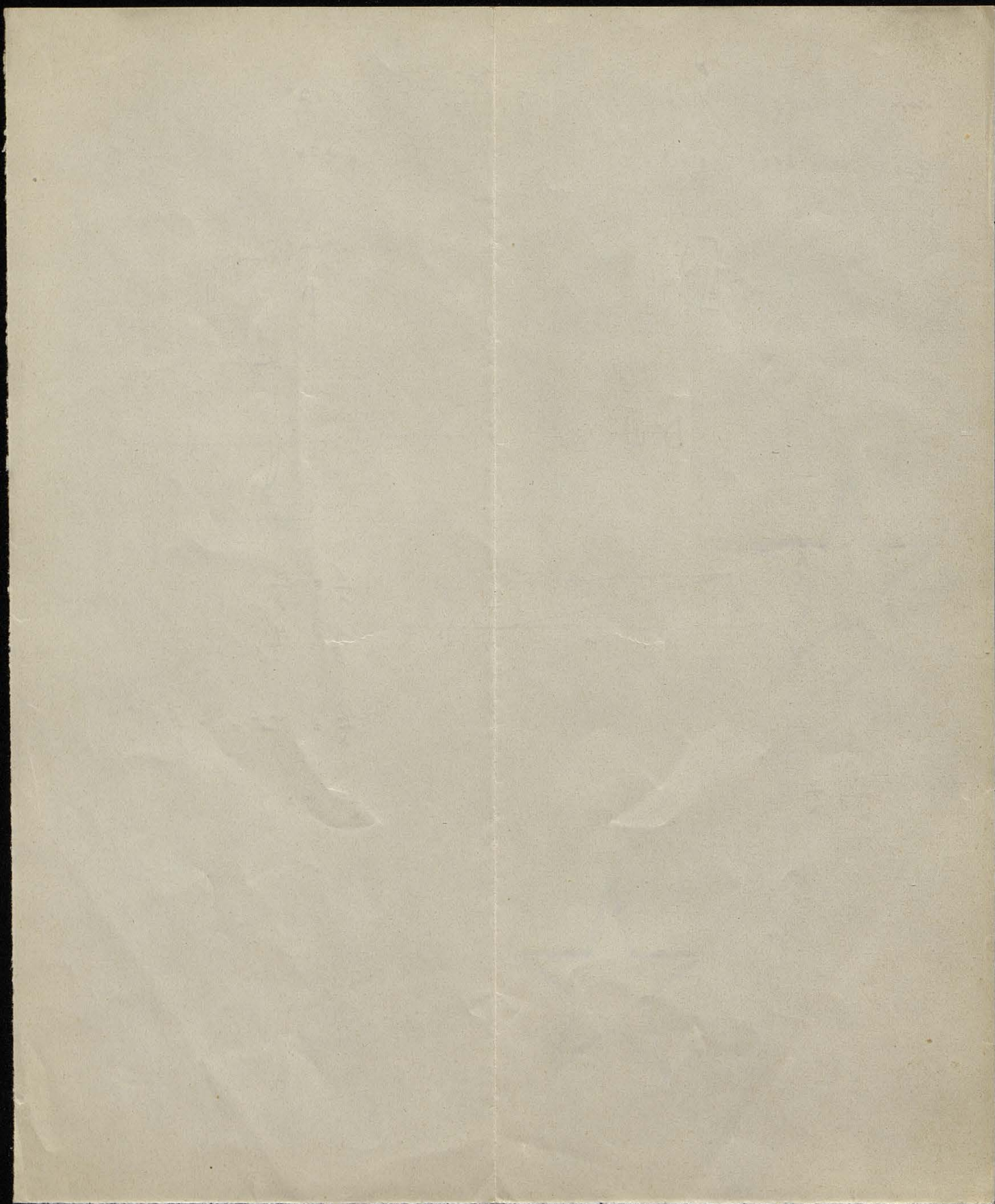
$$\frac{h}{x} = \frac{H}{y}$$

$$\frac{h}{f} = \frac{H}{y-f}$$

$$\frac{f}{x} = \frac{y-f}{y} = 1 - \frac{f}{y}$$

$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{f}$$



Hayes Trick de la lunette 1690
Newton Optics 1704

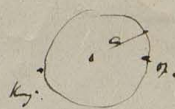
R. Young 1801
Fresnel 1818

93

O. Reims 1675

un. 6 3

424 28 ~ 565



2 groups: unequal polarized lines in "L" when optically 986 m.

Stannard 1002

$\alpha = 150.000.000 \text{ km.}$

Chadley 1727

$\alpha = 0^{\circ} 0' 21''$ $\mu = 2.05''$

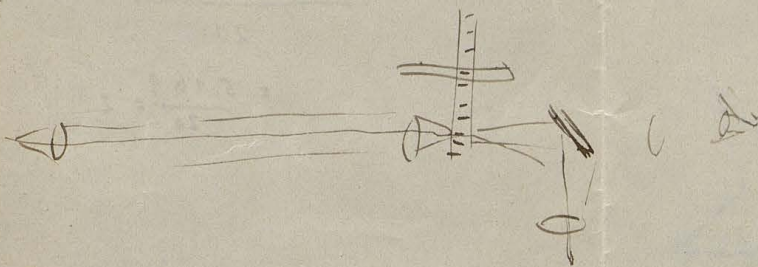
$V = 2.867.10^{10}$

-2.882

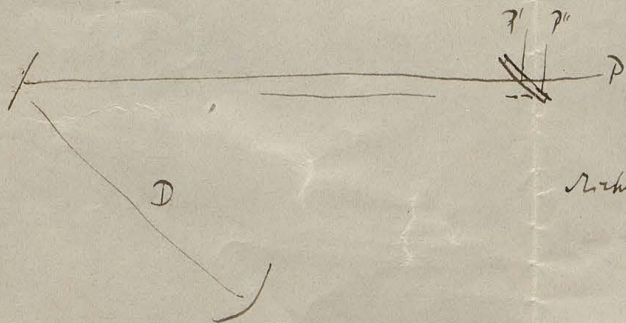
Fresnel 1819

Foucault

800 m



Green $2.885.10^{10}$



Nicholson $D = 600 \text{ m}$

200 m

Stannard 13 m

$V = 2.889.10^{10}$

at source 8 m.

at source $3\frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$

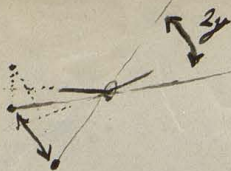
Line 17 m

Foucault's

Nicholson $\frac{V}{c} = 1.53 \text{ H.O.}$

1.77 C.S.

John Young



$$b = 2ya$$

$$\delta = \frac{\lambda A}{2ya}$$

$$2y = \frac{\lambda A}{\delta a}$$

$$n = \frac{2ya}{\delta} = \frac{(2y)^2 a}{\lambda^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda A^2}{\delta^2 a}$$

$$A = 400$$

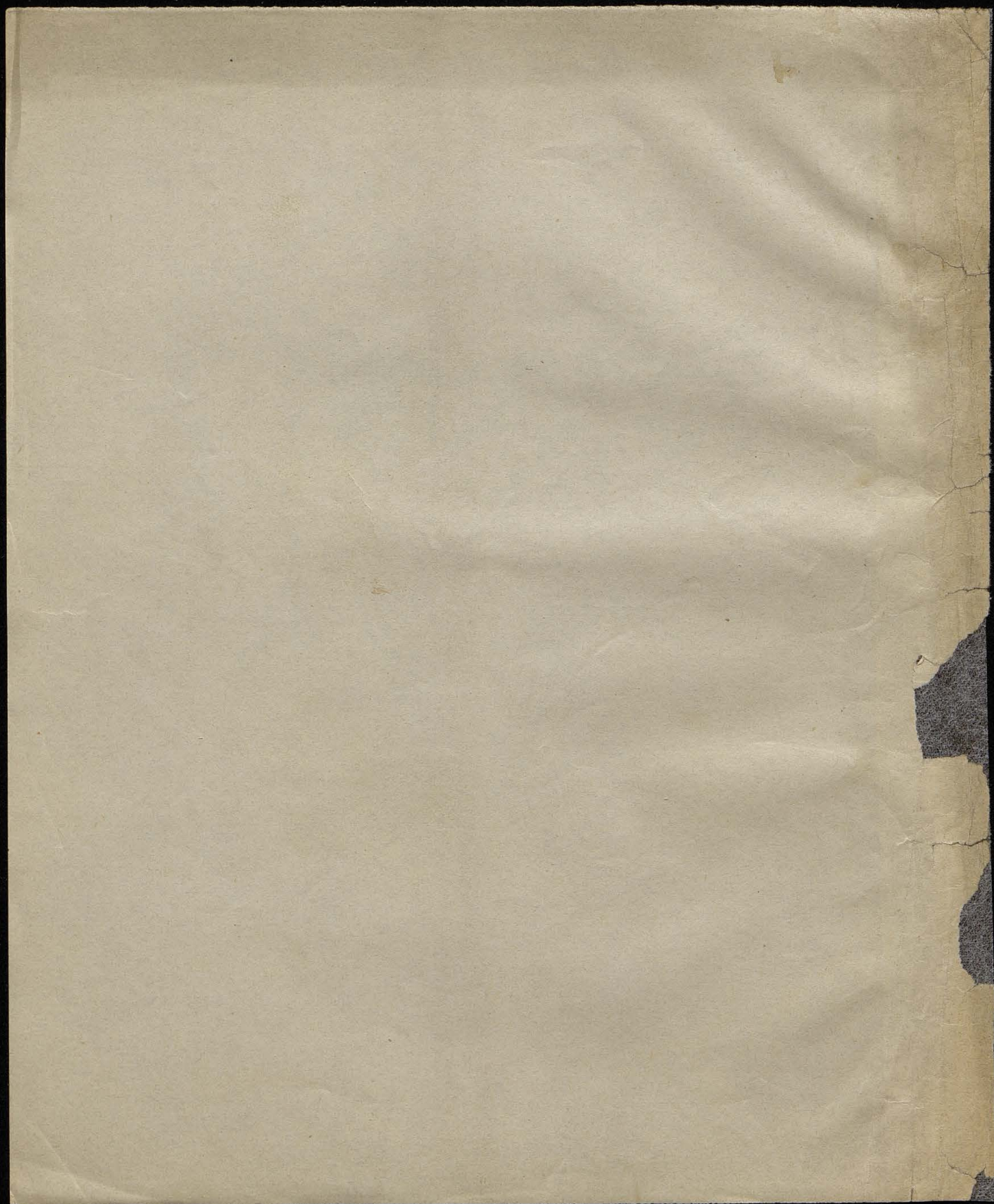
$$\delta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a = 20$$

$$\lambda = 5.10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{5.10^{-5} \cdot 16.10^4 \cdot 9}{20}$$

$$= \frac{5.16.9}{20} = 2$$



III 13

Novatki' pamejsane
z nychtardus

a) mukamili

b) opdyki

c) elektyumini

gar keinen Maxwellschen Dämon, da merkliche Druckschwankungen und Bewegungserscheinungen schon im Bereich bequem mikroskopisch (sogar mit dem freien Auge) sichtbarer Raumteile auftreten; wir können z. B. in der Scheidewand eines Gefäßes ein Loch von mikroskopisch kleinen Dimensionen herstellen und es mit einem kleinen, einseitig wirkenden Ventil versehen, oder mit einem Kranz von feinen elastischen Härchen (Wimpern), welche den Teilchen einer Emulsion nur den Hindurchgang nach einer Seite gestatten würden. Eine solche Vorrichtung würde automatisch eine dauernde Druckdifferenz herstellen und wäre so eine Quelle nutzbarer Energie auf Kosten der Wärme der Umgebung. Theoretisch noch einfacher und übersichtlicher ist das Beispiel des Torsionsfadens. Bringen wir anstatt des Spiegels unten ein Zahnrad mit einer Sperrklinke (mit Zwangsführung) an, welche nur einseitige Drehung zuläßt. Infolge der fortwährenden Schwankungen wird das Zahnrad eine Drehung, der Faden eine Torsion erfahren, welche dauernd zu nutzbarer Arbeit am Aufhängepunkt verwendet werden könnte. Es wäre diese Vorrichtung analog einer Spielbank, welche die Gesetze des Zerfalls systematisch korrigiert. Die Schwierigkeit der technischen Ausführung bildet da keinen Einwand, wenn die Sache nur prinzipiell möglich ist.

§ 21. Trotz alledem glaube ich nicht, daß wir auf diese Weise ein arbeitsleistendes Perpetuum mobile erhalten; denn gerade in der Herstellung des einseitigen Ventils, der Sperrklinke, liegt eine prinzipielle Unmöglichkeit, sofern die Betrachtungen der statistischen Mechanik zu Recht bestehen. Diese Vorrichtungen wirken unter gewöhnlichen Umständen eben nur dadurch, daß sie in der Gleichgewichtslage verharren müssen, welche einem Minimum potentieller Energie entspricht. Sobald es sich aber um molekulare Schwankungen handelt, sind neben der Minimallage sämtliche anderen Lagen möglich, und zwar sind sie nach Maßgabe der Größe der Gesamtarbeit verteilt¹⁾. Das Ventil hat seine eigene Schwankungstendenz; entweder ist seine Federkraft so groß, daß es überhaupt fast nicht aufgeht, oder sie ist so klein, daß es fortwährend umherschwankt und darum unwirksam bleibt. Ein Perpetuum mobile wäre also

1) Am einfachsten illustriert dies eine graphische Darstellung, indem man die Winkelverschiebung des Zahnrades als x , die Verschiebung der Sperrklinke als y , die geleistete Gesamtarbeit als z aufträgt. Im Falle einer Sperrklinke mit Zwangsführung (durch eine wellenförmige Nut leicht herstellbar) erhält man eine wellen- oder zickzackförmige, vom Nullpunkt aus beiderseits aufsteigende Kurve, im Falle einer gewöhnlichen, einseitig begrenzenden Sperrklinke eine Fläche. Die Dichte der Zustands-

zusammenfassenden Artikel in der Enzyklopädie d. math. Wiss. sehr treffend hervorgehoben wird, aber ihre Beweiskraft gewinnt wohl in den Augen der Physiker eine wesentliche Stütze in den heute besprochenen Erscheinungen.

Fassen wir das Gesagte noch kurz zusammen. Die molekularen Schwankungsphänomene geben uns heute keinen Grund, den zweiten Hauptsatz, wie so viele andere Dogmen der Physik, vollständig umzustößen. Sie nötigen uns nur zu einer abweichenden Formulierung, wenn wir für die Sätze der Thermodynamik universelle Geltung beanspruchen. Es genügt vielleicht eine scheinbar ganz geringfügige Ergänzung des Wortlautes, indem man sagt: „Es kann keine automatische Vorrichtung geben, welche fortgesetzt nutzbare Arbeit auf Kosten der Wärme tiefster Temperatur erzeugen würde“. Es genügt sogar die kurze Fassung: „Unmöglichkeit eines Perpetuum mobile zweiter Art“, nur verlegt man die Schwierigkeit dann in die Erklärung des letzteren Begriffs.

Denn es kann Arbeit auf Kosten der Wärme niederer Temperatur erhalten werden, und es kann Wärme von selbst von niederer Temperatur zu höherer übergehen, und die scheinbar irreversibeln Prozesse sind tatsächlich reversibel²⁾. Man braucht dazu gar keine eigene Vorrichtung man muß nur einfach warten, bis es infolge der Gesetze des Zufalls von selbst geschieht, das heißt bis eine entsprechend große Abweichung vom Normalzustand stattfindet. Ein jeder, auch noch so „unwahrscheinlicher“ Zustand wird sich im Laufe der Zeit ereignen, und ein jeder Arbeitsbetrag A wird auf Kosten der umgebenden Wärme geliefert werden. Nur wächst die dazu durchschnittlich erforderliche Zeit T so außerordentlich, sobald man den Bereich der mittleren Schwankung erheblich überschreitet, daß das Verhältnis

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A}{T} = 0 \quad (14)$$

wird.

Ebenso kann man bei einem ehrlichen Glücksspiel mit absoluter Sicherheit jeden gewünschten Betrag gewinnen, wenn man genügend Geld und Kapital zur Verfügung hat, um nicht zu vorzeitigem Abbruch des Spieles

1) Heutzutage wäre es wohl wünschenswert, dieselben durch eine „statistische Elektrodynamik“ zu ersetzen. Das Hauptproblem der statistischen Mechanik ist offenbar die konsequente Einreihung der Quantentheorie und der von Nernst behandelten Erscheinungen in das bisherige theoretische System.

2) Beispielsweise entsteht bei der Brownschen Bewegung fortwährend Wärme durch Reibung und umgekehrt lebende Bewegung durch Wärme.

- 1). Pojęcie entropii z punktu widzenia kinetycznej teorii gazu
- 2). ~~O ruchu obrotowym ciał sztywnych~~
- 3). O właściwościach δ magnetycznych w żelazie i podobnych ciałach.
- 4). O optycznych właściwościach metali
- 5). O promieniach ciał promieniostworzących
- 6). Zarys optyki geometrycznej
- 7). Rozchodzenie się elektryczności w drutach i kablach
- 8). -

1. Ciepła Polara jaru --

2. Tęcza promieniorośniana

3. Złotyśka foto kutyżone

4. Nitaly skryłowe jaski wres ^{dykany} ^{na} ^{partie} ^{rozciąg} ^{trątyngi}

5. Nitaly skryłowe promieniorośniana " " "

6. " " staly dylatorym " "

7. Tęcza Saint Vincenta skryłowa i promieniorośniana

8. Tęcza Helmholtza skryłowa i promieniorośniana

9. Tęcza skryłowa i promieniorośniana

10. Nowa metoda termodynamiki Newtona

11. Organy popularne przyrody i promieniorośniana

Kamerygh Omms Versuche für $\rho_{0.5}^{\circ}$ He d. Entspannung.

96

Com 105 $\rho_{0.5}$

Ins. Inst. bei -2530 und -2590 vor KT beobachtet wurde 50° K.

Daraus folgte Rückkehr d. Vap. von He von $\rho_{0.5}$ bis 100 Atm.
bei Temp. d. umhüllenden H_2

Es zeigte sich dicke Wolke aus festen Massen wie abgesonderte

Aber Analysen zeigten dass das Gas $0.37 - 0.45\%$ H_2 enthält

und als es gefasst wurde, zeigten sich keine Kondensationserscheinungen

Nachschiff des schnelleren Entspannens durch wieder herstellte Kälte ρ

Com 108 $10/7$ folgen

Verhaltnen $\delta \rho_{0.5} \sqrt{H_2}$

Klare farblose Flüssigkeit Dichte 0.15 , Siedp. (He therm) 4.3° K.

$$b = 0.0007$$

$$a = 0.00005$$

KT ca 60

KD $2-3$ Atm.

Com 102

Inst. von He 90 , 100° und -2170
 -2530 -2590

Daraus Siedepunkt ca -250°

durch Vergleich mit H_2 : KT $= 5.3^\circ$

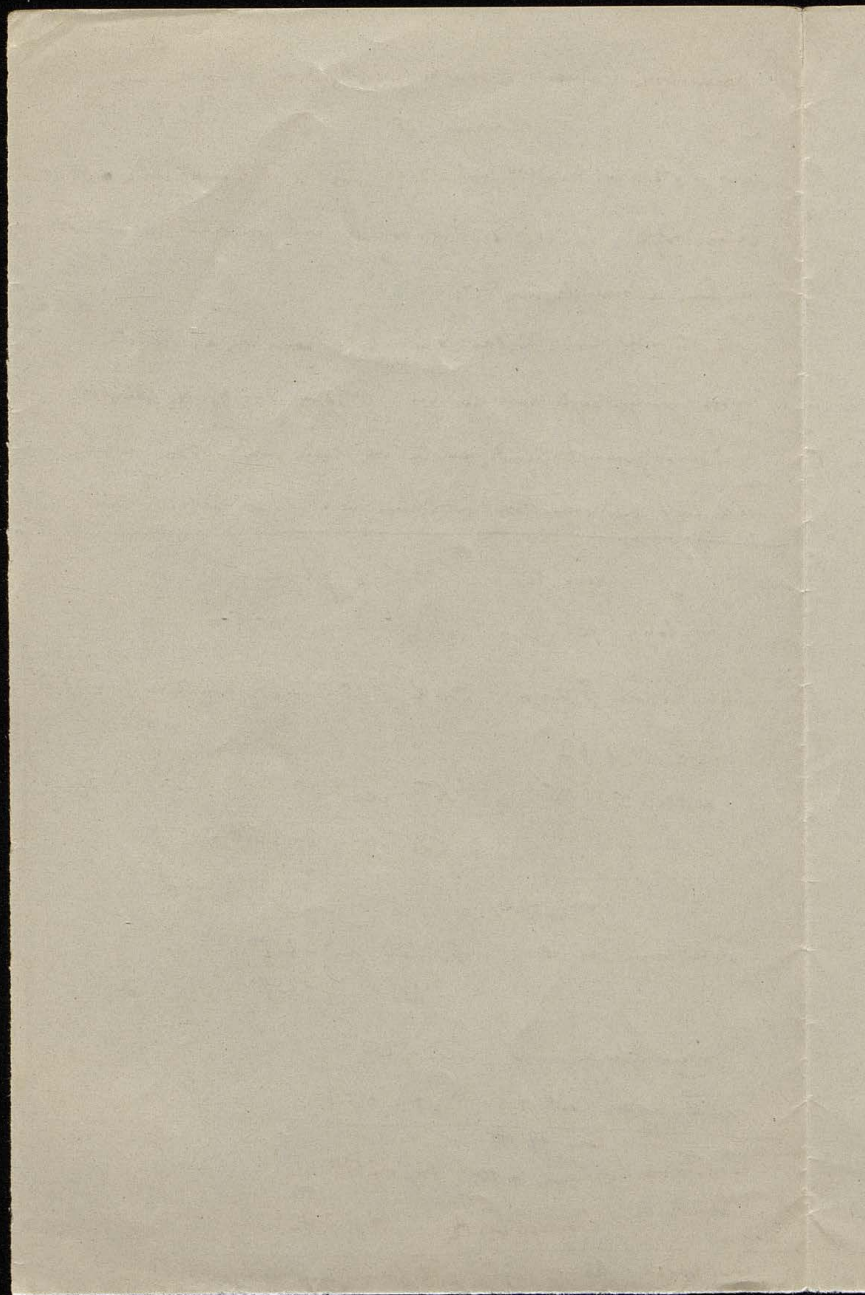
Com 99, 100

Inst. von H_2 von -104° bis -2170
mit destill. H_2

Siedepunkt H_2 -165.72°

bz. unvollst. in
p. - 183°

Com 101 bis -2170 Pt Therm. genau bis auf 0.02°



96a

Fabius & Smith. 1825 or 1826 Dinit. Lunden 1928

and 1828 32 p 849

33 p 93

H_2	TK.	p.k.	Int. T.	Daylight.
32.2	14	192.5	107.3	

He

23° 2. T. term
2250°

$$23 : 107.3 = x : 32$$

$$x = 6^\circ$$

$$KT : 6^\circ \quad KD : 2.5$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a(H_2) = 0.00038 \\ b(H_2) = 0.00088 \end{array} \quad \parallel \quad \begin{array}{l} a N_2 \quad 0.00276 \\ \quad \quad 0.00166 \end{array}$$

$$192.5 : 107.3 = x : 23$$

$$180 : 100 = x : 23$$

180. T. J.

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 54 \\ \hline 234 \\ 234 \\ \hline 0 \\ 275 \\ 275 \\ \hline 0 \\ 160 \\ \hline 210 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{C_p} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left[T \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} - v \right] dT$$

$$1 + \frac{a}{v} = \frac{R\theta}{v-b}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{a}{v} &= \frac{R\theta}{v-b} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} &= \frac{R}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$v - T \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} = v - \frac{RT}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} = \frac{R\theta - \frac{a}{v} + b - \frac{a}{v} - R\theta}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} = \frac{b - \frac{2a}{v}}{1 - \frac{a}{v}}$$

$$\neq \frac{b - \frac{2a}{v}}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} \neq b - \frac{2a}{v} = b - \frac{2a}{RT}$$

$$\Delta T = -\frac{1}{C_p} \left(b - \frac{2a}{RT} \right) \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} RT_g &= \frac{2a}{b} \\ RT_0 &= \frac{a}{b} \\ RT_k &= \frac{8a}{27b} \end{aligned}$$

Drye Point: $\frac{\partial}{\partial T} (pv) = 0$

$$\cancel{pv + \frac{a}{v}} + \frac{a}{v} - b = R\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{pv} - b \right) \neq 0$$

$$b = \frac{a}{pv} \neq \frac{a}{RT}$$

H_2 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 Sulp. - 252.9 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 252.6 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 Tarn & J. Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 259.90 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 50mm Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ
 10 16 7035
 C = 6
 Duly Oct

Δ $H_2 = 0.07$

Tarn. - 805 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 240.8° (Sulp. 1951)
 - 14.2 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 14.2 Δ Δ Δ Δ

Tarn & J. Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 210° Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 120.14m. Δ Δ Δ Δ
 - 259° Δ Δ Δ Δ
 180 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 1905 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 100 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 40 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 20 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 15 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 5 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 1.7 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 40° Δ Δ Δ Δ
 36 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 38 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 44 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 33 Δ Δ Δ Δ
 1.7 Δ Δ Δ Δ

Sposoby określania ciężkości drzew i gałęzi.

~~Kamery~~

~~Użytkowanie w zastosowaniu do iżarów dysocjacji.~~

~~Termodynamika w zastosowaniu do ^{podłożnych} przemian cieplnych.~~

Zarys optyki geometrycznej.

O ruchu obrotowym ciał sztywnych.

~~Fizyka~~

~~Użytkowanie w zastosowaniu do metali.~~

~~Przemiany ^{ciężkie} promieniotwórczych. Różnice~~

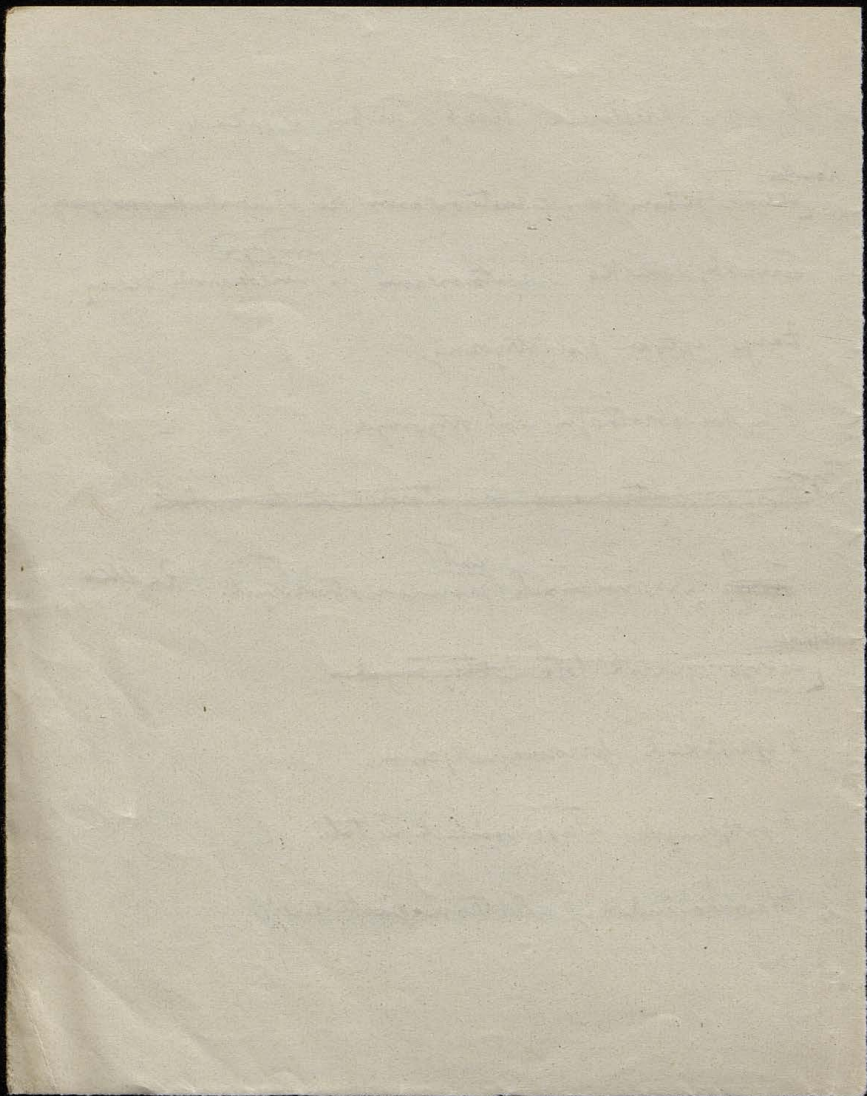
~~Podanie~~

~~Użytkowanie w zastosowaniu do metali.~~

O zjawiskach ferromagnetyzmu.

O optycznych właściwościach metali.

Zjawiska indukcji elektromagnetycznej.



1). Teoria entropii z punktu widzenia kinetycznej teorii
gazu

2). Ciężkie Kąsielce gazów (dyspersja, teoria
Percuska termodynamiczne i kinetyczne)

3). O ruchu obrotowym ciał nitycznych

4). O zjawiskach ferromagnetyzmu

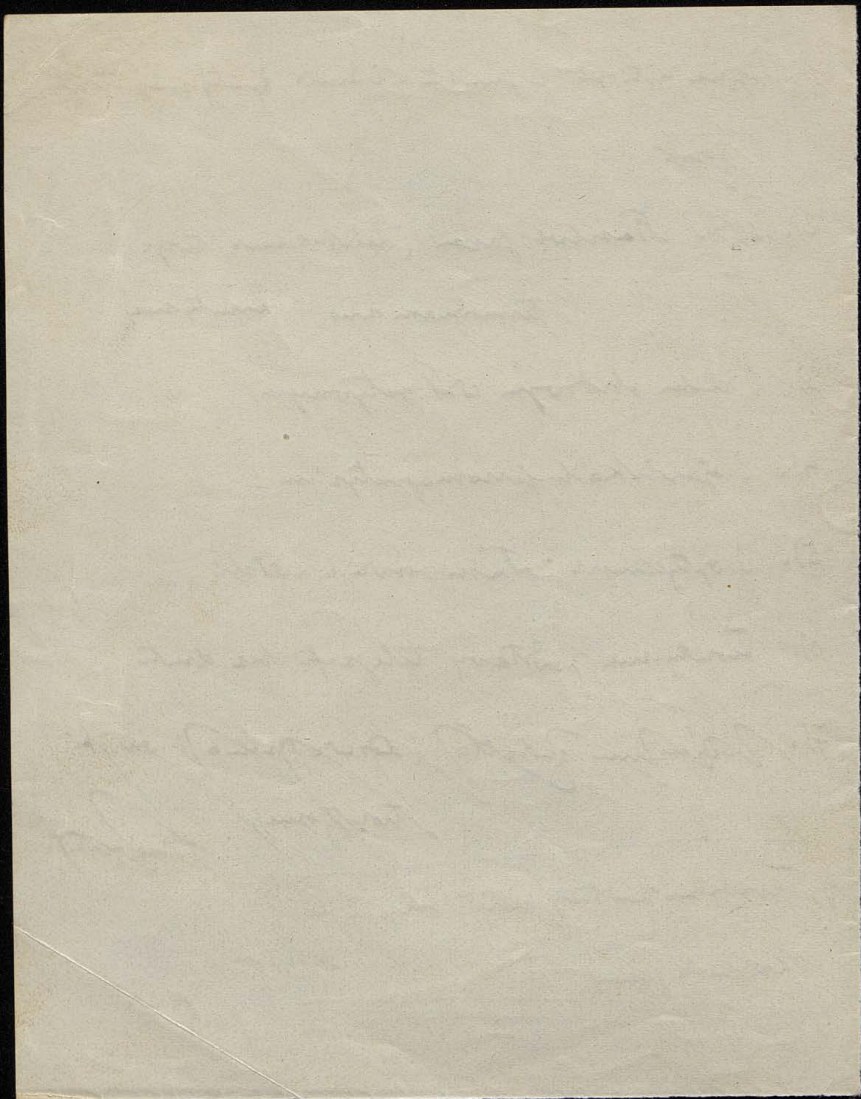
5). O optycznych właściwościach metali

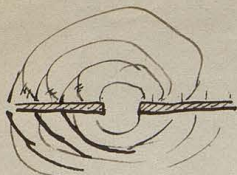
6). Tworzenie podtęży telegrafii bez drutu

7). Właściwości cieplne (dyspersja) i optycz-
ne (tworzenie)

Właściwości

8). Tworzenie podtęży metalu stężym do
Kąsielce gazów

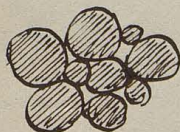




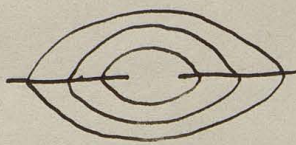
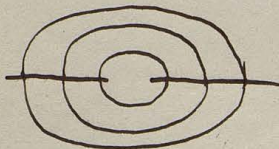
$$\Delta^+ \theta = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n} = \theta \kappa$$

100



5 skema:



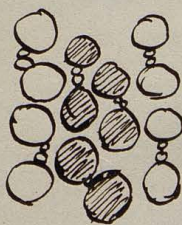
Emisio $\frac{1}{p}$ puz nistala dminia

Jaki nistala agtbi enzame, ali ~~ali~~ agtbi kontaktame

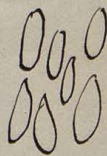
Dopaki agtbi dminia, ali kontakti, dminia puzi jeh isolat. opozim. x

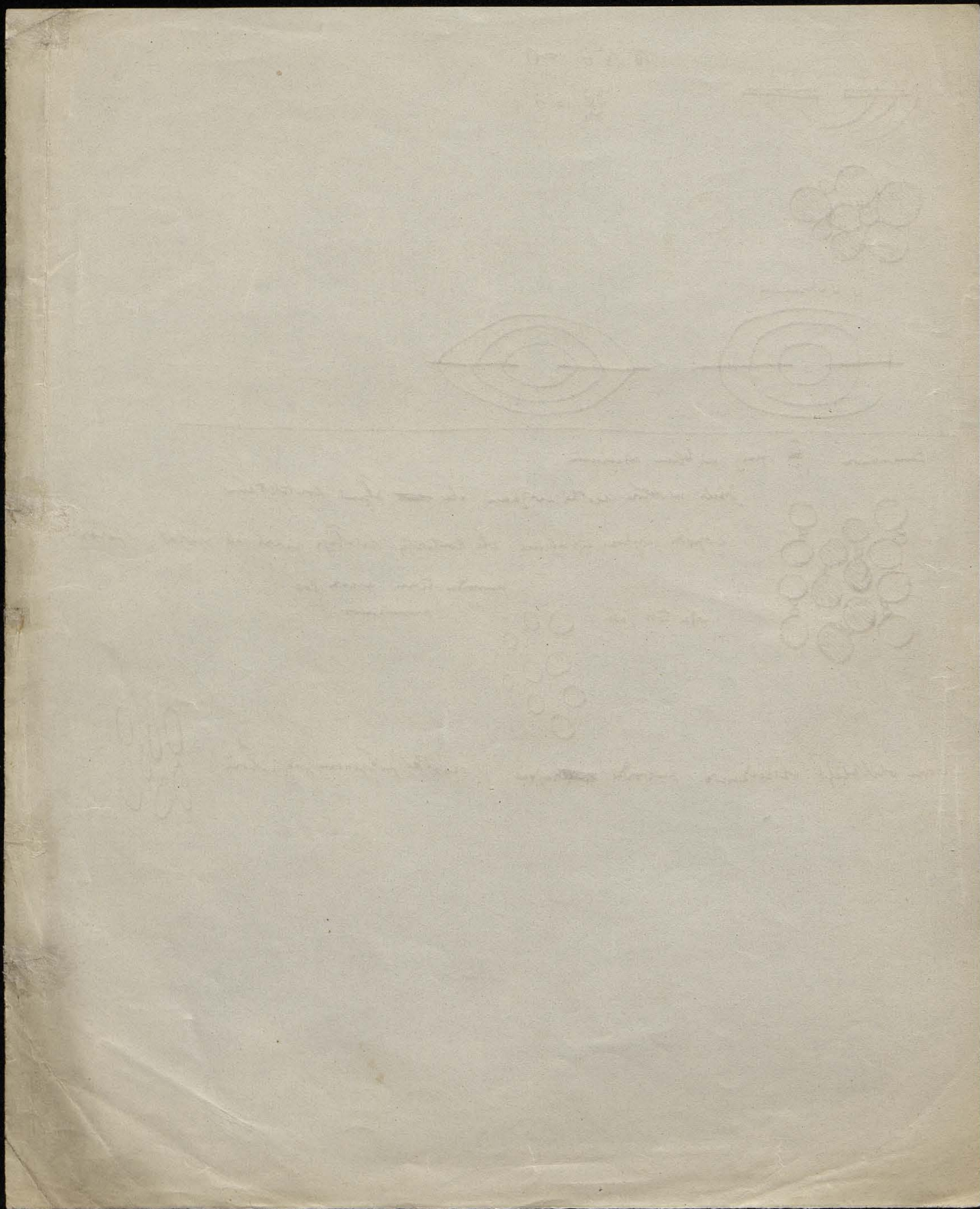
puzdri. tuz puz fos
i puzdri. tuz.

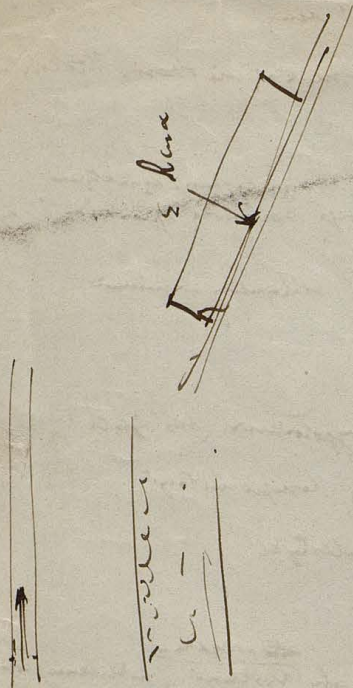
aga toh jeh



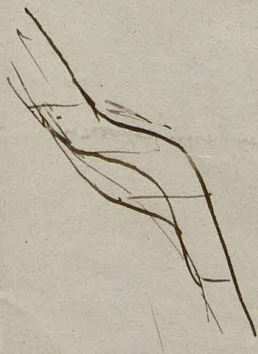
ake dultkly mrezama puzdri. ~~agtbi~~ agtbi puzdri jeh. Eto







1/2 5/2



$\alpha = 1.55$

20.67
 $\mu = 0.363$
 $\alpha = 0.24$
 $\mu = 4100$
 $\alpha = 8520$
 $\mu = 4100$
 $\alpha = 8520$
 $\mu = 4100$

Grinada. adno'me: Fresnel i Branta; in diti. qndu'

102

~~Grinada~~
Rottenside



// Intefrenza s'atla plange.:

trape Fresnel : { d'ora p'omino + p'ole in intef. }
" " intef. }

in r'ap'it' d'at' d'ora s'atla s'atla plange s'at.

Kurman:

$$\sqrt{2} \omega \alpha (a^\dagger - a) = \sqrt{\rho} \omega \rho \alpha_1^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank}(A^T A) &= r \\ A^T A &= r \end{aligned} \quad | \quad -r$$

$$a' = a, \frac{na - np}{+} = - \frac{p(a-1)}{p, p}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n^2 (a-a') &\pm n^2 a, \\ \text{und } (a+a') &\pm n^2 a, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(a - a') \wedge \tilde{a} \wedge \tilde{a}' = (a + a') \wedge \tilde{a} \wedge \tilde{a}' = 0$$

$$a' = a \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{+} = \frac{\sin \alpha - \beta}{\sin \gamma}$$

Primary rock: medium grained igneous $\frac{1}{2}$ mg. of α/β


to a Name $\beta > \alpha$

Nie ma spadek występowy do'wiedza

~~The~~ Barry House which they took was in a garden - dark purple color
when you see more many more roses.

Do wadudane spicardnie bupisudnie bytaly to dnu 2 puvod wadubednie
metod oftometyrnyh (dowci kolowate!!)

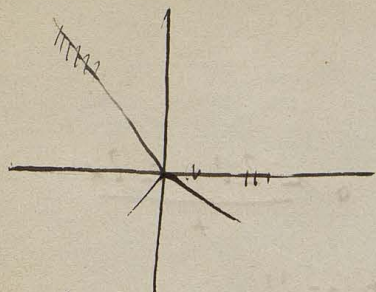
ale pr'widyjnyj sp'wit: skrywani Donuz polowy i skrytek etc.



$$R_L = R_{wy}$$

$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{für } \alpha \neq 0: \quad t_4 &= t_3 \cdot \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin(\beta + \alpha)} \cdot \frac{t_1(\beta + \alpha)}{t_1\beta - 2} \\ &= t_3 \cdot \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{-\beta - 2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\phi' = a \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{v} - \frac{-x \cos \lambda + y \sin \lambda}{v} \right)$$

$$\phi'' = a' \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'} \left(\frac{x}{v} - \frac{x \cos \lambda' + y \sin \lambda'}{v} \right)$$

$$\phi_1 = a_1 \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \left(\frac{x}{v} - \frac{x \cos \lambda_1 + y \sin \lambda_1}{v} \right)$$

$$\phi' + \phi'' = \phi_1 \quad \text{and:} \quad \star$$

$$a \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(t + \frac{y \sin \lambda}{v} \right) + a' \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'} \left(t - \frac{y \sin \lambda'}{v} \right) = a_1 \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \left(t - \frac{y \sin \lambda_1}{v} \right)$$

$$a + a' = a_1$$

$$\lambda = \lambda'$$

$$\frac{v \lambda}{\lambda'} = \frac{v}{v'}$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{E'}{\rho'} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} \left(\frac{\omega \lambda_1 a - \omega \lambda' a'}{v} \right) = \frac{E'}{\rho'} \frac{\omega \lambda_1 a_1}{v_1}$$

$$(a - a') \omega \lambda =$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \cos \beta (a - a') = a_1 \cos \alpha & \rightarrow \rho \\ \sin \alpha (a + a') = a_1 \sin \beta & \rightarrow \alpha \end{array}$$

$$a' = \frac{a \cos \beta \sin \alpha - a \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{+} = a \frac{\sin 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha}{+}$$

$$a' = \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha) \sin(\beta + \alpha)}{\sin(\beta + \alpha) \sin(\beta - \alpha)} = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad \perp$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2 \sin \beta \sin \alpha}{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta} \quad (I \&)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$$

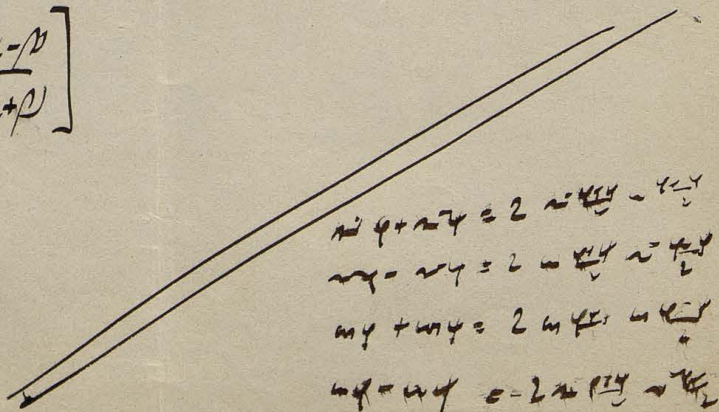
$$\sin \alpha = \cos \beta$$

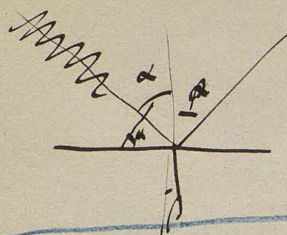
$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} = \cot \beta$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} = \cot \beta = \frac{1}{\tan \beta}$$

Given Distances

$$y' = \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \right]$$





$$a \sin \alpha + a' \sin \alpha = a_1 \sin \beta$$

$$(a+a') \sin \alpha = a_1 \sin \beta \quad (I)$$

$$m a^2 = m' a'^2 + m_1 a_1^2$$

ρ

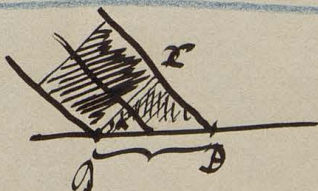
$$OC \cdot OD = OC \cdot BD \sin \alpha$$

$$= BD^2 \sin \alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$\rho a^2 \sin \alpha = \rho a'^2 \sin \alpha + \dots$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} : \left(\frac{E}{\rho} \right)_1 = n^2 = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta}$$

$$\frac{\rho_1}{\rho} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta}$$



$$\sin \alpha \sin \alpha (a^2 - a'^2) \sin^2 \beta = \sin \beta \sin \beta a_1^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} (a^2 - a'^2) = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \alpha} a_1^2$$

$$\sin \beta \sin \alpha (a^2 - a'^2) = \sin \beta \sin \alpha a_1^2 \quad II$$

: I

$$\sin \beta \sin \alpha (a - a') = \sin \beta \sin \alpha a_1$$

$$= (a+a') \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$a' = a \frac{\sin \beta \sin \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta} = a \frac{\sin \beta (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta} \quad || (I)$$

$$a_1 = a \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin^2 (\alpha + \beta)}$$



(10)

Roodant

Franklin 1823 D 5890

$$\lambda = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

105

Angström 1868 5892
(niektóre Notacje)

Roodant 1887 5893

Konfigura ~~zrówna nie zrówna do 10~~

~~Roodant~~ CD \rightarrow Roodant

6438.680 5086.001 5800.097

~~Roodant~~ Roodant (Normal na) 6438.4722 | 5085.8240 | 5789.9107

Instrumenty opt.



$$p = \frac{k \Delta x}{D}$$

$$k = 1.22$$

$$2.23$$

$$3.24$$

$$4.24$$

$$5.24$$



aby uzyskać promień $1'' = (484,10^{-6})$

$$\lambda = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$D = 12.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\theta''_{\text{rozpr.}} = \frac{12.6}{D}$$

oko ludzkie

$$D = 3 \text{ mm}$$

$\theta = 42''$ ale zgodnie fizjologicznie: wielkość przekroju...
1' (Helmholtz)

$$\frac{a \sin(\frac{\delta}{2} \sin \theta)}{\sin \theta} [\sin \phi + \sin(\phi - \delta) + \sin(\phi - 2\delta) + \dots]$$

$$\sin \theta [1 + \cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots \cos(n-1)\delta]$$

$$+ \sin \phi [2\delta + \dots 2n\delta]$$

$$A^2 + B^2 = \left| [1 + e^{i\delta} + \dots + e^{i(n-1)\delta}] \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{in\delta}}{1 - e^{i\delta}} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-in\delta}}{1 - e^{-i\delta}} = \frac{1 - \cos n\delta + i \sin n\delta}{1 - \cos \delta + i \sin \delta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos n\delta - i \sin n\delta}{1 - \cos \delta - i \sin \delta}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos n\delta + i \sin n\delta)(1 - \cos \delta + i \sin \delta)}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2 + \sin^2 \delta} = \frac{(1 - \cos n\delta) + i \sin n\delta}{(1 - \cos \delta) + i \sin \delta}$$

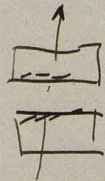
$$= \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2} + 4 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + 4 \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{a b \sin \frac{n b \sin \theta}{\lambda}}{\frac{n b \sin \theta}{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{n \pi \cos \theta}{\lambda}}{\frac{n \pi \cos \theta}{\lambda}} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{n b \sin \theta}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \pi}{2} n$$

$$n = \frac{3 \pi}{2} n$$

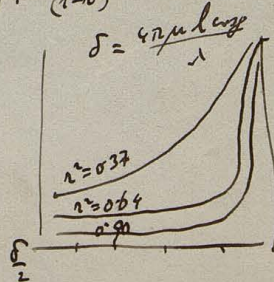
Fabry Perot



$$I = \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{1 - \dots}$$

$$I_d = \frac{(1 - R^2)^2}{(1 - R^2) + 4 R^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{4 R^2}{(1 - R^2)^2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4 R^2}{(1 - R^2)^2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$



I Inf

II Inf

106

$$a + a' = a,$$

$$(a + a') \cos \alpha = a \cos \beta$$

na

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} (a - a') = a' \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$(a - a') \cos \beta = a' \cos \alpha$$

$$(a - a') \cos \beta = a' \cos \alpha + \cos \beta$$

~~a + a' = a~~

$$a (\cos \beta + \cos \alpha) + a' () = 0$$

$$a (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) + a' () = 0$$

$$a' = a \frac{\cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{\cos \beta + \cos \alpha}$$

$$a' = a \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta}$$

$$4\pi s_0 = \iint \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{s(x - \frac{r}{v})}{r} \right) \cos \alpha - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{s(x - \frac{r}{v})}{r} \right) \right\} dS$$

 $\sin \varphi > 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{h}$

$$h = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varphi = 0.0117' = 0.7''$$

Beste bedekte papier, $h = 2 \text{ mm}$
 $\varphi = 0.42'$

10 30 cm = 5 mm

0.05 mm

Zemann 1897 wiscygnięci i polaryzacja; Zauważmy mi polaryzacja? istotnie

107



$$f = \frac{m v^2}{r} = m \omega^2 r = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 r = \alpha r$$

o polaryzacji. prototyp. do planowania

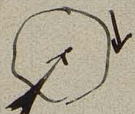


$$f = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 r - e v H = \left[m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 - e \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right) H \right] r = \alpha r$$

$$4\pi^2 n_0^2 m = \alpha = 4\pi^2 n^2 m - 2\pi e n H$$

$$\frac{d}{dn} (n^2 - n_0^2) = \frac{e n H}{2\pi m}$$

$$n - n_0 = \frac{H e}{4\pi m}$$



$$\rightarrow n' - n_0 = - \frac{H e}{4\pi m}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n - n' &= \frac{H e}{2\pi m} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$$

$$\lambda = 0.000589$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{1000}$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{1}{40} \Delta \lambda \quad H = 48.000$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{(n - n')}{n} = \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{H e}{2\pi m}$$

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{2\pi \nu}{H \lambda} \left(\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0.00006}{8000 \cdot 0.000589} \cdot \frac{1}{40.000}$$

$$= \frac{6\pi}{4.589 \cdot 10^8} \cdot 10^7 \quad \text{+ } 10^7 \cdot 1.6$$

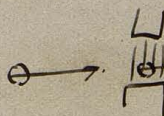
polaryzacja kłosa w tym kierunku; doubles

postrzeżenie w tym kierunku; z strony polaryzacji
rotacji i ujemny ładunek!

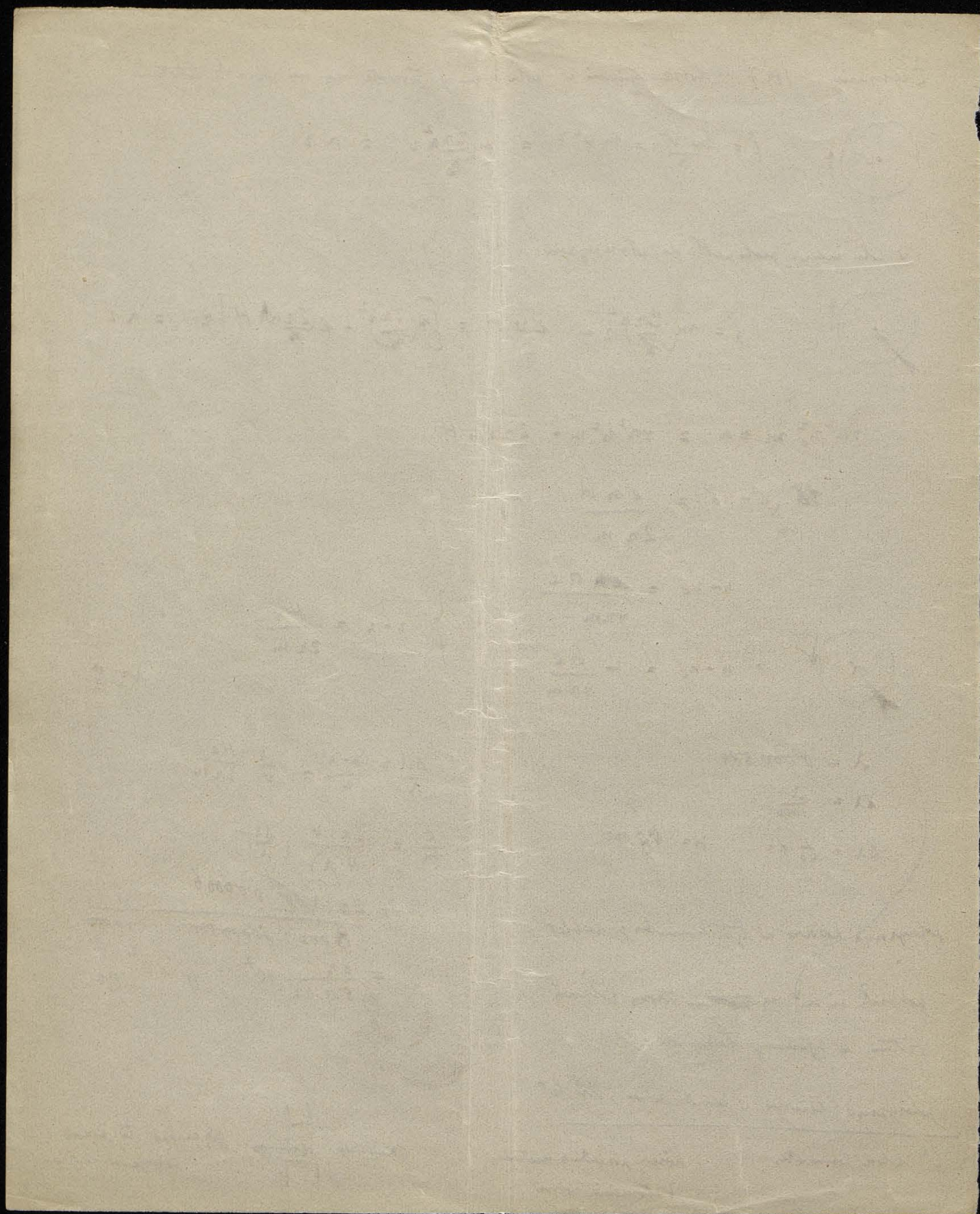
polaryzacja lewna i prawna +; triplet

Richson, Compton

; Kłony porównania metody
z planimetrii widom



jak magnes to jeszcze
polaryzacja kłosa



$$s s_2 \sin(\pi - \alpha + \beta) = s_2 r \sin \alpha + s_2 r \sin \beta$$

$$s s_2 (\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta) =$$

$$s s_2 (n \cos \beta - \cos \alpha) = n r s + s_2 r$$

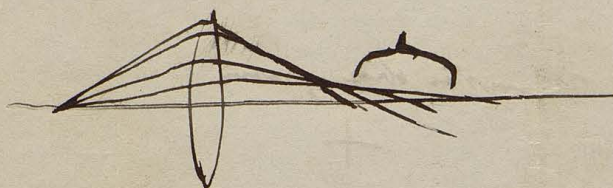
$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{n \cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{r} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{s} + \frac{n \cos \beta}{s_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{s} = n \left(\frac{\cos \beta}{s_2} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right)$$

$$\neq n \frac{s_2 - s_1}{s_1 s_2}$$

$$\Delta s_2 \neq \sin^2 \alpha \frac{s}{s_2^2}$$

Skema skryma na ori



$$s_1 = s_2 + \Delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{s} &= \frac{n}{s_2} \left[\cos \beta \left(1 - \frac{\Delta}{s_2} \right) - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{n}{s_2} \left[\frac{\Delta}{s_2} \cos \beta + \sin^2 \beta \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{s} = \frac{n \sin^2 \beta}{s_2}$$

$$s \approx n s_2$$

$$s + n s_2 = 0$$

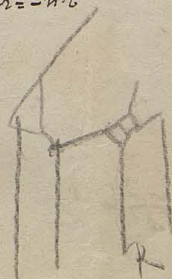
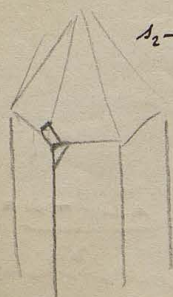
$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n}{s_2} - \frac{1}{n s_2} = \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{s_2} \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{(n+1)r}{n}$$

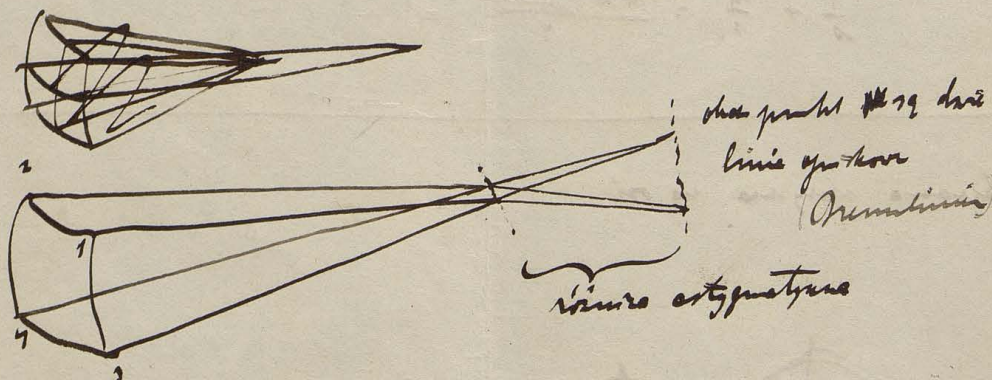
$$s = -(n+1)r$$

$$s_2 - r = \frac{(n+1)r}{n} - r = \frac{r}{n} \parallel s + r = -n \frac{r}{n}$$

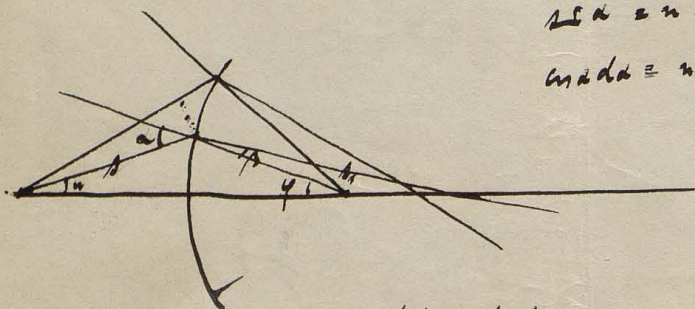


rotor atypnych zmkh i punktov
oplaty umy

Także obliczamy tę wielkość uwzględniając promień promienia.
 Wzrosty wartości α dla: systemu strumienia i zeta
 normalnego do powierzchni



Tę wielkość przedmiot jest punktowi promienia obrotu ugięcia
 (strumienia ogniskowej) ||||| +



$$\sin \alpha = n \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha d\alpha = n \sin \beta d\beta$$

$$\alpha = \pi + \varphi \quad \left| \quad \varphi = \beta + \omega \right.$$

$$d\alpha = d\pi + d\varphi \quad \left| \quad d\varphi = d\beta + d\omega \right.$$

$$\sin \alpha (d\pi + d\varphi) = n \sin \beta (d\beta + d\omega)$$

$$s d\pi = n d\beta \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$s_1 d\pi_1 = n d\beta \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha \left(\frac{n \sin \alpha}{s} + 1 \right) = n \sin \beta \left(-\frac{n \sin \beta}{s_1} + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{s} + \frac{n \sin \beta}{s_1} = \frac{n \sin \beta - \sin \alpha}{n}$$

Stworzę na ni

$$\varepsilon = - \frac{h^2 \left\{ 2 - 2u^2 + u^3 + \frac{u}{n^2} (u + 2u^2 - 2u^3) + \left(\frac{u}{n}\right)^2 u^3 \right\}}{2u(n-1)^2 \left(1 - \frac{u}{n}\right)^2}$$

pat wygląda zawsze lepiej jeśli wykreślić równo

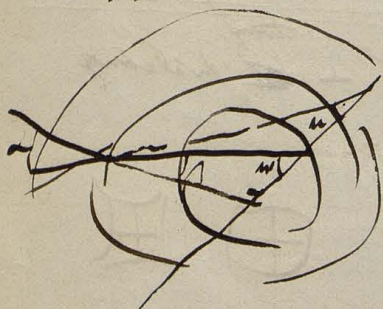
i jeśli
punkt



amizji



Przekształćmy to. *Aplanety*



$$\frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$2u : 2u = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$u' = u'$$

$$\frac{u'}{u} = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\frac{u'}{u} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{u' \sin \alpha'}{u \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

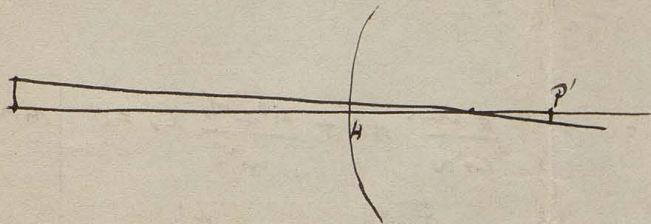
$$u' \sin \alpha' = u \sin \alpha$$

Wskazanie punktu:

$$y : y' = u : u' = \frac{u}{u'}$$

Amizji, Amizji, Amizji i Amizji

Amizji - Amizji 25



$$h:-h' = \frac{e+z}{e'-z} = \frac{ne}{e'}$$

$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{z}{e'} = \frac{n-1}{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{z}{e'} = \frac{n-1}{z}$$

14

$$1 + \frac{ne}{e'} = \frac{e(n-1)}{z}$$

$$\frac{h}{h'} = \left[\frac{e(n-1)}{z} + 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{h'}{h} = \frac{1}{\frac{e(n-1)}{z} + 1} = \frac{z}{e(n-1) + z}$$

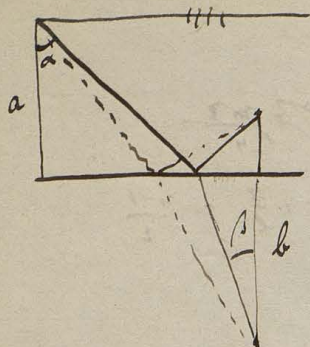
$$= +1 \text{ jeżeli } e=0 \text{ } e' = -0$$

leżąc z tej samej strony
Istnie punkty (gdzie powiększenie = 1) nazywamy punktami głównymi
(Gauss)

$$\frac{h'}{h} = \text{powiększenie poprzeczne} = \frac{e'}{ne} = \text{wzrosty punktu} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{ty_u}{ty_u'}$$

$$n h' ty_u' = h ty_u$$

$n h' ty_u' = h ty_u$ = nieskończoność gdy ty_u jest nieskończonością, zatem przy
długości linii h i h'



$$s = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{n b}{\cos \beta}$$

$$c = a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta$$

$$\frac{ds}{d\alpha} = 0 : \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha + \frac{n b \sin \beta}{\cos^2 \beta} d\beta = 0 \quad | \cdot \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

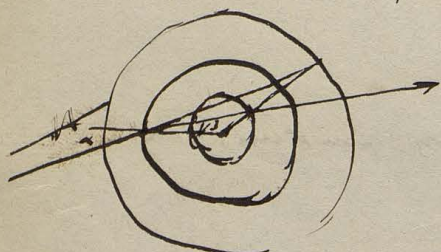
$$\frac{a \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{n b \sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = 0$$

$$\frac{a \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = - \frac{n b \sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \quad | \cdot \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

Notes: zur optischen geometrie...

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n$$

Die sinuskurve



$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n$$

weg, der vom sender zu n ist entlang der welle: $\frac{r}{2}$

weg, der vom sender zu n ist entlang der welle: $\frac{r}{2}$

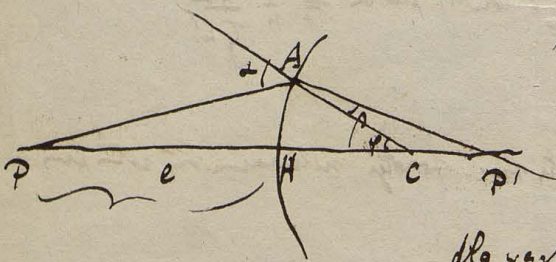


$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{r}{2} \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n^2$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n$$

die optische optik



$$\sin \alpha : \sin \beta = \frac{e + r}{PA}$$

$$\sin \beta : \sin \alpha = \frac{e' - r}{AP'}$$

die optische optik:

$$\frac{e + r}{e' - r} \cdot \frac{e'}{e} = n$$

$$1 + \frac{r}{e} = n \left(1 - \frac{r}{e'} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{r}{e'} = \frac{n-1}{r}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} f = \frac{r}{n-1} \\ f' = \frac{n r}{n-1} \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \frac{f}{f'} = n \right|$$

$$\frac{\xi^2}{v^2 - a^2} = \frac{\cancel{l^2 v^2} [\cancel{1} + \frac{\delta^4}{(v^2 - a^2)}]^2}{v^2 - a^2 + \frac{\delta^4}{v^2}} = \frac{l^2 v^2}{(v^2 - a^2)^2} (v^2 - a^2 + \frac{\delta^4}{v^2}) = \frac{l^2 v^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{l^2 \delta^4}{(v^2 - a^2)^2}$$

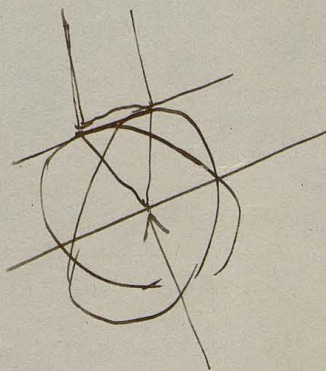
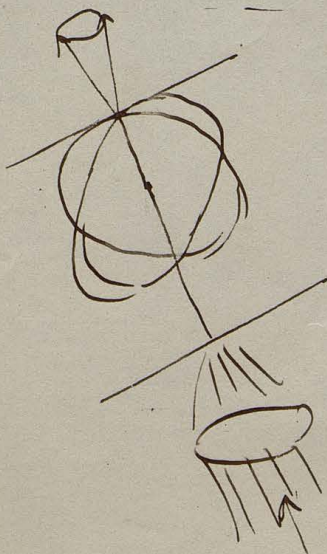
$$\frac{\xi^2}{v^2 - a^2} = l^2 v^2$$

$$\frac{\xi^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{v^2 - b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{v^2 - c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{\mu^2 v^2}{v^2 - b^2} + \frac{\nu^2 v^2}{v^2 - c^2} = 1 \quad \text{particular 4 straight}$$

$$-l^4 [\lambda^2 (b^2 + c^2) + \mu^2 (a^2 + c^2) + \nu^2 (a^2 + b^2)] + v^2 [\lambda^2 b^2 c^2 + \mu^2 a^2 c^2 + \nu^2 a^2 b^2] = -l^4 (a^2 b^2 c^2) + v^2 (a^2 b^2 c^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2) (a^2 b^2 c^2) - (\lambda^2 c^2 + \mu^2 b^2 + \nu^2 a^2)$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Let $x = \sin \theta$ then $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta$



$$(x-\xi) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + (y-\eta) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + (z-\zeta) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$(x'-\xi') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x'^2} + (y'-\eta') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y'^2} + (z'-\zeta') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z'^2} = 0$$

$$(x''-\xi'') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x''^2} + (y''-\eta'') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y''^2} + (z''-\zeta'') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z''^2} = 0$$

$$\cos \epsilon = \frac{m}{l} \frac{v}{v + m\mu + n\nu}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{v}{\omega l} = \frac{v}{l + m\mu + n\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$l\xi + m\eta + n\zeta = v$$

$$l\xi + m\eta + n\zeta + k(l + m\mu + n\nu) = v + k$$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial l}$

$$\xi + 2kl = \frac{\partial v}{\partial l} \quad \left| \quad l \right.$$

$$\eta + 2km = \frac{\partial v}{\partial m} \quad \left| \quad m \right.$$

$$\zeta + 2kn = \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \quad \left| \quad n \right.$$

$$\frac{l}{a^2 - v^2} = \frac{\lambda}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{2kl}{a^2 - v^2} + \left[\frac{l^2}{(a^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{m^2}{(b^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(c^2 - v^2)^2} \right] v \frac{\partial v}{\partial l} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial l} = \frac{l}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{g^4}{v} \quad \frac{1}{g^4}$$

$$v + k - k + 2k = 0$$

$$2k = -v$$

$$\xi = \frac{\partial v}{\partial l} + \frac{1}{2} v l$$

$$\xi = l \left[v + \frac{1}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{g^4}{v} \right]$$

$$\eta =$$

$$\zeta =$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = v^2 + \frac{2g^4}{v^2} \left(\frac{l^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{m^2}{v^2 - b^2} + \frac{n^2}{v^2 - c^2} \right) + \frac{g^8}{v^2} \left[\frac{l^2}{(v^2 - a^2)^2} + \frac{m^2}{(v^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(v^2 - c^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$r^2 = v^2 + \frac{g^4}{v^2} = \frac{1}{g^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{-9} = \frac{2}{-4-9}$$

$$\lambda + \mu = (p, q, r, s) \lambda + \mu = (p, q, r, s)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$v^4 = v^2 [k^2(b^2c^2) + m^2(a^2c^2) + n^2(a^2b^2) + 2l^2b^2c^2 + 2m^2a^2c^2 + 2n^2a^2b^2] = 0$$

113

$$\cancel{a \rightarrow b} \quad L^2 = l^2(b^2 - c^2) \quad M = m^2(c^2 - a^2) \quad N = n^2(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$2V^2 = l^2(b^2c^2) + m^2(a^2c^2) + n^2(a^2b^2) \pm \sqrt{M^2 + N^2 + P^2 - 2MN - 2NP - 2LP} \\ (M + N + P)^2 - 4MN$$

2 pusek utrova rovin jind $L + M + N = 0 \quad MN = 0$

Minimira li $M = 0$ by by by $N = P$ co u vidu $M < 0 \quad P > 0$

u $N = 0$

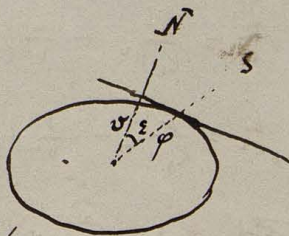
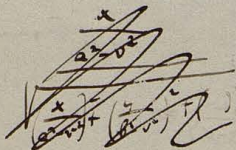
$M = 0 \quad l^2(b^2 - c^2) = n^2(a^2 - b^2)$

$l^2 = n^2$

$l = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2 - c^2}} \quad m = 0 \quad n = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2 - b^2}}$

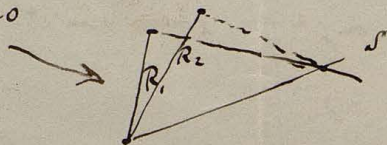
$l = 0 \quad v^4 = v^2 [m^2(a^2c^2) + n^2(a^2b^2)] + 2m^2a^2c^2 + 2n^2a^2b^2 = 0$

$(a^2 - c^2) [v^2(b^2n^2 + c^2m^2)] = 0$



vis-punkta utegymji is tok:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 - c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - c^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - a^2} = 0$$



$$K_1 \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$K_2 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} =$$

$$K_3 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(K_1 X)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(K_2 Y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(K_3 Z)}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$K_1 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \Delta^2 X - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)$$

Fremd ' = phys.
ph. del.

$$u = K_1 X$$

$$v = K_2 Y$$

$$w = K_3 Z$$

$$u = K_1 X = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(x - \frac{c_1 t + y_1 + y_2}{v} \right)$$

$$v = K_2 X = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(x - \frac{c_2 t + y_1 + y_2}{v} \right)$$

$$w = K_3 X = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(x - \frac{c_3 t + y_1 + y_2}{v} \right)$$

$$\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2 = 1 = \frac{c_1^2}{v^2} + \frac{c_2^2}{v^2} + \frac{c_3^2}{v^2}$$

$$\lambda l + \mu m + \nu n = 0$$

perpendicular to

\vec{g}

$$\frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{1}{K_1 v^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{l}{K_1} + \frac{m}{K_2} + \frac{n}{K_3} \right)$$

$$\frac{m}{c^2} = \frac{\mu}{K_2 v^2} - \frac{m}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{n}{c^2} = \frac{\nu}{K_3 v^2} - \frac{n}{v^2}$$

from Fresnel

$$\lambda \left(\frac{c^2}{K_1} - v^2 \right) = l g^2$$

$$\mu \left(\frac{c^2}{K_2} - v^2 \right) = m g^2$$

$$\nu \left(\frac{c^2}{K_3} - v^2 \right) = n g^2$$

$$\frac{l^2}{c^2 - v^2} + \frac{m^2}{c^2 - v^2} + \frac{n^2}{c^2 - v^2} = 0$$

$$l \rightarrow 0 \quad m^2 c^2 - m^2 v^2 + n^2 c^2 - n^2 v^2 = 0$$

5). $\frac{x}{f} = \frac{f'}{x'} = \frac{1}{v}$

114

$x x' = f f'$ *Ala*

zinde ponsake ng'ndungel H, H'

$x' = f' + \xi'$

$x = f + \xi$ (anda ponsake to 2 dngin' stony ng'ndungel krunen swatke)

$(f' + \xi')(f + \xi) = f f'$

$\xi f + \xi f' + \xi \xi' = 0$

$\frac{f}{\xi} + \frac{f'}{\xi'} + 1 = 0$

Ala f'ung dng p'nyaka l'ke jini m'ndungel:

$f = \frac{n}{n-1} \quad f' = \frac{n-1}{n}$

$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{n}{e'} = \frac{n-1}{n}$

6). $v = \frac{f'}{x'} = \frac{f'}{f' + \xi'} = \frac{x}{f}$

↑
p'nyakunne p'nyakunne

$v = \frac{\frac{n-1}{n}}{\frac{n-1}{n} + e'} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(n-1)e'}{n}} = 1$ jinde $e' = 0$

p'nyakunne ~~katore~~ $w = -\frac{f' u'}{f u} = -\frac{f'}{f} \frac{u'}{u} = -\frac{f'}{f} \frac{f' + \xi'}{f} = -\frac{f'}{f} \frac{f'}{f} = -\frac{f'^2}{f^2}$

$= -\frac{f'}{f} \frac{1}{v}$

$w v = -\frac{f'}{f}$

7).

p'nyakunne p'nyakunne: $x x' = f f'$

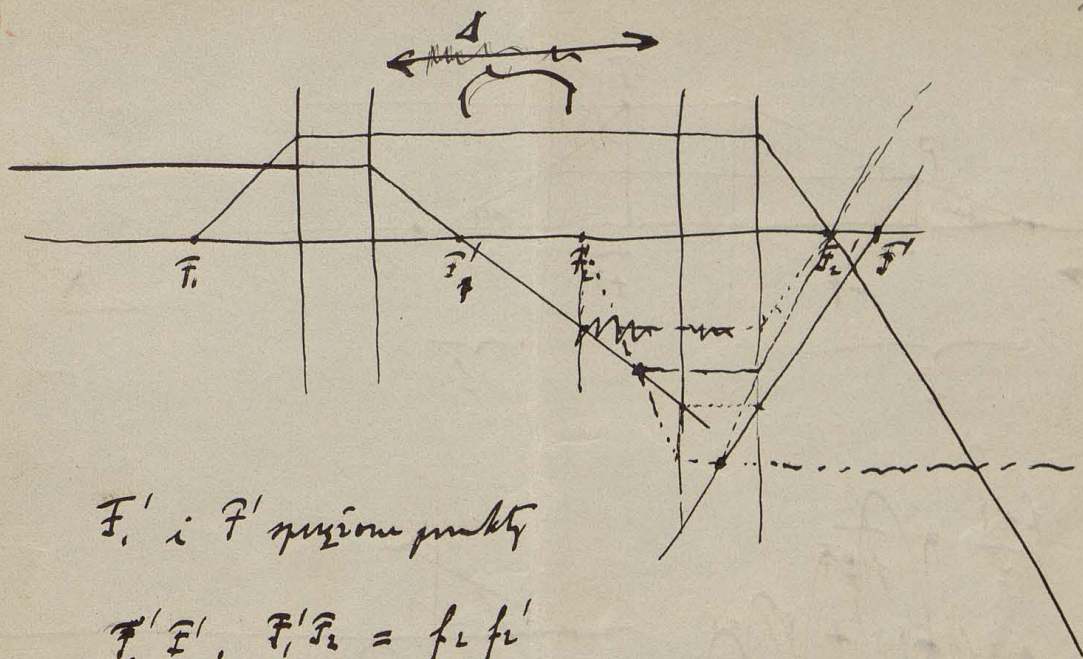
$(x + \Delta x)(x' + \Delta x') = f f'$

$x' \Delta x + x \Delta x' + \Delta x \Delta x' = 0$

$u = \frac{\Delta x'}{\Delta x} = -\frac{x'}{x + \Delta x'}$

w'ge isolasi $\Delta x'$; to the m'ndungel p'nyakunne:

$$u - \frac{x'}{x} = -\frac{v}{25}$$



F_1' i F' qurion punkty

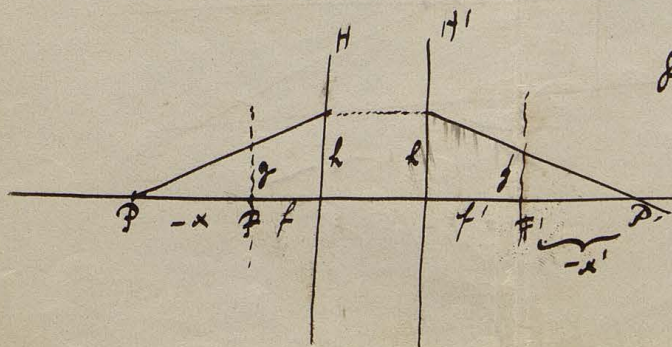
$$F_1' F', \quad \underbrace{F_1' F_2}_{\Delta} = f_2 f_1'$$

$$F_1' F' \cdot \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{f_2 f_1'}{\Delta}$$

$$f' = \frac{f_1 f_1'}{\Delta}$$

$$w = \frac{f_1 f_1'}{f_1} = \frac{f_1'}{f_1}$$

zinde punkt P na osi:



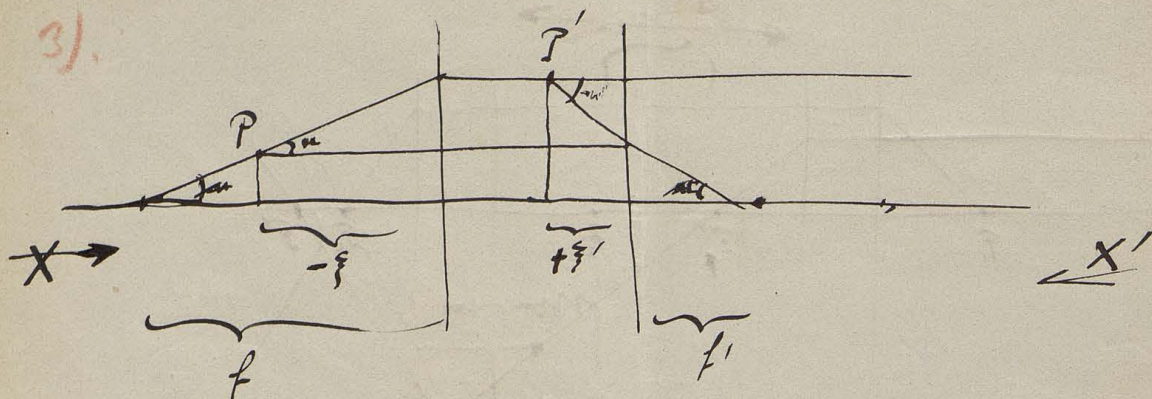
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{f-x} \quad \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x'} = \frac{-x'}{f'-x'}$$

$$\frac{\partial r + r'}{\partial x} = \frac{-x f' + x x' - x' f + x x'}{f f' + x x' - x f' - x' f} = 1$$

($f' - x x'$)

$$g + g' = l$$

3).



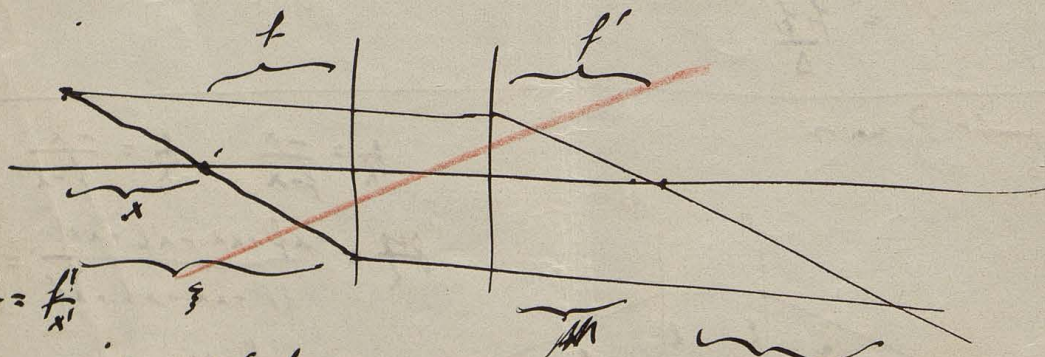
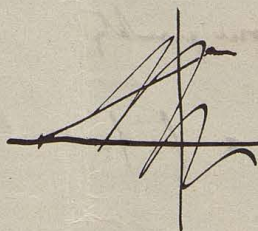
$$\frac{f+x}{f} = \frac{f+x'}{f'}$$

$$+ \frac{x}{f} = \frac{x'}{f'} + 1$$

$$+ \frac{x}{f} - 1 = \frac{x'}{f'}$$

$$\frac{x}{f} - \frac{f}{f} = \frac{x'}{f'}$$

$$\frac{x-f}{f} = \frac{x'}{f'}$$



$$\frac{x}{f} = \frac{x'}{f'}$$

$$x = f - f'$$

$$x' = f' - f$$

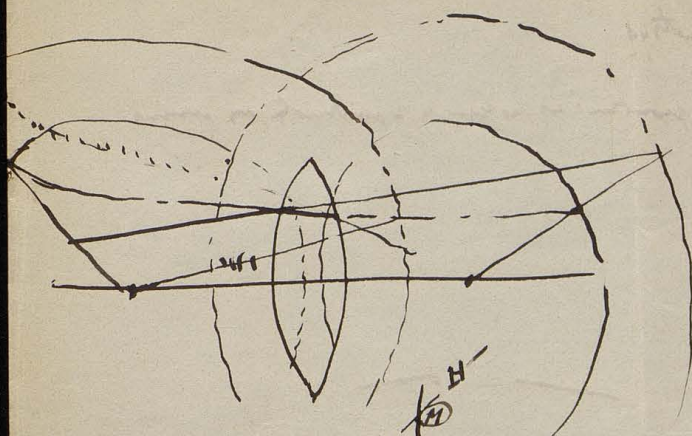
4).

$$\frac{f \cdot f'}{f} = \frac{f'}{f' - f}$$

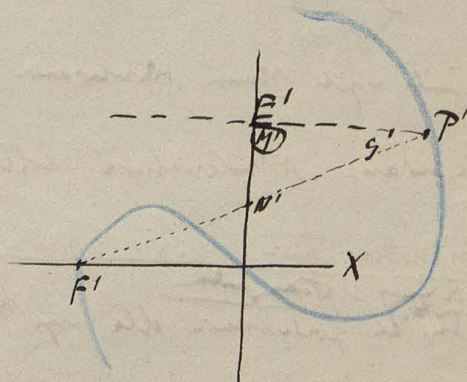
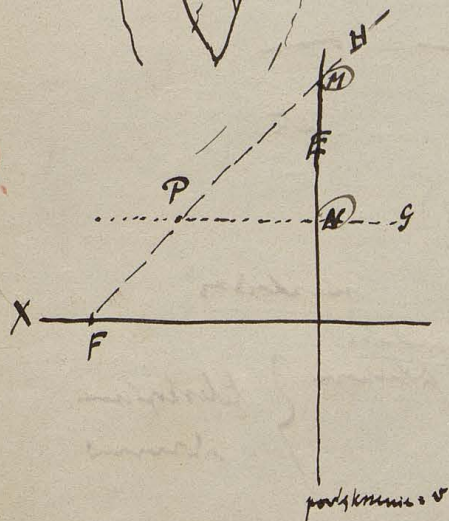
$$f \cdot f' = f' \cdot (f' - f)$$

$$f \cdot f' - f \cdot f' + f \cdot f' = 0$$

$$\frac{f}{f} + \frac{f'}{f'} = 1$$

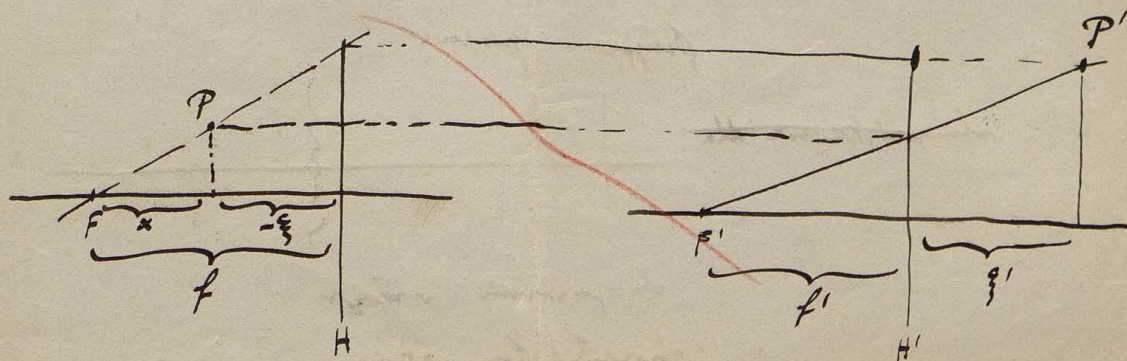


2).



Planowyzmy glowne

Wskaznik mch jemu prostac konstrukcje



problemi rozjane

John apt 172 my 2 mrs symethy

nieprawdy ^{subtle} drze = punkt gdzie mogą powrócić, dostrzec i przedstawić się ponownie

obave predmetu jini uinu prouty

$$A \cdot \overset{D}{\cdot} \cdot C$$


a . b . c
d

juhi wgi sthiji ohhwarane to panti . . . panti

Isk zwane jednokrotne (kollekt. V. 1907)

D. Nijntun jiel pdd. - pnd. : oken nirdas
Stemmen konvolyte

[illegible]

II). *versucht* *ohne* 

Kaj' afklædningen af den 2. synetings.

Penney *of his house*

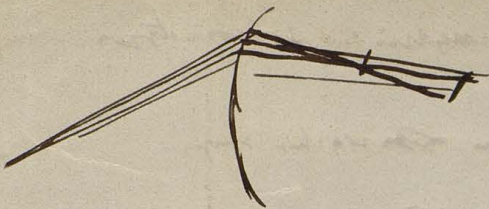
~~she put it in the~~

A hand-drawn number line on a piece of paper. The line has several tick marks. From left to right, there are two single tick marks, followed by a curly brace spanning the distance between the second and third tick marks, then another curly brace spanning the distance between the third and fourth tick marks, and finally two more single tick marks on the right.

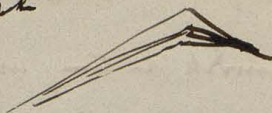
de posthumus wrijver
vrouwelyk sterven wien

Zadanie: I). Astyrodium:

197

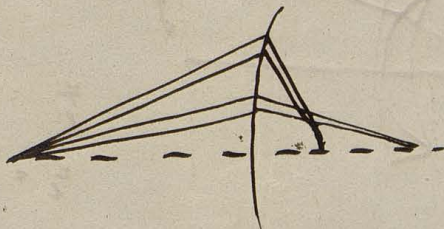


jużli ośnieszty to znaczy że dla każdego punktu



II Skrzynka na oko

zobaczyć z rozkładem dróg w różnych punktach:



III Dla punktu na osi obrazy wystrzela w tym samym miejscu

nie potrzebny do obrazy elementu poz. byś równowagi w której widać że
można przedstawić:



warunek aplanatyczny

IV Dla punktu wystrzela wyprostowany promień

wyprostowany

warunek ortokopii

V Krzyżowa obara

razdziel. Schiedtgen

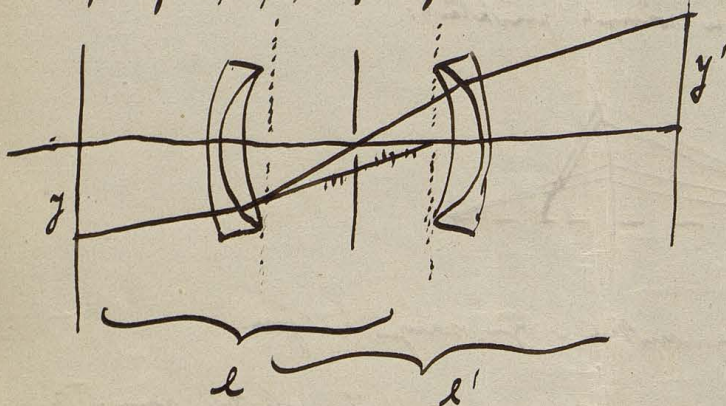
I Fotogr. krojdeny:

Wielka por. ~~na~~ wielkie mapy

Stygen styen, Berthokopie, Krigssten

weing mehr zu tun wie in oben. „Plende“

N.p. symetrisz podwójny obj.



Anastasya de Grande p. 87

Tilbury two



only Kritha kamara / to ~~show~~^{show} the whole in a separate manner

portrēty

mate for. nurse major (the white smooth only blue twigs)

Styrax, styraciflua

mit dem der ich lebe und arbeite.

Achromatic lens	n_c	n_D	n_F	$v = \frac{n_F - n_c}{n_D - 1}$
Crown Glass	1.5153	1.5179	1.5239	0.0166
Flint Glass	1.6143	1.6202	1.6314	0.0276

k i f Ma jernih kolour fotoj utaj mahan
okha . into

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = (n_1 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) = (n_1 - 1) k_1$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right) = dn_1 k_1 = \frac{dn_1}{n_1 - 1} \quad \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{v_1}{f_1}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = d\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right) + d\left(\frac{1}{f_2}\right) = 0 = \frac{v_1}{f_1} + \frac{v_2}{f_2}$$


$$\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f} \frac{v_2}{v_2 - v_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = -\frac{1}{f} \frac{v_1}{v_2 - v_1}$$

find program f
raytracing $r_1' = r_2$

find r_2 double. (take only change focusing)

Product  $\text{blyktyy skovokopar}$

$$\Delta = a - (f_1 + f_2)$$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{a \cdot (f_1 + f_2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{a}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$0 = \frac{v_1}{f_1} + \frac{v_2}{f_2} = \frac{a(v_1 + v_2)}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$a = \frac{v_2 f_1 + v_1 f_2}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$v_1 v_2 : a = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2}$$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2 - a}$$

Two circles touching at origin $\Delta = -(f_1 + f_2)$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2} = f'$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$f_1' f_2' = \frac{f_1^2}{f_1 + f_2}$$

"



$$a = 2f_2$$

$$\text{Image length } f_1 = 3f_2$$

$$\text{Image: } a = \frac{2}{3}f_1 \text{ only not visible}$$

$$f_1 = f_2 = a$$

Image

Image length is the same

Arhitekt

Hypotēze: I) Splendīd; Ahmāz.
2) Ahmāz.

Arhitekt 1) Splendīd
2) Ahmāz
3) Ahmāz.

Arhitekti Apstādīti (n = 24)
Arhitekti < 1.6

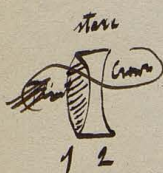
$$\delta > \frac{\lambda}{2\sigma}$$

$$= 0.00016 \text{ mm}$$

Arhitekti jūma mēroka Ahmāz 2' 20",
Arhitekti 900

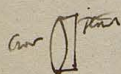
Arhitekti fotogr.

Arhitekti: $\frac{1}{2} f_1 = -\frac{1}{2} f_2$



$$f_1 < f_2$$

$$v_2 > v_1$$



Arhitekti + Arhitekti =



Arhitekti fotogr.



Arhitekti fotogr.

$$n_1 f_1 = -n_2 f_2$$

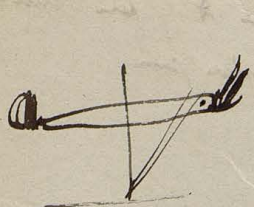
$$n_1 f_1 = -n_2 f_2$$

Arhitekti fotogr. Arhitekti fotogr. Arhitekti fotogr.

Arhitekti fotogr.

Noticing that $\frac{ds}{ds'} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ (see fig. 1)

$i ds \sin \theta = i ds' \sin \theta'$



But since the path length is the same, we have

$$i ds \sin \theta = i ds' \sin \theta'$$

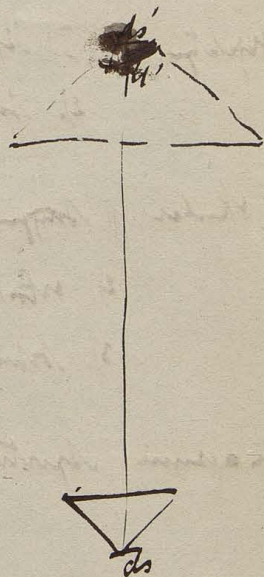
$$i' = i \frac{ds}{ds'} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta'}$$

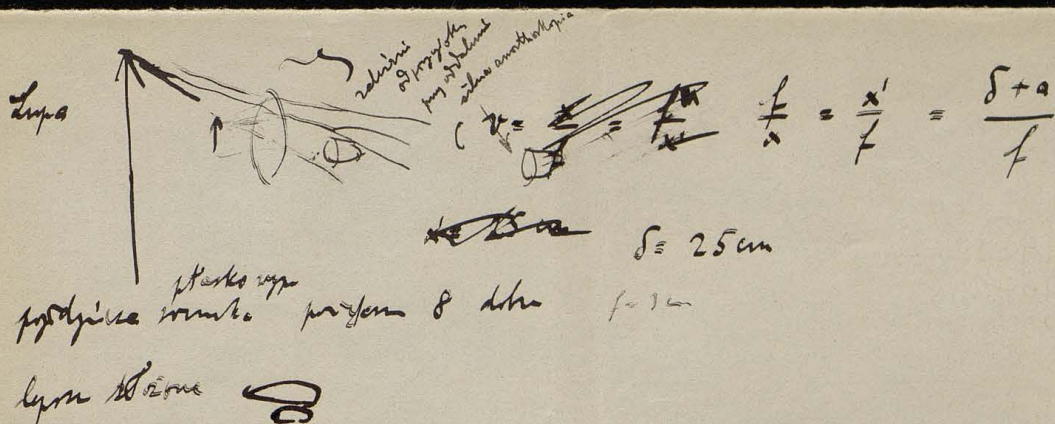
$$= \left(\frac{n_0 \sin \theta}{n_1 \sin \theta'} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{n_0}{n_1} \right)^2 i$$

2nd question: ~~What~~ about energy? - problem

$$(n_0 \sin \theta)^2 = n^2 \text{ minus the speed}$$

(More work!)





1). $f = -\frac{f_1 f_2}{\Delta}$ where Δ is the distance between the lenses

$f' = \frac{f_1' f_2'}{\Delta}$

ex. $f_1 = f_2 = 10 \text{ cm}$
 $\Delta = 100$ $f = 1 \text{ mm}$

2). working at the

3). i produce

4). in the system of the

5). produce redaction in the system of the

This system is 16 : 17 with

achieved. Frankly this is 1811 1817 st.

by the system of the

List (1830) with the system of the

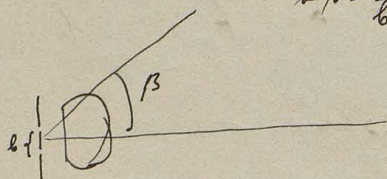
1811 1817 (with the system)

2. in the system of the

1878 the system of the

the system of the

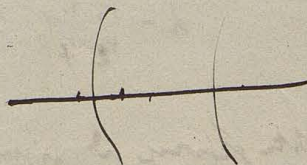
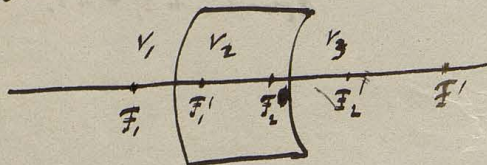
$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\lambda}{b} = \frac{n\lambda}{b}$$



$$f = -\frac{n}{2} \quad f' = \frac{n}{2}$$

minima to extra podziopce pod górnym wzr $f = -\frac{n}{n-1}$ $f' = \frac{n}{n-1}$
 stały $n = -1$

Schemat:



$$\Delta = d - f_1' - f_2$$

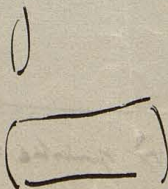
$$f_1 = \frac{r_1}{r_2 - r_1} n_1 \quad \left| \quad f_1' = \frac{r_2}{r_2 - r_1} n_1 \quad \right| \quad f_2 = \frac{r_2}{r_3 - r_2} n_2 \quad \left| \quad f_2' = \frac{r_3}{r_3 - r_2} n_2 \right|$$

$$f = - \frac{r_1 r_2 n_1 n_2}{(r_1 - r_2)(r_2 - r_3) \left(d - \frac{r_2 n_1}{r_1 - r_2} - \frac{r_2 n_2}{r_2 - r_3} \right)}$$

$$r_3 = r_1 = 1 \quad \parallel \quad r_2 = n$$

$$f = - \frac{n n_1 n_2}{(n-1)^2 [d(n-1) - n n_1 + n n_2]} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} F_2' \\ F_1' \end{array} \right] = \dots$$

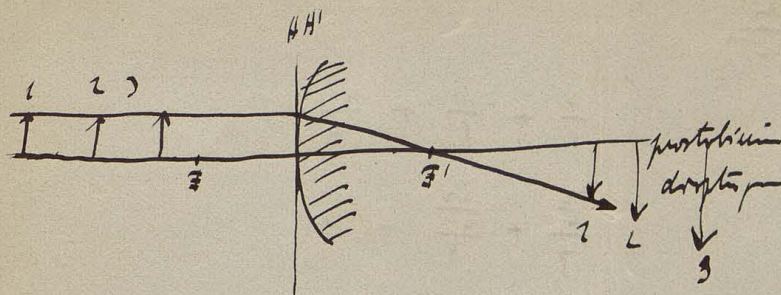
wzr zaliczamy d



do ciekawych rezultatów

$$f = - \frac{n_1 n_2}{(n-1)(n_1 - n_2)}$$

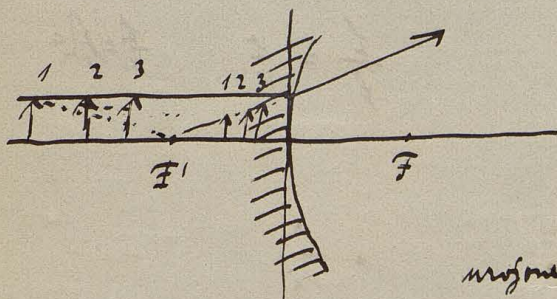
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{(n-1)}{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{1}{n_2} \right)$$



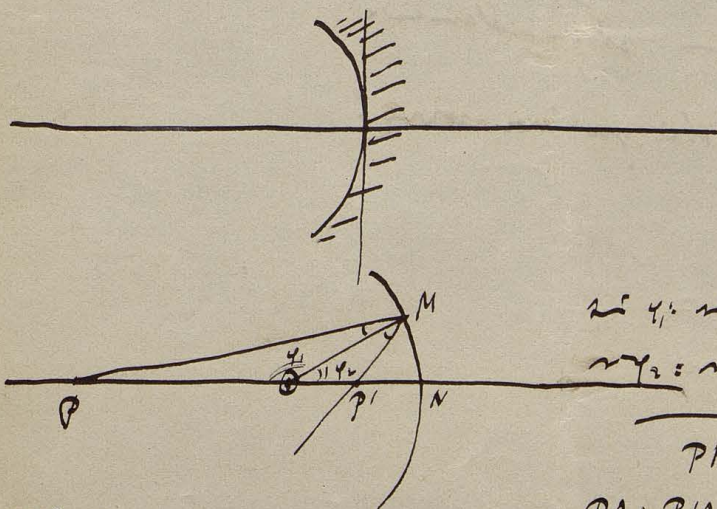
$$f = \frac{v \cdot r}{v' - v} \quad f' = \frac{v' \cdot r}{v' - v}$$

$$v' = 1 \quad v = n$$

$$f = -\frac{n \cdot r}{n - 1} \quad f' = -\frac{r}{n - 1}$$



magn



$$PN = l$$

$$P'N = -l'$$

$$-r$$

$$\frac{l+r}{l'-r} = -\frac{l}{l'}$$

$$1 + \frac{r}{l} = -1 + \frac{r}{l'}$$

$$-\frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{l'} = \frac{2}{r}$$

mini dji to same type
pudmit a obse ransu
rater $r \dots -r$

$$r \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot r_2 = PM : PO$$

$$r \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot m \cdot p = P'M : P'O$$

$$PM : PO = P'M : P'O$$

$$PO : P'O = PM : P'M$$

$$\neq PN : P'N$$

$$f = \frac{v}{v' - v} \quad f' = \frac{v'}{v - v'}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} + \frac{n}{f'} = \frac{n-1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} + \frac{n}{f'} + \frac{n-1}{f} = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{n}{n-1}}{f} + \frac{\frac{n}{n-1}}{f'} + 1 = 0$$

$$f = \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$f' = \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$n = \frac{v}{v'}$$

ogólni: $f = \frac{v}{v' - v} \quad f' = \frac{v'}{v - v'}$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{v}{v'}$$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{v}{v'}$$

W systemie: $\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{f_1}{f'_1} = \frac{f_2}{f'_2} \dots$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{f_1 f_2 f_3 \dots}{f'_1 f'_2 f'_3 \dots} = \frac{v}{v'} \frac{v'_1}{v''} \dots = \frac{v}{v_k}$$

stosunek $\frac{f}{f'}$ = stosunek prędkości światła

zatem o prędkości: obie gęstości równa!

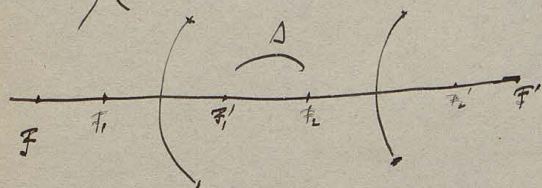
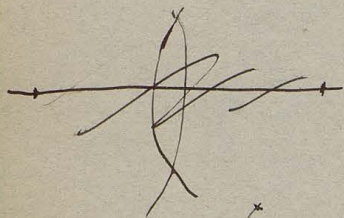
$$\frac{f'}{y} = 1 - \frac{e'}{e} = \frac{f}{e}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{e-f}{f} = -\frac{e}{f} = -\frac{f}{e-f}$$

$$\frac{y' y'}{y y'} = \frac{f}{f'} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n'}{n}$$

with object

$$n' y' y' = \text{const}$$

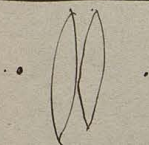


$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$F' = \frac{f_1 f_2}{\Delta} = \frac{n r_1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n r_2}{1-n} \frac{1}{d - \frac{n r_1}{n-1} - \frac{n r_2}{1-n}} = \frac{-n r_1 r_2}{(n-1) [n(r_1 - r_2) - d(n-1)]}$$

$d=0$:

$$\frac{1}{F'} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} \quad (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$



$$\Delta \neq r_1 + r_2$$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2} \quad \#1$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

22-10

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

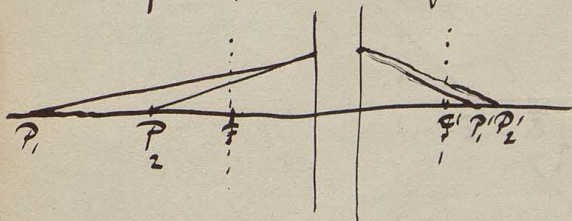
$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

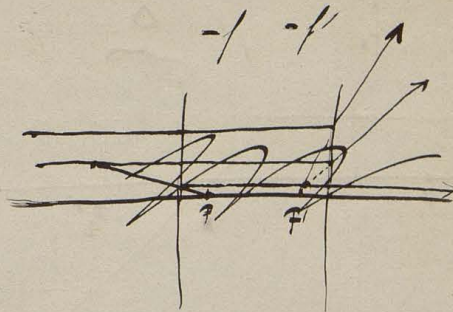
Přímé měřítko, zohlednění od zrcadla f f'

$+f$ $+f'$

ABBA

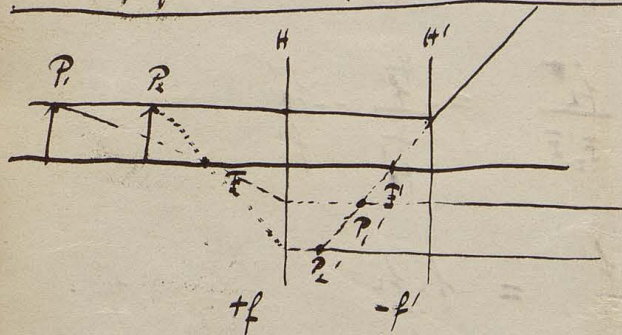


$$x x' = f f'$$



124

divergence vln... (přetváření)

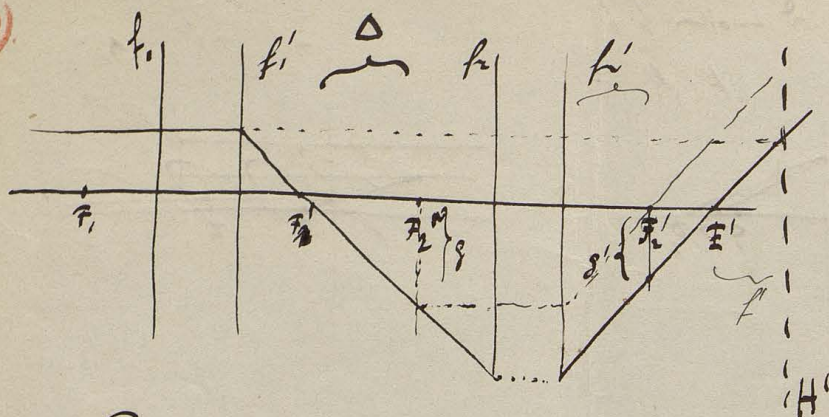


přímé měřítko kotoptický

skupinové (v kroužku s H a F)

$-f + f'$ (vzrostl v kroužku s H a F)

(10)



$$F'H' = f = f_1'$$

$$w = - \frac{t_{u2}'}{t_{u2}} = - \frac{f_2'}{f_2} = - \frac{f_2}{f_2' f_1'} = - \frac{f_2}{f_1'} = - \frac{f_2}{f_1}$$

$$F_2' F_1' = - \frac{f_2}{f_1} = - \frac{f_2 f_1'}{f_1' f_1} = - \frac{f_2 f_1'}{\Delta} \quad - \frac{f_2}{f_2 f_1'} = \frac{f_1'}{f_1}$$

$$f' = \frac{f_1' f_2'}{\Delta}$$

$$f' = \frac{f_1' f_2'}{\Delta}$$

(11)

i) oporokidnino:

$$f = - \frac{f_1 f_2}{\Delta}$$

$$\text{Podobnie: } f = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{f_1 f_2 \dots f_k}{N}$$

$$f' = \frac{f_1' f_2' \dots f_k'}{N}$$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{f_1 f_2 \dots f_k}{f_1' f_2' \dots f_k'}$$

$$f' = \frac{f}{t_{u2}'} =$$

I ~~so~~ ~~po~~ ~~re~~ ~~am~~ ~~u~~ ~~po~~ ~~klasa~~

125

$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{n}{e} = \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f' = \frac{n-1}{n-1}$$

$$f'' = \frac{2}{n-1}$$

$$f = n f'$$

toż $e e' > 0$

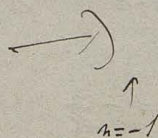
przekształcić -

dla $r < 1$

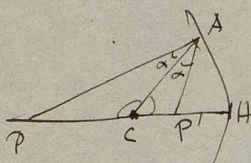
$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{n}{e'} = -\frac{n-1}{2}$$

jeżeli e i e' są ujemne

II), Odwrócić



$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{(-e')} = \frac{2}{r}$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|PC|}{|PA|} = \frac{|P'C|}{|P'A|}$$

$$\frac{e-r}{r-e'} = \frac{e}{e'}$$

$$\frac{e-r}{r-e'} = \frac{e}{e'}$$

$$1 - \frac{r}{e} = \frac{r}{e'} - 1$$

$$\frac{r}{e} + \frac{r}{e'} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{2}{r}$$

albo ujemny -

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = -\frac{2}{r}$$

$$n = -1$$

przekształcić

dla $r > 0$



$$\frac{PA}{P'A'} = -\frac{y}{x'}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{f}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{P'A'}{PA} = -\frac{F'A'}{A'F'} = -\frac{e'-f'}{f'} = 0 = 1 - \frac{e'}{f} = \frac{f}{e}$$

$$= 1 \text{ j'ins } e' = 0$$

partielle relative : $\frac{de'}{de}$

$$-\frac{f}{e^2} de - \frac{f'}{e'} de' = 0$$

$$(e-f)(e'-f') = f f'$$

$$de(e'-f') + de'(e-f) = 0$$

$$\frac{de'}{de} = -\frac{e-f}{e'-f}$$

$$\frac{de'}{de} = -\frac{f}{f'} \frac{e'^2}{e^2} = \left[\frac{e'}{e} \right]^2 A$$

$$= -\frac{e'}{f'} \left[\frac{e'}{e} - 1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{e'}{f'} \left[\frac{e'}{e} - 1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{e'}{e} \left[\frac{e'}{f'} - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{e'-f'}{e-f} = \frac{f e'^2}{f' e^2}$$

$$\frac{e'f' - f'^2}{e'^2} = \frac{ef - f^2}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{f'}{e'} - \frac{f}{e} = \frac{f'^2}{e'^2} - \frac{f^2}{e^2} = \left(\frac{f'}{e'} - \frac{f}{e} \right) \left(\frac{f'}{e'} + \frac{f}{e} \right)$$

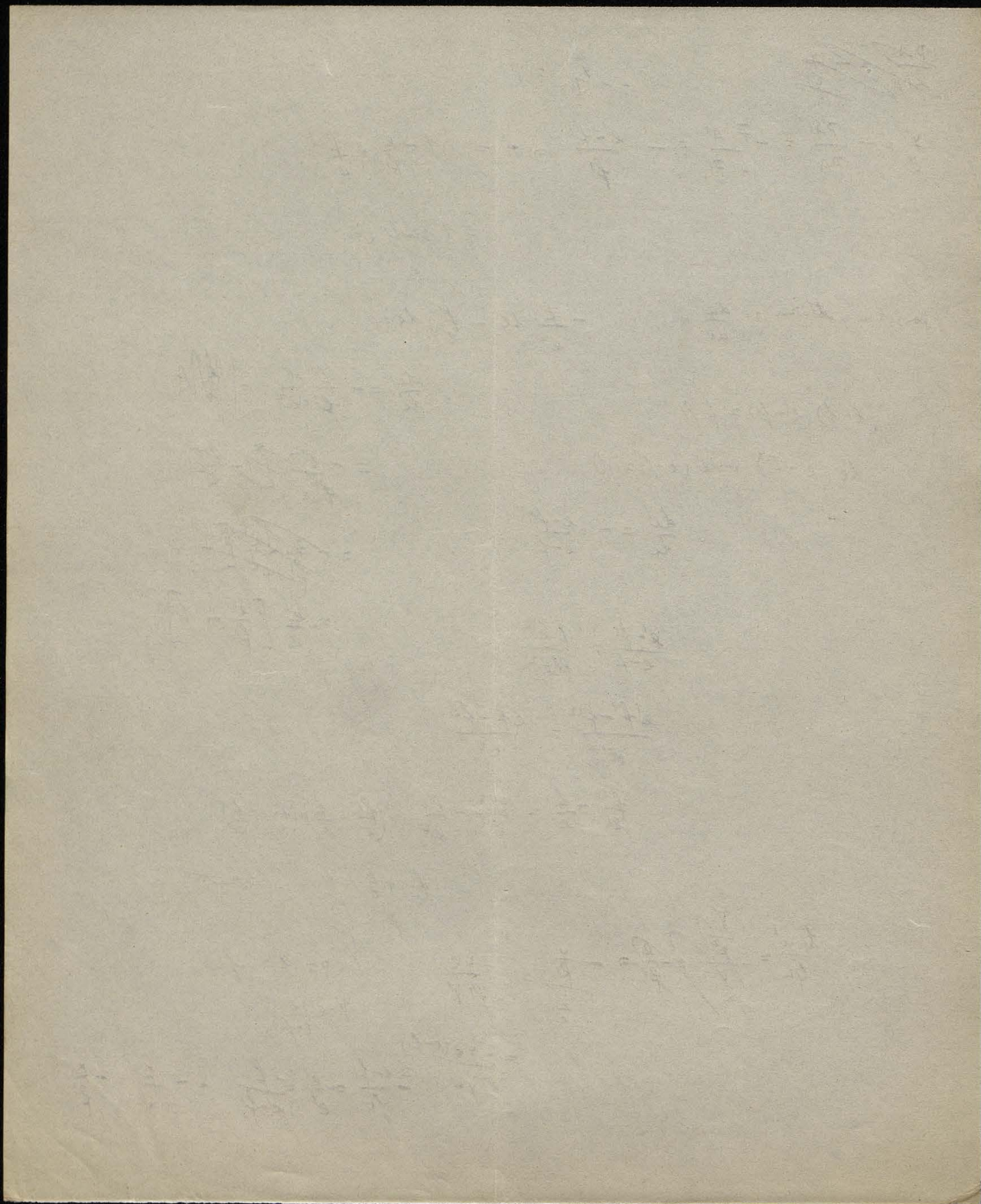
$$\frac{f'}{e'} + \frac{f}{e} = 1 \quad \text{d'où}$$

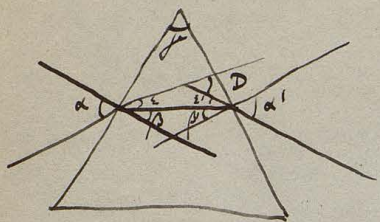
$$\frac{y' u'}{y u} = -\frac{\frac{y}{f'}}{\frac{y}{e}} = -\frac{e}{f'} - \frac{y}{\frac{y}{e}} = -\frac{ye}{f' e}$$

$$y : y = e : e-f$$

$$y = \frac{ye}{e-f}$$

$$= -\frac{ye(e-f)}{f' ye} = -\frac{e-f}{f'} = -\frac{e}{f'} = -\frac{f}{e-f} = -\frac{f}{x'} = -\frac{x}{f'}$$





~~sin D~~

$$D = \varepsilon + \varepsilon'$$

$$= \alpha - \beta + \alpha' - \beta' = \alpha + \alpha' - \beta$$

$$\beta + \beta' = \gamma$$

$$n \sin \alpha = n \sin \beta$$

$$n \sin \alpha' = n \sin \beta'$$

$$n \sin \alpha' = n \sin (\gamma - \beta)$$

$$\sin (D + \gamma) = n \sin \alpha' + n \sin \alpha'$$

minim.

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$n(\alpha + \alpha') \cdot \delta(\alpha + \alpha') = 0$$

$$\delta \alpha = -\delta \alpha'$$

$$n \alpha \delta \alpha = n \sin \beta d\beta$$

$$n \alpha' \delta \alpha' = n \sin \beta' d\beta'$$

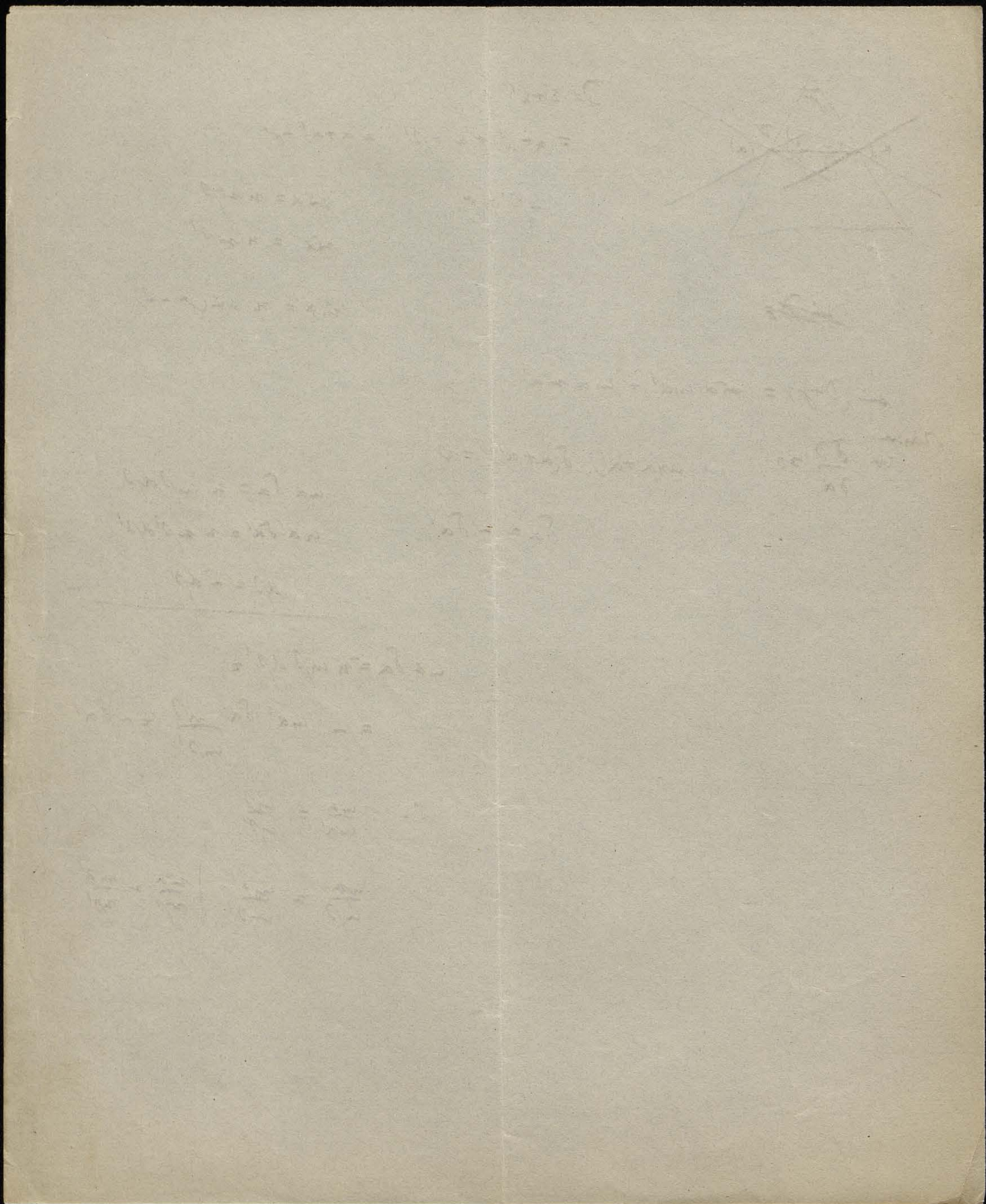
$$d\beta = -d\beta'$$

$$n \alpha \delta \alpha = n \sin \beta d\beta' =$$

$$= -n \alpha' \delta \alpha' \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \beta'} = -\delta \alpha'$$

$$\therefore \frac{n \alpha}{n \alpha'} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \beta'}$$

$$\frac{n \alpha}{n \beta} = \frac{n \alpha'}{n \beta'} \quad \left| \frac{n \alpha}{n \beta} = \frac{n \alpha'}{n \beta'} \right.$$



$$a' = + b \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \frac{\frac{d\rho}{\cos^3 \beta}}{\frac{d\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = b \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} \frac{1}{n \cos \beta}$$

$$d = n r \rho \quad d\alpha = n \cos \beta d\rho$$

$$= \frac{b \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} = \frac{b}{n} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \frac{1}{\cos \beta} = \frac{b}{n} \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} \frac{1}{n \cos \beta}$$

np. $\alpha = 0 \quad a' = 0$

$$b' = a' \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{b \cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} \quad \parallel \quad b' = \frac{b}{n}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a' = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{b \cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} = 0$$

$$b' = 0$$

$$a = b \operatorname{tg} \rho$$

$$a' = \frac{a \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta \operatorname{tg} \rho} =$$

$$= \frac{a \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta}$$

$$d = \frac{a \cos \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

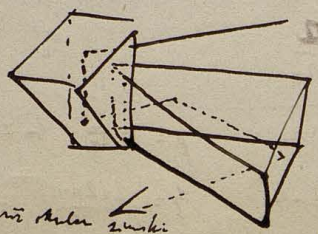
$$\Delta a = a' - a = \frac{b \cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} - b \operatorname{tg} \rho = b \left[\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} - \operatorname{tg} \rho \right] = b \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} - 1 \right) \operatorname{tg} \rho$$

dla małych α $\Delta a = b \operatorname{tg} \rho \left[\frac{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}}{1 - (\frac{\alpha}{n})^2} - 1 \right]$

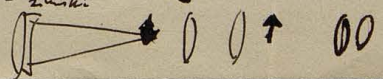
$$= b \operatorname{tg} \rho \frac{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} - 1 + (\frac{\alpha}{n})^2}{1 - (\frac{\alpha}{n})^2} = b \operatorname{tg} \rho \left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \right]$$

zatem Δa dodatnie jeżeli $n < \sqrt{2}$

Żelaz
podłoża lnu.



gdzie kółka na osiach

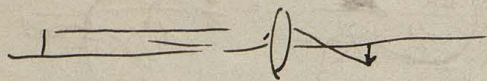


F	F	F
L	L	L

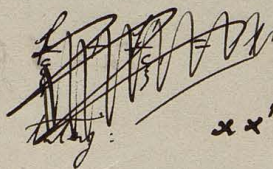
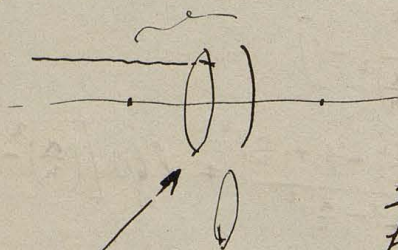
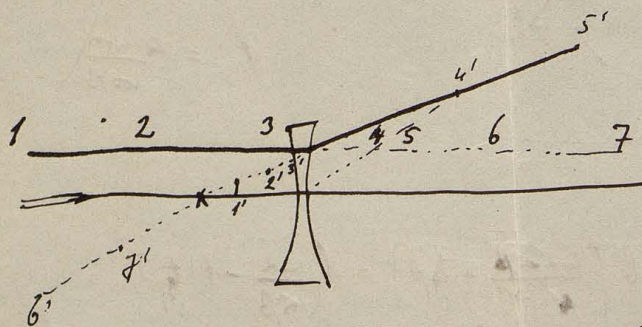
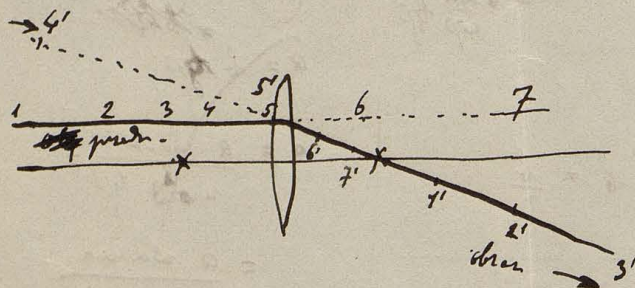
(Stwierdzenie i dowód)
(Działania matematyczne)

Ćwiczenia
Długość ogniskowa
Kątowe umiarkowanie

próbkowanie skupienia



$\angle \approx \angle$



$$xx' = f^2$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{2}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$= \frac{2(n-1)}{n_1} - \frac{2n}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{(n-1)}{R_1} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{1}{n_2} \right)$$

$$f_2 = \frac{R_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = -\frac{2}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{2}{n_2}$$

oprotka do
identycznie

Jżeli $n_1 = n_2$ $\frac{1}{f} = -\frac{2}{n_1}$ to zawsze

$$n_1 = -n_2 \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2(2n-1)}{n_1} = -\frac{1}{f_1}$$

$$x = f - l$$

$$x' =$$

$$(f-e)(f+e') = f^2$$

$$(-f+e')f = ce' = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{e'} + \frac{1}{e} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

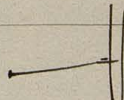
$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = -\left[\frac{2(n-1)}{r_1} - \frac{2n}{r_2}\right]$$

129

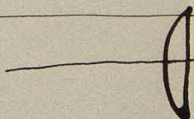
N.p.

$$r_1 = r_2 = \infty$$

$$e = -e'$$



$$r_2 = \infty$$

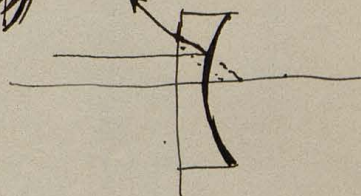


$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = -\frac{2(n-1)}{r_1}$$

~~esse~~ tak samo jak przy $r_1 = \infty$
tylko że z drugą stroną

$$r_1 = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{2n}{r_2}$$



$$e = \infty$$

$$e' = -\frac{r_2}{2n}$$



$$r_1 = r_2$$

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{2}{r}$$

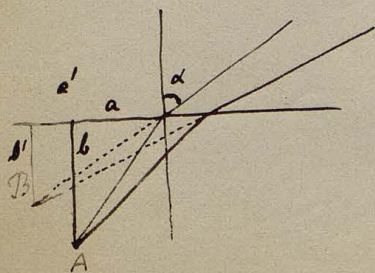


$$r_2 = -r_1$$

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = -\frac{2(2n-1)}{r_1}$$



co się stanie z drugą stroną



$$y = x \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$y = (x - \delta x) \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha)$$

$$\delta x = b \left[\operatorname{tg}(\beta + d\beta) - \operatorname{tg} \beta \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a' \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &= (a' - \delta x) \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha) \\ e' &= -\frac{\delta x \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha)}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha - \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha)} \\ &= -b \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\beta + d\beta) - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \delta \alpha) - \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

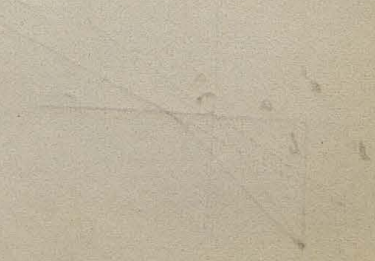
18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18

18-10-18



Elektrony v prirode rukovnu
 i izolaci kda pruzi rovnou vepi

Consky 1829

$$x^2 = A + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x^2}$$

130

Suma ± zero.

$$m_1 \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t} = e_1 X - \underbrace{\frac{4\pi e_1^2}{v_1}}_{\alpha} \xi_1 - \underbrace{r_1 e_1^2}_{\beta} \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t}$$

$$m_2 \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial t} = e_2 X - \dots - \dots$$

Prizpova rovnova vepi: $X = \frac{4\pi e_1}{v_1} \xi_1$

Prizpova rovnova: $b_1 = v_1^2 = \left(\frac{T_1}{m_1}\right)^2$

$$u = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + e_1 N_1 \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t} + e_2 N_2 \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial t} + \dots \quad e_1 N_1 + e_2 N_2 = 0$$

Prizpova $X = \dots \approx \frac{X}{t}$

$$\xi_1 = A_1 \sin \dots + \dots$$

$$= A_1 e^{i \frac{X}{t}}$$

$$\xi_2 = A_2 e^{i \frac{X}{t}}$$

$$m_1 e_1 \xi_1 \left(\frac{4\pi e_1}{v_1} + r_1 \frac{i}{t} - \frac{m_1}{e_1^2 v_1^2} \right) = X$$

$$e_1 \xi_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi} X \frac{v_1}{1 + \frac{i}{t} a_1 - \frac{b_1}{v_1^2}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{r_1 v_1}{4\pi}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{m_1 v_1}{4\pi e_1^2}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{v_1 N_1}{1 + \frac{i}{t} a_1 - \frac{b_1}{v_1^2}} + \dots \right\}$$

$$K = f(\bar{v})!$$

$$K_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}}$$

$$n^2 (1 - i k)^2$$

$$= (V + i k)^2$$

Flumpet	$b \approx 6.09$	$K = 6.7 - 6.9$
Nucl	5.18	5.81 - 6.29
Ku	4.55	4.94

131

$$(v + i\kappa)^2 = 1 + \sum \frac{\partial N}{i \frac{a}{c}}$$

$$v^2 + \kappa^2 = 1$$

$$2v\kappa = \sum \frac{\partial N}{a} \cdot c$$

Ola metale agii, pentru un anumit regim : ~~Ata~~ $a = 0$

$$n^2 = 1 + \sum \frac{N \partial}{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2} - 4\pi \sum \frac{m' N}{n^2 + (\frac{m'}{c})^2}$$

I Notiunile relative la Kugle:

$$m \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = e \left[X + f' \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \right) \right] - \frac{4\pi e^2}{\sigma} \xi - \kappa^2 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}$$

$$f = \sum \frac{\partial f_i N_i}{1 - (\frac{v_i}{c})^2} :$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left[\kappa K X + f \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \right) \right] = c^2 \Delta X \quad \text{etc.} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}} \right\} \text{Din cauza d. Pol. etc.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\kappa}{\lambda^2} f \quad \kappa = \text{stela}$$

Dispersia d. Pol.

$$\text{Prin } \delta = \frac{\kappa_1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{\kappa_2}{\lambda^4} + \dots$$

anomalie Pol. Disp. $\tau \ll \tau_1$

II. Hall effect \vec{v}

$$m \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial t} = e \vec{X} - \frac{e \hbar}{2} \vec{\sigma} - e \hbar \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial t} + \frac{e}{c} \left[\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial t} \times \vec{N} - \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial t} \times \vec{M} \right]$$

1). Daje obit pólony pola

2). dyspersja

3). Maxwell, Lorenz: opisanie struktury
z bliskiego

4). jedno pole strony. wpada w $\frac{2}{3}$ w \vec{H} (temperatura)

III

Wzrost i pole magnetyczne \parallel kierunek strumienia

Molecular stream

1). obrot pól pol. kołowy : w kierunku magnetycznym dla strumienia $\lambda = 0.6 \mu$
temperatura $\lambda = 200 \text{ mK}$

2). Kierunek pól pol. w p. opadania : wykrywanie!

dielectric index ..

132

	$n = c/k$
Ag	0.18
Sn	0.37
Pt	2.86
Cu	0.64
steel	2.41
Al	1.73

Refractive Index R

λ	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	0.7
Sn	36.8	47.3	74.7	136	182	223
Cu	48.8	53.7	59.5	63.5	68.0	70.7
Pt	55.8	58.4	61.1	64.2	66.3	70.7
Ag	80.6	91.8	92.5	93.0	93.6	94.6

velocity of light in medium $c_k = c \sqrt{\epsilon} = c \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon}}}$

$$\lambda = 10^4$$

$$\frac{10^{-5} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{2 \cdot 10^5} = \sqrt{3.8}$$

$$= 17$$

total dispersion by itself:
very anomalous



Anomalous dispersion in the frequency, etc.

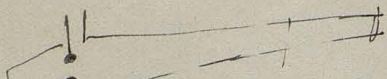


very weak absorption and dispersion

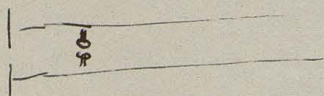
Resonance dynamic electron

fol. written diction
Lure

Exst.



Lorenz & De la Rive



multiple Resonance

R =

M.

Pr. Op. Hosiary

$$\text{rtic} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 106.0 \text{ cm} \\ 1 \text{ mm}^2 \end{array} \right. = 1 \Omega = 10^9 \text{ em} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{13} \text{ et}$$

0253059
09746941
94339

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{10^4 \cdot 10^6} \Omega = 0.94 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega = 0.94 \cdot 10^5 \Omega_m = 0.1044 \cdot 10^{-15} = 1.044 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$\lambda_y = \cancel{1.06} \cdot 10^{15} \text{ em} = 0.954 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ et}$$

$$\tau = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{10}}{0.001} = \cancel{1.06} \cdot 10^{13} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{13}$$

$$\lambda \tau = 0.318 \cdot 10^3 = 318$$

Electrolyt mury wzy 2 mzd 10-5 kg

$$\lambda \tau_{\text{m}} = 0.00031 \quad \text{zadany wplyn}$$

$$\lambda \tau_{12\mu} = \frac{318 \cdot 1.2}{636} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{381}} = 381.6$$

$$\frac{2.58161}{1.2908} = 0.7092 - 2 = 0.0512$$

$$\text{dla platyny } \lambda \tau_{12\mu} = 382 \cdot 6.5$$

$$\frac{2.58161}{81.29} = 3.1945$$

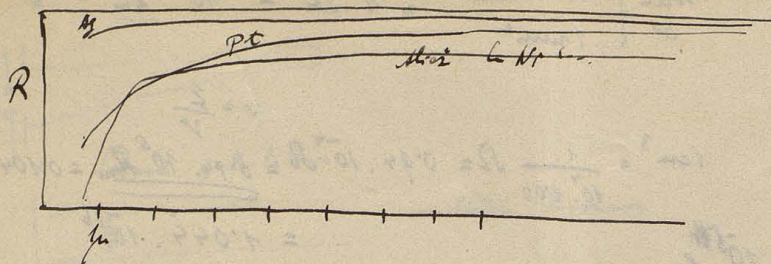
$$\frac{0.6055 - 4}{0.1027 - 2} = 0.0201$$

$$R = 1 - 0.0402 = 0.96$$

obras. 0.965

$(100-R) \sqrt{\lambda}$		Alto Tri
12μ	$A_g = 9.03$	
	$C_u = 12.1$	
	$A_n = 13.8$	
	$P_t = 10.6$	
	$N_i = 12.0$	
	$K_{\text{oll}} = 11.0$	
	etc.	

100-R	
but	but
1.15	1.3
1.6	1.4
2.1	1.6
3.5	3.4
4.1	3.5
4.9	4.6



Dyna meter. einwirkend.

Plano K. Hoff.

Costa genau gegeben für
1700

Flusspot. rot. Strahlen $\lambda = 255 \mu$

	Extr. 1	Extr. 2
λ_p	1.15	1.13
λ_n	1.27	1.17
λ_n	1.39	1.56
λ_n	2.27	2.24
λ_n	2.86	2.82
λ_n	3.23	3.27
λ_n	7.55	7.66
λ_n	10.07	20.6

Achse nach oben

PT & Wärmeh. Temperatur

$t = 170$	Wärmeh. in	Wärmeh. in
	6.8	6.6
300	14.8	15.7
800	78.9	79.6
1500	181	189.5

$$N. p. R_s = E_s \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin(\beta + \alpha)} = E_s \frac{\sin \beta \cos \alpha - \cos \beta \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta \cos \alpha + \cos \beta \sin \alpha}$$

$$= \cancel{A + iB} = M e^{iN}$$

$$a \sin \alpha t$$

$$- a \sin \alpha t = a \sin(\alpha t + \pi)$$

$$(-1)^2 a \sin \alpha t = a \sin(\alpha t + 2\pi)$$

$$(-1)^n a \sin \alpha t = a \sin(\alpha t + n\pi)$$

$$(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} a \sin \alpha t = a \sin(\alpha t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$i a \sin \alpha t = a \sin(\alpha t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = a \cos \alpha t$$

$$\cancel{(A + iB) e^{iN}} = M e^{iN} = M(\cos N + i \sin N)$$

$$M e^{iN} \sin \alpha t = M(\cos N \sin \alpha t + \sin N \cos \alpha t) = M \sin(\alpha t + N)$$

wzr. majora amplituda formy $M e^{iN}$ oznacza maksymalną dynamiczną amplitudę M i zmianę fazy N

Jżeli przez upade światła dochodzi $E_s = E_n$, to R_s i R_n będą równe co do amplit. i co do fazy: światło dyfrakcyjne przegranie

$$\text{Dla wiązki pod kątem } \theta: \frac{R}{E} = \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{c(v-i\kappa)-1}{c(v-i\kappa)+1} = \frac{\cancel{M} e^{iN}}{E}$$

$$\frac{c(v+i\kappa)-1}{c(v+i\kappa)+1} = \frac{\cancel{M} e^{-iN}}{E}$$

$$\frac{M^2 N^2 (c^2 v^2 - 1)^2 + c^2 \kappa^2}{(c^2 v^2 + 1)^2 + c^2 \kappa^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{\lambda} \tau + 1)^2 + \lambda \tau}{(\sqrt{\lambda} \tau + 1)^2 + \lambda \tau} \neq 1$$

$$\neq 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda} \tau}$$

"Metallplan"

o opóźnieniu względem fali
złota, miedzi, complement do prędk.
fali lin $cv = c\kappa \gg 1$

elektrodynamika!

$$i\frac{4}{c} = \beta$$

$$K \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi\lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = c^2 \nabla^2 \varphi$$

$$Y = a e^{\alpha (it - \beta x)}$$

" $\kappa + i\nu$

$$V = a e^{i\alpha (t - \frac{x}{v})}$$

$$-\alpha^2 + \alpha i 4\pi\lambda = c^2 \beta^2 \alpha^2$$

$$= c^2 \alpha^2 (\kappa^2 - \nu^2 + 2i\kappa\nu)$$

$$c^2 (\kappa^2 - \nu^2) = -1$$

$$c^2 \kappa\nu = \frac{2\pi\lambda}{\alpha} = \lambda\tau$$

$$\kappa^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda\tau}{c^2\kappa}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$\kappa^4 + \frac{\kappa^2}{c^2} = \frac{\lambda^2\tau^2}{c^4}$$

$$\kappa^2 = -\frac{1}{2c^2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2\tau^2}{c^4} + \frac{1}{4c^4}} = \frac{1}{2c^2} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2\tau^2} \right]$$

$$\nu^2 = \frac{1}{2c^2} \left[+1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2\tau^2} \right]$$

Dla dużych λ , tak że $\lambda\tau \gg 1$:

$$\kappa^2 = \nu^2 = \frac{\lambda\tau}{c^2}$$

$$Y = a e^{\alpha [i(t - \nu x) - \kappa x]} = a e^{-\alpha\kappa x} e^{i\alpha(t - \nu x)}$$

$$Y = e^{-\alpha\kappa x} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \sin \\ \cos \end{matrix} \right\} \alpha(t - \nu x)$$

Nasze wyrażenie dlańszych wzorów $R, D = \dots$

$$\text{wzrostu ze } \sin\varphi = \frac{\sin i}{n} = \frac{\sin i}{\frac{c}{v}}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{c}{i\beta} = c \frac{\kappa + i\nu}{i} = c(\nu - i\kappa)$$

Stąd są amplitudy urojone!

$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{c}$
K zachowaj!
Cohen Phys 7 1.619 (1905)

$$\frac{\hbar}{(c^2)} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi\lambda \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 \psi$$

(K system)

$$\psi = a e^{i\alpha(t - \beta x)}$$

$$\beta = \kappa + i\nu$$

$$-K^2 + 4\pi\lambda i\alpha = -\alpha^2 \beta^2$$

$$= -\alpha^2 (\kappa^2 - \nu^2 + 2i\kappa\nu)$$

$$K = \kappa^2 - \nu^2$$

$$\frac{4\pi\lambda}{\alpha} = -2\kappa\nu$$

$$= 2\lambda\tau$$

$$\kappa^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda\tau}{\kappa}\right)^2 = K$$

$$\kappa^4 - K\kappa^2 = \lambda^2 \tau^2$$

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{K}{2} \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 \tau^2 + \frac{K^2}{4}}$$

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{K}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\lambda^2 \tau^2}{K^2}} \right]$$

$$\nu^2 = \frac{K}{2} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\lambda^2 \tau^2}{K^2}} \right]$$

for $\lambda \gg \lambda_c$: $\kappa^2 = \nu^2 = \lambda\tau$

Natural $\kappa \pm \nu \pm$

$$\psi = a e^{i\alpha[t - (\kappa + i\nu)x]} = a e^{i(\alpha t - \kappa x)} e^{-\alpha\nu x}$$

$$\psi = e^{-\alpha\nu x} \sin \alpha(t - \kappa x)$$

Re: $\lambda = 1.06 \cdot 10^5$

$$\lambda = 1.06 \cdot 10^5$$

$$\tau_{\mu} = \frac{0.001}{3 \cdot 10^{10}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$$\frac{\lambda \tau^2}{K} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{20}}{K} = \frac{3 \cdot 100}{K}$$

$$\frac{2\pi\hbar}{m} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{c(\kappa + i\nu)} =$$

sz

$$\hbar = c\beta = c(\kappa + i\nu)$$

Stopya

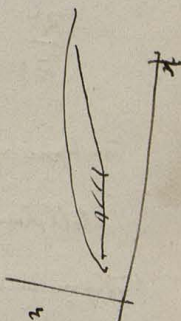
$$\alpha\nu = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{c} = \frac{6.28}{3 \cdot 10^{10}} = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$= \frac{10^{-9}}{13} \cdot 6.3 \cdot 10^{13} = 10^5$$

1.20.22 žir le probol x = 1μ = 10⁻⁴
 natčinu padnu na 1/2

Metall. Re. Lullagh 1834
 Canby

135



also long as 44
 by 44
 amount

highly sensitive
 n = cK
 velocity within 10⁻¹⁰
 difference

permeability of the Au 10⁻¹⁰ mm

Pot Kytum \perp $\frac{B}{A} = \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{c(k+iv)-1}{c(k+iv)+1} = \frac{(ck-1)+ivc}{(ck+1)+ivc} = \frac{B_0 e^{i\delta}}{A}$

$$\frac{B_0^2}{A^2} = \frac{(ck-1)^2 + v^2 c^2}{(ck+1)^2 + v^2 c^2} \neq \frac{1 - \frac{1}{ck}}{1 + \frac{1}{ck}} = 1 - \frac{2}{ck} = 1 - \frac{2}{c\sqrt{\lambda\tau}}$$

Rkt: $\tau_{\text{opt}}: \sqrt{\lambda\tau} = \sqrt{300}$

$$\frac{R^2}{E^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{300}} = 1 - \frac{2}{17} = 1 - 12\%$$

tem lym ndawidde um dluine τ

Intall plane

Koglym ndawidde um dluine τ $\frac{1}{\delta} = 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
 $\tau_{\text{opt}} = \frac{10^{-13}}{3}$

$$1 - \frac{2}{3 \cdot 10^{10} \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-17}}} = 1 - \frac{2}{3 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 10} = 1 - \frac{2}{3 \cdot 44} = 1 - 1\%$$

Offline mit calculator
 $E_f = E_s$

$$\frac{R_f}{R_s} = \frac{-\cos(\varphi+\chi)}{\cos(\varphi-\chi)} = R_0 e^{i\Delta}$$

$$\sin \chi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{c(k+iv)}$$

$$\frac{1+R_0 e^{i\Delta}}{1-R_0 e^{i\Delta}} = \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \chi}{\cos \varphi \cos \chi} = \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \chi}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \sin^2 \varphi}}$$

da $\varphi=0$: $\Delta=0$
 $\rho=-1$

$\varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}$: $\Delta=0$
 $\rho \neq 1$

$e^{i\Delta} = i$ / $\varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}$ / da Hanyinglax

$$\alpha i (t - (k - iv)x) \quad e^{-v x} \cos(t - kx)$$

$$h \xrightarrow{\quad} x$$

$$\lim_{k^2} \frac{v^2}{k^2} = \frac{\lambda \tau}{c^2}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = c(k - iv)$$

$$\frac{c(k - iv) - 1}{c(k + iv) + 1} = \frac{ck - 1 - cvi}{ck + 1 - cvi} = \frac{(ck^2 - 1) + c^2v^2 - 2cvi}{(ck + 1)^2 + c^2v^2}$$

$$[(ck - 1) - cvi][(ck + 1) + cvi]$$

$$c^2k^2 - 2c^2kv + 1 + c^2v^2 + 2civ(ck^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{(ck^2 - 1) + c^2v^2}{c^2k^2 + 1 + c^2v^2 + 2ck}$$

$$+ 4c^2v^2$$

$$\frac{4c^2k^2 + \dots}{2c^2k^2 + c^2k} [2c^2k^2 + 2ck + 1]^2 = \frac{c^2k^2}{1 + \frac{1}{ck} + \frac{1}{2c^2v^2}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{ck}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda \tau}}$$

$$a \sin \varphi$$

$$- a \sin \gamma = a \sin(\gamma + \pi)$$

$$(-1)^k \sin \gamma = a \sin(\gamma + k\pi)$$

$$a i \sin \gamma = a \sin(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{2}) = a \cos \gamma$$

$$(M + iN) \sin \gamma = M \cos \gamma + N \sin \gamma = A \sin(\gamma + \delta)$$

$$M = A \cos \delta$$

$$N = A \sin \delta$$

$$\tan \delta = \frac{N}{M}$$

$$\sqrt{M^2 + N^2} \sin(\gamma + \arctan \frac{N}{M})$$

$$\alpha^2 \alpha^2 \lambda = \alpha^2 v \alpha$$

$$E_n^2 = E_n'^2 + E_n''^2 \frac{\sin \omega \rho}{\cos \omega \rho}$$

$$E_n^2 - E_n'^2 = E_n''^2 \frac{\sin \omega \rho}{\cos \omega \rho}$$

Fresnel 1821

$$E_n + E_n' = E_n'' \frac{\sin i}{\sin \rho}$$

$$E_n^2 - E_n'^2 = E_n''^2 \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin i}$$

$$E = E_n'' \sqrt{\frac{\sin \omega i + \sin \omega \rho}{\sin \omega i}}$$

$$E_n^2 = E_n'^2 + \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} \frac{\omega \rho}{\cos i} E_n''^2 \cdot \frac{d}{d'}$$

Numerum:

$$E_n^2 - E_n'^2 = \frac{\sin \rho \omega \rho}{\sin i \omega i} E_n''^2$$

$$E_r + E_r' = E_n'' \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin i \omega i}$$

$$E_r - E_r' = \frac{\sin i \sin \rho \sin \rho}{\sin 2i \cos \rho} = E_n'' \frac{\sin i}{\sin \rho}$$

$$E_r + E_r' = (E_r - E_r') \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin i} \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin i} = \frac{\sin^2 \rho}{\sin^2 i}$$

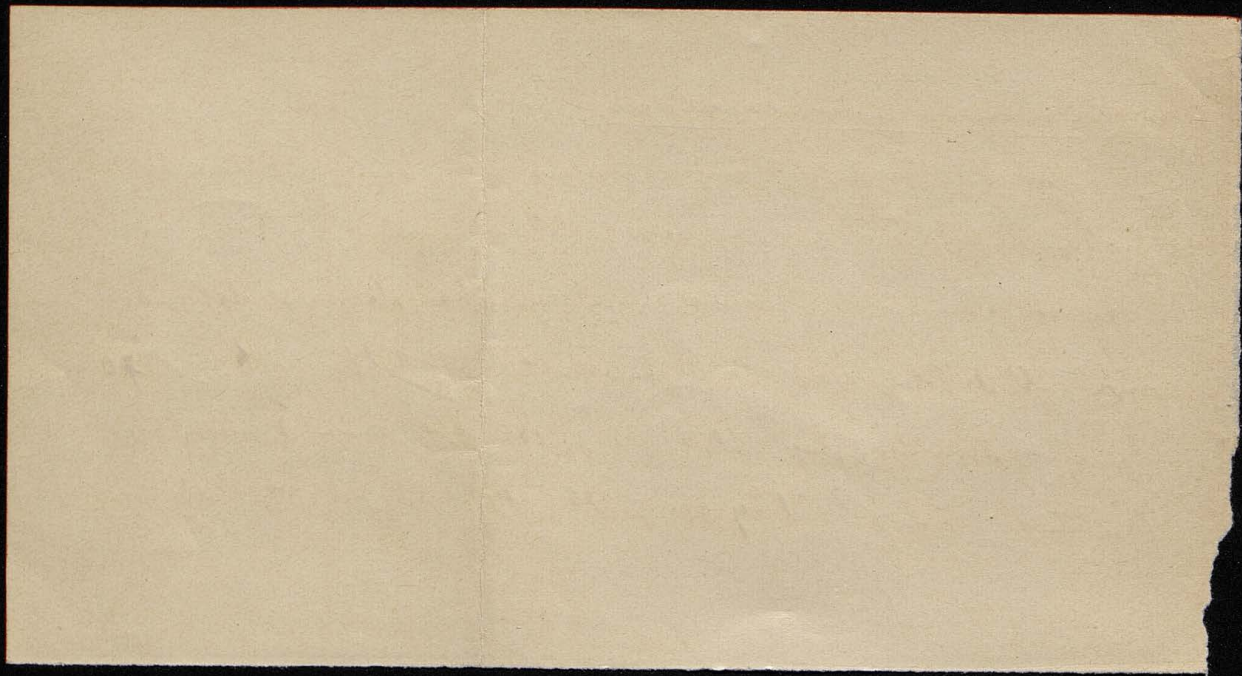
$$E_r' = E_r \sin 2i$$

Warstony pręśrowe z cieczy do pary cieczy!

Gubriich z teoryi kinetycznej. Zmiana gestoni endopizmi do gestoni atmosfery ziemskiej $e^{-\alpha z}$... w związku z state? Pokrowotni? ?

Doświadczeniały sposób mierzenia z spektroskopika polaryzacji eliptycznej promienia Ellypt. Poler. durch Oblique Schenwichte Winkelu. p. 762 - 770

Jamin Ann chim phys (1850) 31 p. 165 dla wzmartych cieczy ale w powietrzu, Rayleigh Phil Mag. 30 p. 386 (1890), 33 p. 1 (1892) dla wody.



Ham. Pr.

138

$\delta =$ var. dla punktu o tej samej t



$$\int_{\overline{H}} (L - U) dt$$

$$\int_{\infty} - \int_{\infty} H dt = H_0 \Delta t_1 + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \delta H dt$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial r} \delta r + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial r}$$

$$\delta p_i = \delta p_{i0} + \dot{p}_{i0} \Delta t_1$$

$$= H_0 \Delta t_1 + \sum \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_i \Big|_A = H_0 \Delta t_1 + \sum \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \delta p_{i0} + \sum \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_{i0} \Delta t_1$$

$$\sum f \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - H = C$$

$$\int_{\infty} - \int_{\infty} \sum \left(p_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) dt = \int_{\infty} - \int_{\infty} C dt + \int_{\infty} - \int_{\infty} H dt$$

$$= C \Delta t_1 + H_0 \Delta t_1 + \sum \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_{i0} \Delta t_1$$

$$= \sum \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_{i0} \Delta t_1 = 0$$

weżc w Ham. energy uogólnie; pęzynie te same, zerowe δp_i ; δp_i dowolne

o raz -- " " te same dla min t_1

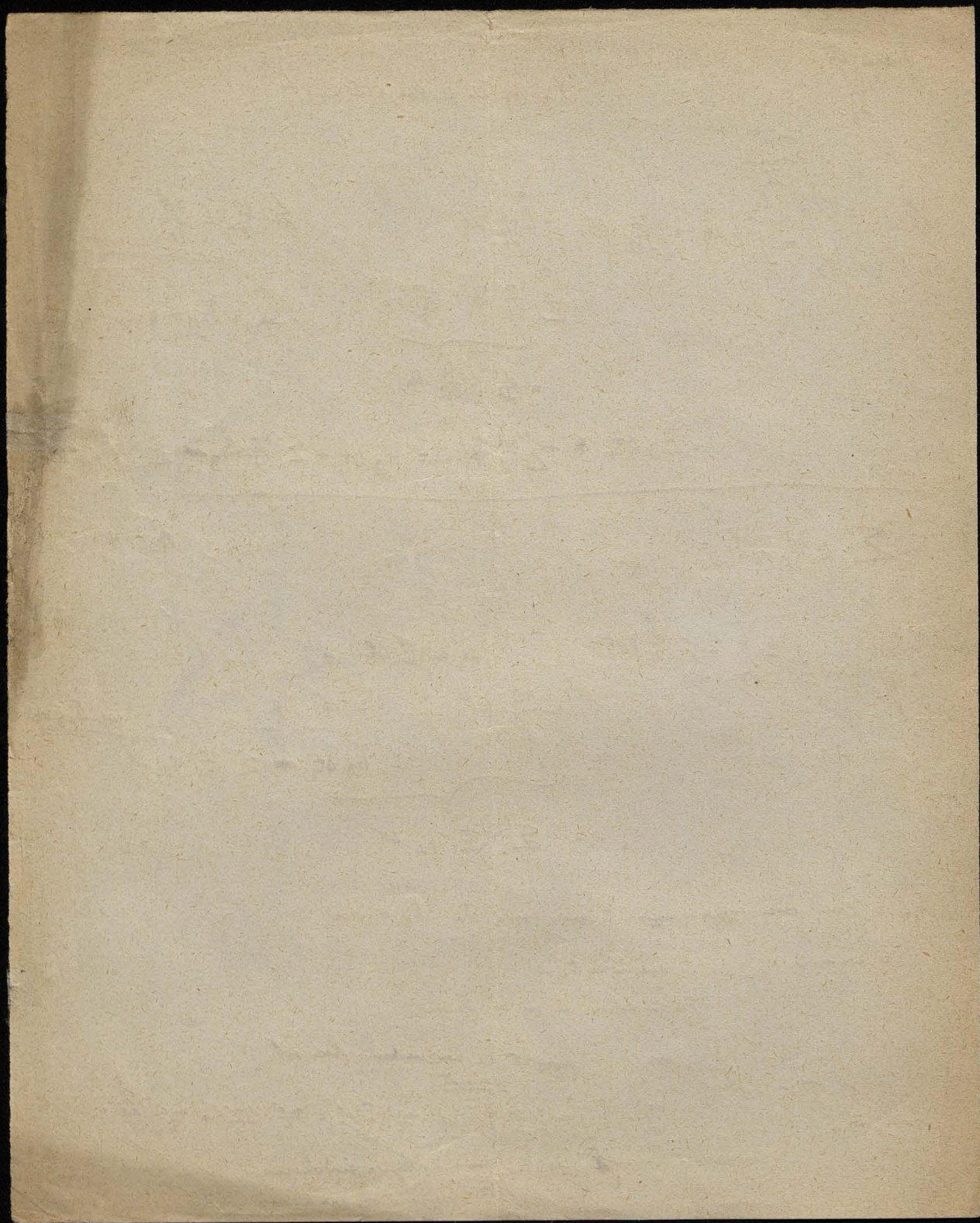
δp_i tak dowolne że zer. w ogólnym

$$\oint I dt = 0$$

N. f. punkt na powierzchni Ruz. ił
 $\underline{c = const}$

$$\delta \int m \frac{c^2}{2} dt = 0 = \frac{m c^2}{2} \delta \int dt = \frac{m c^2}{2} \frac{1 - \beta^2}{c} = \frac{m c}{2} \delta \int ds = 0$$

$\int ds = \text{Minimum}$ } Kraw. gwałtyczna N. p. kula
Roz. }
niektóre ham. anskowe uogólnie



$$10 \frac{m}{s} = 864000 \frac{m}{d} = 864 \frac{km}{d} = \frac{2\pi}{7d}$$

$$\ominus 1000 \text{ Pa km}$$

$$= (10^6)^4 \pi \cdot 10.$$

$$\frac{10^{27} \pi}{7} = 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{15}{(6.9)^4 \cdot 62.8 \cdot 4} = 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{(40)^4 \cdot 140} = \frac{1}{1600} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{-8}$$

Kot

eine grüne

rechnen wir $\int \dots$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} K \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} &= \sigma \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} \\ M \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} &= M \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} - \sigma \end{aligned} \right.$$

Chandler 427 — 305 ! 4.5 m x 1 m, mäßig für

$\lambda = 5 \text{ km}$ $v = 300 \text{ km}$



$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial t^2} = -\rho g \times \sigma$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{g}{\lambda} \sigma$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{g}{\lambda} \sigma$$

alle Punkte

$$v = \sqrt{g \lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = \frac{g \lambda}{v}$$

$$\text{million kg} = 10^8 \text{ kg}$$

$$10,000 \text{ ton} = 10^7 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ km}^2 = 10^{10} \text{ kg}$$

$$(2000 \text{ km})^2 = 4 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ kg}$$

$$(1000 \text{ km})^2$$

$$4 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1}{10}$$

$$10^5 \text{ } \omega = 10 \cdot 10^5$$

$$\omega = 1$$

$$10^{21} \left| : \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot (6 \cdot 3)^3 \cdot 10^{21} \cdot 56 \cdot 10^{12} \right.$$

$$10^{-14}$$

$$\lambda = 35 \text{ m} \quad \tau = 5 \text{ m} \quad \text{halb} \quad \text{falsch}$$

$$I) \quad V = \text{volume} = 8 \pi \mu a^3 \omega_0$$

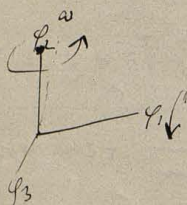
$$\mu \text{ parameter} = 0.000171$$

2. Ordnung nach
Abstraktion

$$(\text{norm} 10^{-17} \text{ m})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (K_x \frac{d\varphi}{dt}) = M_x$$

Ellipsoid



$$\frac{1}{V_p}$$

$$\rho^2 = A$$

$$K_x \dot{\varphi}_1 - K_x \dot{\varphi}_2 = \int M_x dt$$

$$K_y \dot{\varphi}_2 = \text{const} =$$

$$K_2 \dot{\varphi}_3 = \text{const} = 0$$

$$\omega K_x \sin \varphi = \int M_x dt = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_1}{\dot{\varphi}_2} = K \int x dt$$

$$\omega = \frac{\int M_x dt}{K \omega}$$

$$x = a(1 - e^{-\alpha t})$$

$$y = -ct + b(1 - e^{-\alpha t})$$

$$t = -\frac{y}{c} + \frac{bx}{ac}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a\alpha e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -c + b\alpha e^{-\alpha t}$$

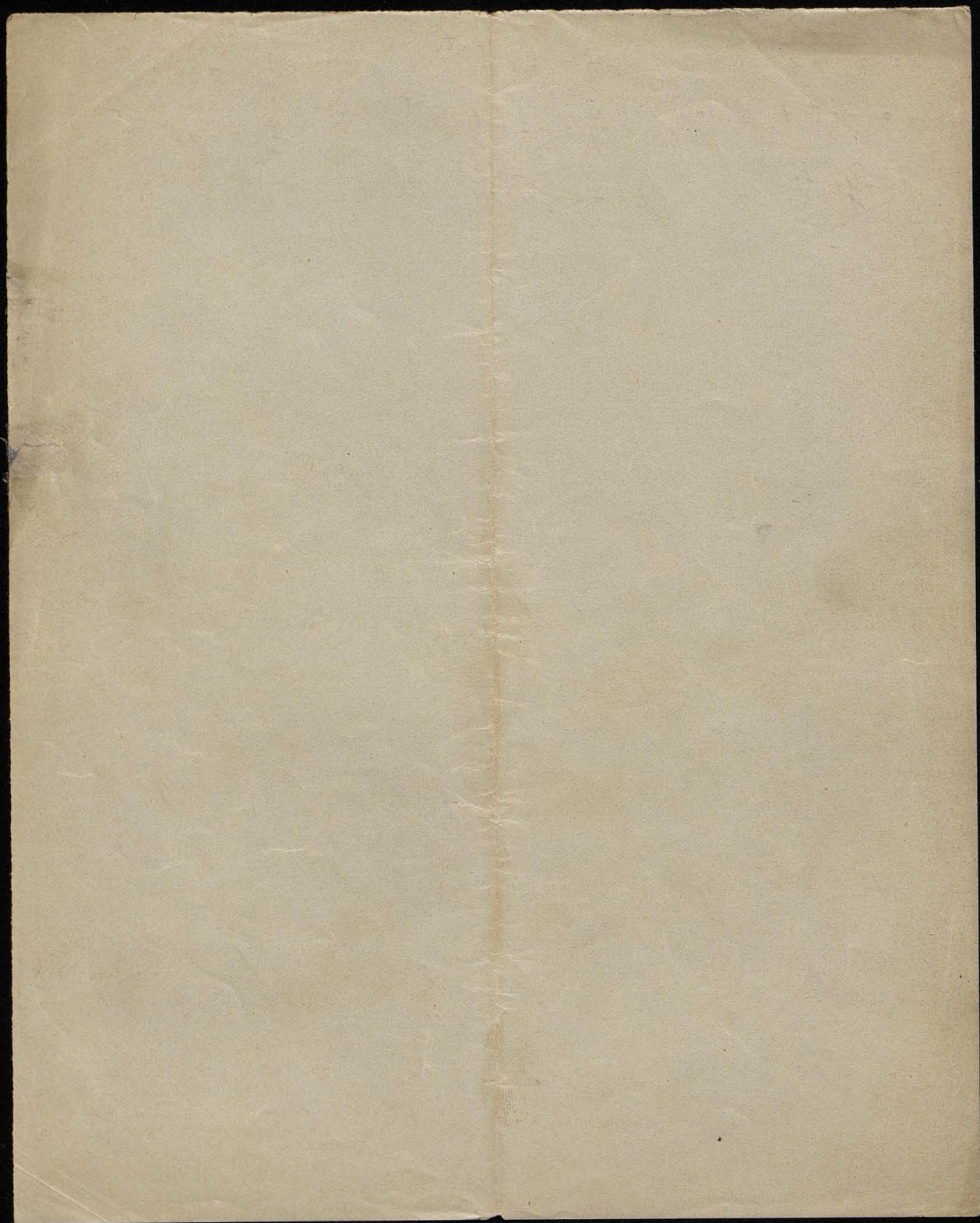
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a\alpha e^{-\alpha(-\frac{y}{c} + \frac{bx}{ac})}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} =$$

140

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -a\alpha^2 e^{-\alpha t} = -\alpha \frac{dx}{dt}$$

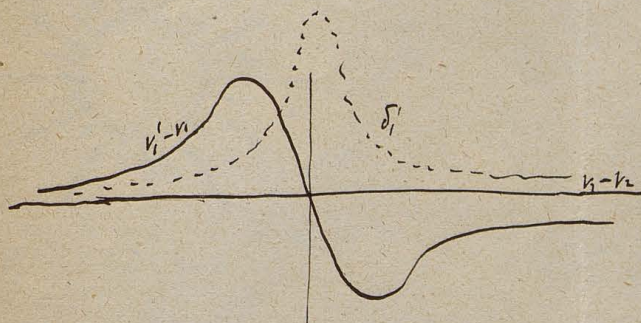
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -b\alpha^2 e^{-\alpha t} = -\alpha \frac{dy}{dt} - c\alpha$$



Loberg $\frac{\delta}{\nu} = 0.05 - 0.005$ dla Resonans kubowych
 Hartman 0.0007 dla wielokrotnych

zinde $\delta_1, \delta_2 \ll (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2$

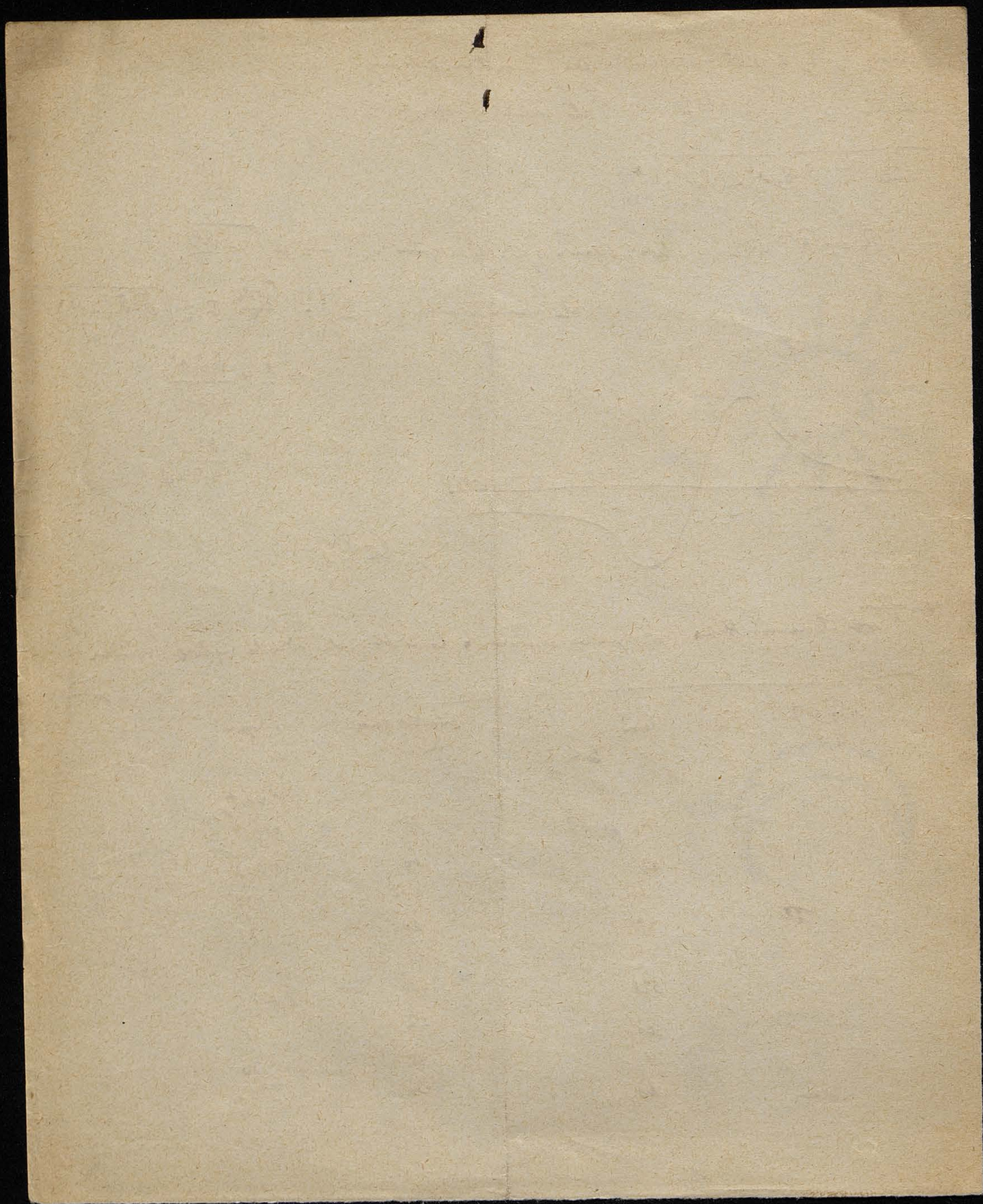
$R = \epsilon R'$ więc dwa dygamy o jed. str. częstotliw. $\nu' = \nu \sqrt{1 - \frac{\nu_1 \nu_2}{4}}$
 dla równ. ułamku $\left. \frac{\delta_1'}{\delta_2'} \right\} = \frac{\delta_1 + \nu_1}{\epsilon} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2 - \nu_1 \nu_2}$
 $\neq \delta_1 - \frac{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu^2}{4(\delta_1 - \delta_2)}$
 $\delta_2 + \frac{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu^2}{4(\delta_1 - \delta_2)}$



$\leftarrow \ln \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2} = 0$

teno opłoni ~~sta~~ słowno ułoża p. lymu ułożenia do mbi, ale ułoża ułoża mbi ułoża

W.D. 572 n_1	[Cg]	Rem. $n_2 = \frac{4}{5}$	Hilberta d. d. 1	podaję
		$\frac{4}{5}$	80	$\nu'_1 = \nu_1 + \frac{4}{5}$ 0.011
			60	0.012
			30	0.033
			20	0.071
			10	0
			18	-0.571
			12	58
			45	36
			70	17





$$y_1 = a_1 \cos \varphi_1$$

$$y_2 = a_1 \cos \varphi_1 + a_2 \cos \varphi_2$$

$$x_2 = a_1 \sin \varphi_1 + a_2 \sin \varphi_2$$

$$\bar{L} = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \left\{ [a_1 \cos \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + a_2 \cos \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2]^2 + [a_1 \sin \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + a_2 \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2]^2 \right\}$$

$$\bar{L} = \frac{m_1}{2} a_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} [a_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + a_2 \dot{\varphi}_2]^2$$

$$U = m_1 g \frac{a_1 \varphi_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 g}{2} [a_1 \varphi_1^2 + a_2 \varphi_2^2]$$

$$m_1 a_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 + m_2 [a_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 + a_1 a_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2] = m_1 g [a_1 \varphi_1 + m_2 (a_1 \varphi_1 + a_2 \varphi_2)] + m_2 g [a_1 \varphi_1 + a_2 \varphi_2]$$

$$m_1 a_1 [a_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1 + a_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2] = m_2 g a_2 \varphi_2$$

$$\bar{F} = \frac{m_1}{2} a_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \eta_1^2 x_1 + \eta_1^2 \vartheta_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} + 2\delta_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + \eta_2^2 x_2 + \eta_2^2 \vartheta_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} + 2(\delta_1 + \delta_2) \frac{d^3 x}{dt^3} + (\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2 + 4\delta_1 \delta_2) \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2(\delta_2 \eta_1^2 + \delta_1 \eta_2^2) \frac{dx}{dt} + \eta_1^2 \eta_2^2 (1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2) x = 0$$

$$x = e^{\mu t}$$

$$\text{putting } \eta_1 = \eta_2:$$

$$\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4$$

$$\mu^4 + 2(\delta_1 + \delta_2)\mu^3 + 2(\eta^2 + 2\delta_1 \delta_2)\mu^2 + 2\eta^2(\delta_1 + \delta_2)\mu + \eta^4(1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2) = 0$$

$$\mu = -\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} + i\omega$$

$$\mu_{1,2} = \left\{ -\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} \pm i(\varphi + R) \right\}$$

$$\mu_{3,4} = \left\{ -\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} \pm i(\varphi - R) \right\}$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{\nu^2 + \left(\frac{\delta_1 - \delta_2}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2 \nu^4 - \nu^2(\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}{4\nu^2 + (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2} = \nu \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}{4}}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2 \nu^4 - \nu^2(\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}{4\nu^2 + (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2 \nu^2 - (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}{4}}$$

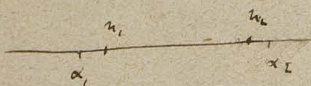
$$A' = - \frac{(n_1^2 - n_2^2) + \sqrt{(n_1^2 - n_2^2)^2 + 4n_1^2 n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}}{2n_1^2 \vartheta_1} A$$

$$D' = \frac{- \sqrt{\dots}}{\dots} B$$

a) *falls* $n_1^2 - n_2^2 \gg 4n_1^2 n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2$

$$\alpha_i = -\frac{1}{2} \left[(n_1^2 + n_2^2) \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4n_1^2 n_2^2 (1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2)}{(n_1^2 + n_2^2)^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\alpha_1 = n_1 \left[1 + \frac{n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}{2(n_1^2 - n_2^2)} \right] \quad \alpha_2 = n_2 \left[1 - \frac{n_1^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}{2(n_1^2 - n_2^2)} \right]$$



b) $n_1 = n_2$

$$\alpha_1 = n \sqrt{1 + \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2} \quad \alpha_2 = n \sqrt{1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}$$

$$x_1 = A \sin(n t \sqrt{1 + \vartheta} + \varphi) + D \sin(n t \sqrt{1 - \vartheta} + \varphi)$$

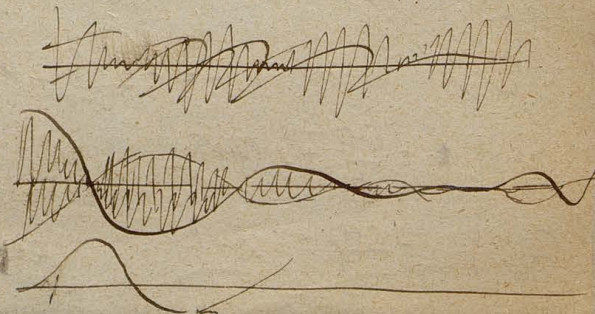
$$x_2 = A \sqrt{\frac{\vartheta_2}{\vartheta_1}} \sin(\dots) - D \sqrt{\frac{\vartheta_1}{\vartheta_2}} \sin(\dots)$$

falls $A \neq 0$ *und*

$$\alpha_1 = n(1 + \frac{\vartheta_1}{2}) \quad \alpha_2 = n(1 - \frac{\vartheta_2}{2})$$

$$x_1 = 2 \cos\left(\frac{n+\vartheta}{2} + \frac{\vartheta_1}{2} \varphi\right) \sin\left(n + \frac{\vartheta_1}{2} \varphi\right)$$

$$x_2 = -\sin \dots \cos \dots$$



Gdyby ruchy były dyktowane

143

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 = 0$$

o 6 d. systemuiki porównano [Koppelungscoeff]

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} + 2\delta_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_2^2 x_2 = 0$$

Gwa rony uinuwatanga : 6 równań z których wyznaczamy x_1 ~~dyktowane~~ x_1 x_2 \ddot{x}_1 \ddot{x}_2 \ddot{x}_1
17- ^{linijowe} porównania i wtedy

$$x = A_1 e^{\mu_1 t} + B_1 e^{\mu_2 t} + C_1 e^{\mu_3 t} + D_1 e^{\mu_4 t}$$

$$\mu_{1,2} = -\delta_1 \pm i\nu_1 \quad \frac{\mu}{2}$$

$$x_1 = A_1 e^{-\delta_1 t} \sin(\nu_1 t + \varphi_1) + B_1 e^{-\delta_2 t} \sin(\nu_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

$$x_2 = A_2 e^{-\delta_1 t} \sin(\nu_1 t + \varphi_1) + B_2 e^{-\delta_2 t} \sin(\nu_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

} dla 2 typów 8 stałych
tytułu + dowolne

D. Tytuł wzorami nity bez uśredniania

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 + n_1^2 \partial_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = A e^{i\alpha_1 t}$$

$$x_1 = A \cos(\alpha_1 t + \varphi) + B \sin(\alpha_1 t + \varphi)$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_2^2 x_2 + n_2^2 \partial_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = A' e^{i\alpha_2 t}$$

$$x_2 =$$

$$A(n_1^2 - \alpha_1^2) + n_1^2 \partial_1 A' = 0$$

$$\frac{(n_1^2 - \alpha_1^2)}{n_1^2 \partial_1} = \frac{n_2^2 \partial_2}{n_2^2 - \alpha_2^2}$$

$$A'(n_2^2 - \alpha_2^2) + n_2^2 \partial_2 A = 0$$

$$\alpha_1^4 - \alpha_2^2(n_1^2 + n_2^2) + n_1^2 n_2^2 (1 - \partial_1 \partial_2) = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(n_1^2 + n_2^2) \pm \sqrt{(n_1^2 + n_2^2)^2 - 4n_1^2 n_2^2 (1 - \partial_1 \partial_2)}$$

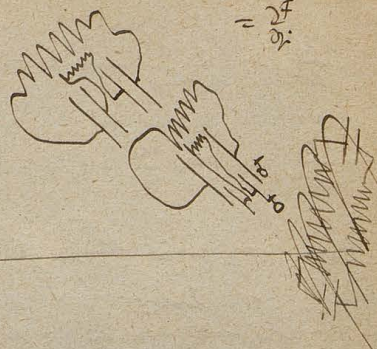
Lagrangian u teoriji slobodnih oscilacij

$$X \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} + Y \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{y}} + \dots = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{z}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{z}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{z}}$$

$$= \sum X \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} + Y \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{y}}$$

$$F = a_{11} \dot{x}_1^2 + a_{12} \dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_2 + a_{22} \dot{x}_2^2 + \dots$$

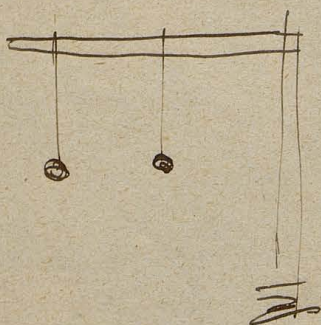
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}_1}$$



2. stupanj slobode

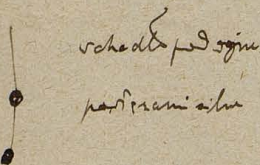
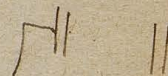
= Površina dinamičkog sustava s jednim stupnjem slobode

Tip

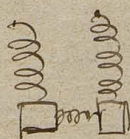


dva vješala na jednom ramenu

par dinamika b. teže



vješalo pod opterećenjem



Resonator

~~3. stupanj~~ Dinamički sustav (Težak i lagan)

$$\frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 + \rho_1 \frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} + 2\delta_1 \rho_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_1^2 \rho_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} + 2\delta_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_2^2 x_2 + \rho_2 \frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} + 2\delta_2 \rho_2 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_2^2 \rho_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$i_1 = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} + \mathcal{E}_1$$

$$i_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt} + \mathcal{E}_2$$



$$i_1 = V_1$$



Prilom mase teže teže

$$i_1 =$$

$$i_2 =$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 + \rho_1 \frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} + 2\delta_1 \rho_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_1^2 \rho_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} A_k \sin \frac{k h \pi}{n+1} \cos(n_k t - \epsilon_k)$$

144

$$x = k a$$

$$y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{x k \pi}{a l} \cos(n_k t - \epsilon_k)$$

$$n_k = \frac{2 \sin \pi k}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \sqrt{n(n+1)} \frac{1}{\rho} \sin \frac{k \pi}{2(n+1)}$$

$$n = \frac{k \pi}{l} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2 l}{h} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1}}$$

$$(n+1)a = l \quad a = \frac{l}{n+1}$$

$$n m = \rho l \quad m = \frac{\rho l}{n}$$

$$\epsilon m = \frac{\rho l^2}{n(n+1)}$$

Handwritten notes and symbols at the top right, including a small diagram with a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting it.

Handwritten notes on the left side, possibly a date or a reference number.

Handwritten notes on the left side, possibly a date or a reference number.

Handwritten notes on the left side, possibly a date or a reference number.

Handwritten notes and symbols in the upper middle section, including a small diagram with a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting it.

Handwritten notes and symbols in the middle right section, including a small diagram with a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting it.

Handwritten notes and symbols in the lower middle section, including a small diagram with a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting it.

Handwritten notes and symbols in the lower right section, including a small diagram with a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting it.

Handwritten notes and symbols in the lower right section, including a small diagram with a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting it.

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= W_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial g_i} \right)_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n g_i g_j \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial g_i \partial g_j} \right)_0 + \dots \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum c_{ij} g_i g_j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum a_{rs} \dot{q}_r \dot{q}_s$$

$$q_1 = f_{11} q_1 + f_{12} q_2 + \dots + f_{1n} q_n$$

$$q_2 = f_{21} q_1 + \dots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$q_n = f_{n1} q_1 + f_{n2} q_2 + \dots + f_{nn} q_n$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} (c_1 \varphi_1^2 + \dots - c_n \varphi_n^2) \quad L = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \dots - a_n \dot{\varphi}_n^2)$$

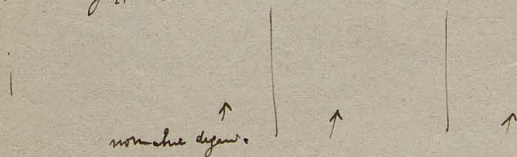
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$a \varphi'' = -c \varphi$$

$$\varphi_2 = A_2 \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{a_2}} t - \varepsilon_2 \right) \quad \text{sp. systeme normal}$$

$$q_1 = f_{11} \cos \dots + \dots + \dots$$

$$q_2 = f_{21} \cos \dots$$



$$T + U = \frac{1}{2} (c_1 A_1^2 + \dots - c_n A_n^2)$$

Ruch (damped) punktion für dr Larm in gerichte

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx + b \sin pt$$

$$x = a \sin \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \frac{b}{k-m\beta^2} \sin pt$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx + \cancel{b \sin pt} - \gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + b \sin pt$$

$$x = a e^{-\gamma t}$$

$$x = a e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2m} t} \sin \left(t \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2}} \right) + c \sin(pt + \xi) \quad \therefore b \sin pt = (kc - m\gamma^2) \sin(pt + \xi) + \gamma c \cos(pt + \xi)$$

$$\begin{cases} b = (kc - m\gamma^2) \cos \xi - \gamma c \sin \xi \\ 0 = (kc - m\gamma^2) \sin \xi + \gamma c \cos \xi \end{cases}$$

$$c = \frac{b}{(k-m\beta^2) \cos \xi - \gamma \beta \sin \xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \xi &= \frac{\gamma \beta}{k-m\beta^2} \\ &= \frac{b}{\cos \xi} \frac{1}{k-m\beta^2 - \gamma \beta \tan \xi} = \frac{b}{\cos \xi} \frac{k-m\beta^2}{(k-m\beta^2)^2 - \gamma^2 \beta^2} \\ &= \frac{b \sqrt{(k-m\beta^2)^2 + \gamma^2 \beta^2} (k-m\beta^2)}{k-m\beta^2 (k-m\beta^2 - \gamma^2 \beta^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} I = -dU - \gamma \int \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 dt + dP$$

$$\frac{d(I+U)}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt} - \underbrace{\int \gamma \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 dt}_{\frac{d}{dt} \int \gamma \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 dt}$$

Webster p. 153



$$L = z_0 + x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - T \dots$$

$$L = \frac{x^2}{2\rho_1} + \frac{y^2}{2\rho_2}$$

$$U = m g z = \uparrow$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \cancel{\left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{g}{\rho_1} x = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{g}{\rho_2} y = 0$$

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{g}}$$

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2}{g}}$$

~~12.17~~
in

$$\frac{dy_k}{dt} = c [y_{k+1} - 2y_k + y_{k-1}]$$

$$y_k = \sum L_k e^{(k+\omega)t}$$

$$L_{k+1} - 2L_k + L_{k-1} = -\frac{A}{c} L_k \quad L_k = A \alpha^k$$

$$\alpha - 2 + \frac{1}{\alpha} = -\left(\frac{A}{c}\right)^{-}$$

$$\alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A}{c}\right)^{-} + i \frac{A}{c}} \quad L_k = A \alpha^k + O(\rho^k)$$

~~$y_k = A_1 \pm O_0 k + A$~~ $\frac{A}{c} = \pm 2 \text{ stürzen}$

\downarrow
 $\omega \pm i \pi/2$

$$q_i = \sum \dots e^{i\alpha_i t}$$

Zamieniamy transformacje $p_k = \sum a_k p$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} [\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + \dots]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} [m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 + \dots]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - p_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\lambda - p_n$

$$\text{czyli } n_1, n_2, \dots = \sqrt{p_1} \sqrt{p_2} \dots$$

$$p_n = A_n \ln(\sqrt{p_n} t + B_n)$$

zame musimy dyson - wstawia każdy z nich z osobna
czyli jeśli mamy p_1 to

ogólnie \sum Bernoulli: szeregiowe itp.



Juste int'grer ~~et~~ pour les variations

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p} = 0$$

$$K \cdot T = m \dot{y}_1^2 + m \dot{y}_2^2 + \dots + m \dot{y}_n^2$$

$$U = -\frac{P}{2L} [y_1^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2 + y_n^2]$$

$$K \cdot T = h \cdot (\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dots, \dot{q}_n) \neq h[\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dots, \dot{q}_n]$$

$$U = U_0 + \underbrace{q_1 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_1} \right) + \dots}_{=0} + \underbrace{q_n \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_n} \right)}_{>0 \text{ au cas d'une variation}}$$

$$U + T = h$$

si une juste U definit le nombre h : $T < h$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i} = a_1 \dot{q}_1 + a_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11} \ddot{q}_1 + a_{12} \ddot{q}_2 + \dots + (b_{11} \dot{q}_1 + b_{12} \dot{q}_2 + \dots) = 0 \\ a_{21} \ddot{q}_1 + a_{22} \ddot{q}_2 + \dots + (b_{21} \dot{q}_1 + b_{22} \dot{q}_2 + \dots) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$q_n = A_n e^{int}$$

$$(a_{11} - a_{11} n^2) A_n + \dots = 0$$

matrice symétrique

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_{11} - a_{11} n^2 & b_{12} - a_{12} n^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} - a_{n1} n^2 & b_{n2} - a_{n2} n^2 & \dots \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

donc $\frac{A}{A} = 1$

$$f_k = m_k \frac{d^2 r_k}{dt^2}$$

$$M = \sum V_k f_k = \sum m_k V_k \frac{d^2 r_k}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum m_k \left[r_k \frac{dr_k}{dt} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \sum x, Y, X = \dots \right.$$

$$(M_{12}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum m_k \left[r_k \frac{dr_k}{dt} \right] \right) = 0$$

$$\sum m_k \left[r_k \frac{dr_k}{dt} \right] = \text{const}$$

Punkty planet historyczne: połączymy punkty v_1 v_2

punktów między masą 3 $v = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

$$v_1 = v + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_2 = v + \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (v_1 - v_2)$$

Wzrost punktu. Trójkąt i linie
masę to połączymy punkty będą równoległe do

punktów. Ponieważ przez trójkąt punkty i przez ten kłótnie

$$[v \ddot{v}] = \text{const} \quad \leftarrow \text{Linie równoległe do punktu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [v \ddot{v}] = [v \ddot{v}] = 0$$

$$\ddot{v} = \alpha \frac{R}{r^2}$$

$$dt(\dot{v} \ddot{v}) = \alpha \left(\frac{R}{r^2} \dot{v} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{v}^2}{2} \right) = - \frac{\alpha R}{r^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right)$$

$$(R dr) = (R d(R))$$

$$= R^2 dr + 2(R dR)$$

$$= dr + \underbrace{\quad}_{=0}$$

$$\frac{2R}{r^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right) = \frac{2R}{r^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right) = \frac{2R}{r^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right)$$

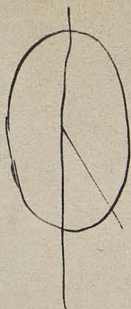
$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} - n \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = -\alpha n$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = c$$

$$\dot{p} = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\ddot{z} - \frac{c^2}{n^3} = -\alpha n$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \ddot{z}^2 = -\frac{c^2}{n^2} - \alpha \frac{z}{n}$$



$$\frac{\ddot{z} \cos^2 y + n \ddot{z} \sin^2 y}{a^2} = 1$$

$$\ddot{z} = \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 y}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 y}{n}}$$

$$x = a \cos \alpha t$$

$$y = b \sin \alpha t$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha t + b^2 \sin^2 \alpha t}$$

$$\frac{\dot{x}^2}{a^2} + \frac{\dot{y}^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} = ab \alpha$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a \alpha \sin \alpha t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = b \alpha \cos \alpha t$$

$$a^2 \ddot{x}^2 + b^2 \ddot{y}^2 = \alpha^2 (a^2 \sin^2 \alpha t + b^2 \cos^2 \alpha t)$$

$$= \alpha^2 n^2$$

curves

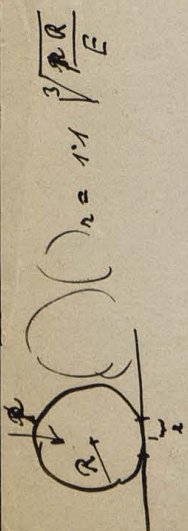
$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \frac{c}{n}$$

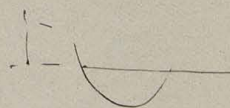
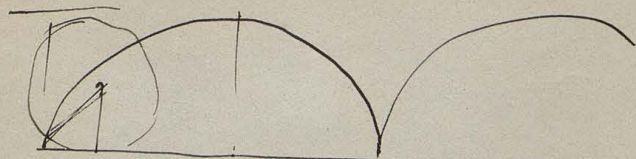
$$n^2 \sim R^2$$

$$n^2 \sim R^2$$

$$\frac{P}{R^2} \sim \frac{E}{R^2}$$

$$P R^2 \sim P R^2$$





$$y = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$x = a(\varphi - \sin \varphi)$$

~~$$\varphi = \varphi - \pi$$~~

$$\varphi = \varphi - \pi$$

$$y = 2a - y = 2a \cos \varphi = -a \cos \varphi = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$x = a\pi - x = -a(\pi - \varphi + \sin \varphi) = a(\varphi + \sin \varphi)$$

$$y = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$\dot{y} = a \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{y} = a \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + a \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$x = a(\varphi + \sin \varphi)$$

$$\dot{x} = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{x} = a[\ddot{\varphi}(1 + \cos \varphi) - \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2]$$

$$(-m\ddot{x})\delta x + (-mg - m\ddot{y})\delta y = 0$$

$$[\ddot{\varphi}(1 + \cos \varphi) - \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2](1 + \cos \varphi) + \left[\frac{g}{a} + \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] a \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}[(1 + \cos \varphi)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi] + \dot{\varphi}^2[\cos \varphi \sin \varphi - \sin \varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi] + g \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}(2 + 2\cos \varphi) - \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi + g \sin \varphi = 0$$

~~$$\ddot{\varphi} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 2\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} + g \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = 0$$~~

also abhängig 2. und 3. mgl.

$$a^2(2 + 2\cos \varphi) \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} = c - g a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$0 = c - g a(1 - \cos \varphi_0)$$

$$c = 2ga \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2}$$

$$2a^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = c - 2ga \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

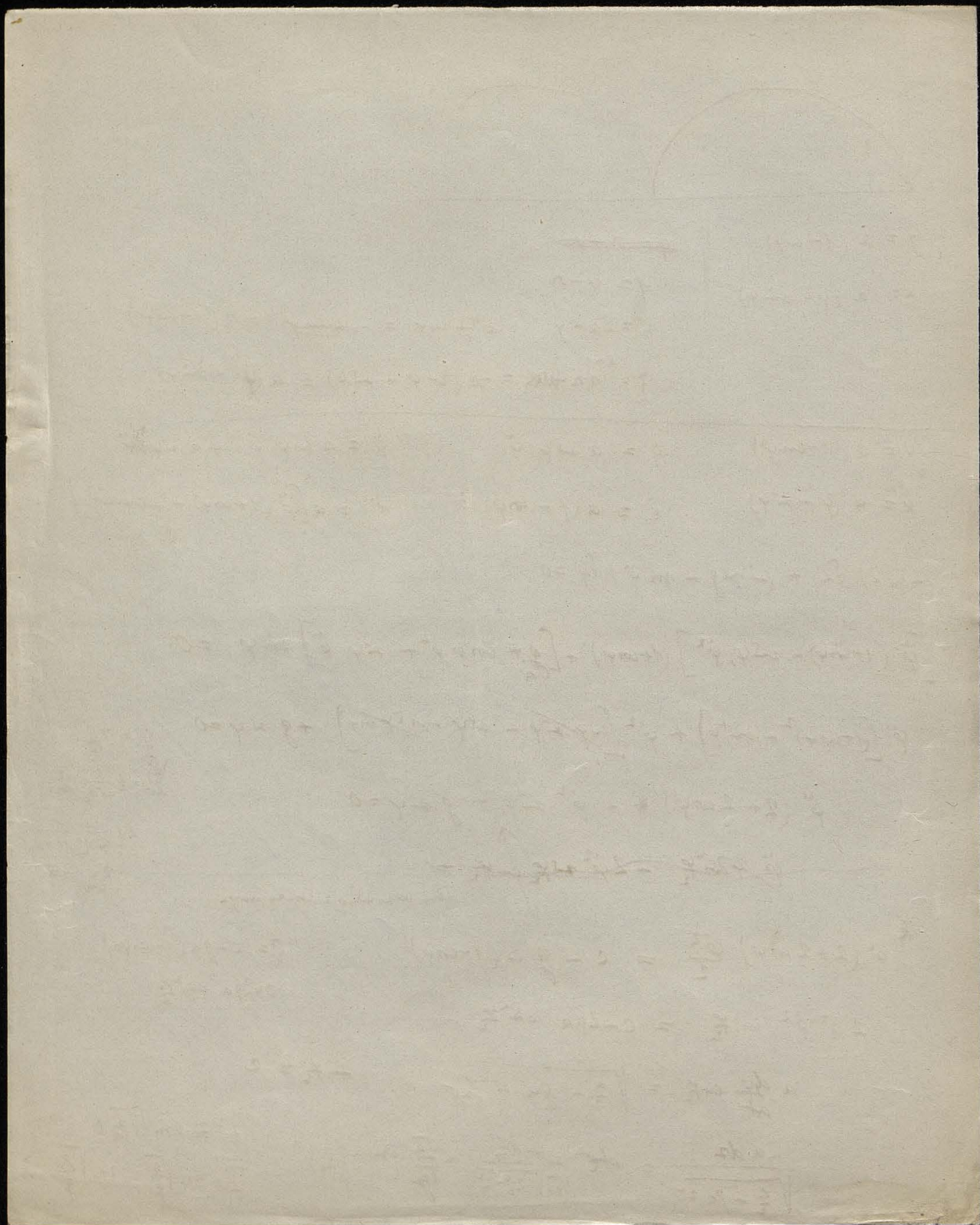
$$a \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{2} - ga \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{2a dz}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{2} - ga z^2}} = dt \quad \frac{2a dz}{\sqrt{ga} \sqrt{z_0^2 - z^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{ga}} \arcsin\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)$$

$$z = z_0 \sin \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{a}} t$$

$$T = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{2}{x} + q^2$$

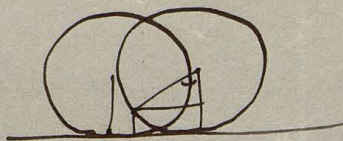
$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{q^2 + \frac{2}{x}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{q^2 + \frac{2}{x}}} = dt = \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{q^2 x^2 + 2x}}$$

$$\sqrt{(qx - \frac{1}{q})^2 - \frac{1}{q^2}}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{a^2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{a-x}} dx$$



$$x = \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{a^2}$$

$$x = r \cos^2 \theta - r \sin^2 \theta$$

$$y = r \sin 2\theta$$

$$x = a (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$y = a \sin 2\theta$$

$$\vec{G} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad \text{Gedrag van puntmassa}$$

$$\sum \vec{G} = m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \sum \vec{r}$$

$$\text{Rothbarani} \quad m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad \approx \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\text{Lab} \quad m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = X$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = Y$$

$$m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = Z$$

Ans. p. 1. parabolisch met

$$x = at^2$$

$$x = at^2 + ct^2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(at + b)^2$$

$$\ddot{x} = f(x)$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

kegelmisiging Nr. p. ~~1.1.1.1~~

$$x = a[ct - \sin ct]$$

$$y = a[1 - \cos ct]$$

$$\text{cirkels.} \quad \dot{x} = a[c - \sin ct]$$

$$\dot{y} = a \sin ct$$

$$\ddot{x} = -a \sin ct$$

$$\ddot{y} = a \cos ct$$

$$\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = a c = \text{const.}$$

$$\text{Kiemak} \quad \frac{\ddot{x}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{\ddot{y}}{\dot{y}} = \frac{\ddot{r}}{\dot{r}} = \frac{\ddot{\theta}}{\dot{\theta}} = \frac{\ddot{\phi}}{\dot{\phi}}$$

$$\text{ordijngel} \quad -act$$

$$x = a \sin ct$$

$$y = a \cos ct$$

gedant, po dende lide

$$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = 2a^2 c^2 (1 - \cos ct) = 4a^2 c^2 \sin^2 \frac{ct}{2}$$

$$v = 2ac \sin \frac{ct}{2}$$

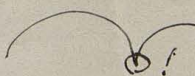
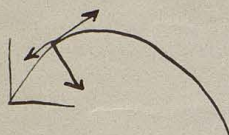
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 2ac \cos \frac{ct}{2}$$



standard



sketch



$$L = \frac{2c^2 \pi \alpha \omega a}{g} = \frac{c^2 \pi \alpha \omega a}{g}$$

Schwanken der Flugbahn!

$$\ddot{x} = \mu x$$

$$x = x_0 \cosh(t\sqrt{\mu}) + \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\sqrt{\mu}} \sinh(t\sqrt{\mu})$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{\mu}{x^2}$$

$$t=0 \quad x=2a$$

$$\dot{x}=0$$

$$t = \int_{2a}^x \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{\mu \frac{2a-x}{ax}}}$$

$$x = 2a \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{a^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\mu}} (2\theta + \sin 2\theta)$$

$$\frac{2a \cos^2 \theta}{2a} = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\hbar^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p^2} + \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p}$$

$$\theta = C_1 e^{-\alpha_1 t} f_1(p) + \dots$$

$$-\hbar^2 \alpha_1 = \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial p^2} + \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial p}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \left[\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \sqrt{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})) \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad 152$$

$$v = \sqrt{2} \left[\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\frac{v}{u}(31) = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad ?$$

$$\left(\frac{v}{u}\right)(25) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$g(\alpha) = \alpha f(\alpha) - f(\alpha)$$

$$g(\alpha) = \int [\alpha f(\alpha) - f(\alpha)] d\alpha = \alpha f(\alpha) - 2 \int f(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\alpha f(\rho) - \rho f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\alpha) - \rho f(\rho)}_{(\alpha - \rho)[f(\rho) + f(\alpha)]} - 2 \int f(\alpha) d\alpha - 2 \int f(\rho) d\rho \right]$$

$$\psi = 4y R f(\alpha) - 4 \int f(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$f = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}$$

$$\int f(\alpha) d\alpha = \int \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} d\alpha = \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \int \frac{\alpha^2 d\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\alpha^2 d\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \int \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}$$

$$f = \sqrt{\alpha} = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\int f(\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\alpha^3}$$

$$\psi = 4y \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{8}{3} i \sqrt{2} \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (\cos^3 \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) = \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \frac{2}{3} (\cos^3 \alpha - 3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{2}{3} \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A} + \frac{y^2}{B} + \frac{z^2}{C} = 1$$

$$\frac{\omega^2 x}{A} + \frac{\omega^2 y}{B} + \frac{\omega^2 z}{C} = \frac{1}{\rho^2} = K$$

$$K_x = \frac{\omega^2 x A}{A} + \frac{\omega^2 y B}{B} + \frac{\omega^2 z C}{C}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K}{g M a}}$$

$$K_0 = 2 \frac{H}{L} B^2 = 4 B^2$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K(B^2 + a^2)}{g M a}}$$

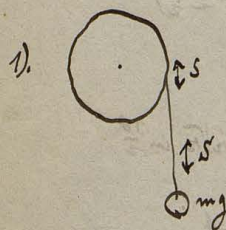
$$\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g a = B^2 + a^2$$

$$a = \left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g \pm \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g\right]^2 - B^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9912 \\ 5965 \\ \hline 3947 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9972 \\ 9944 \\ \hline 6021 \end{array}$$

$$24.81$$



$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = S a$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = m g - S$$

$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = m \left(g - \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}\right) a$$

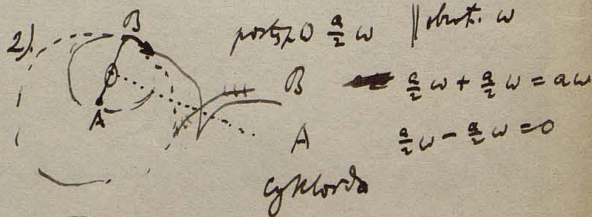
$$= m \left(g - a \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2}\right) a$$

$$(K + m a^2) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = m g a$$

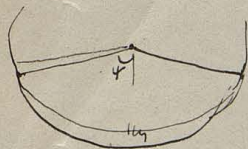


$$M \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = M g \sin \alpha - R$$

$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = a R$$



Waga



$$I = K \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} + 2M \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} = (K + 2Ml^2) \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2}$$

$$U = m g a \cos \varphi + l [\cos(\varphi + \varphi) + \cos(\varphi - \varphi)] M g$$

~~$$2 \cos \varphi$$~~

$$2[\cos \varphi \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi \sin \varphi]$$

$$= [m g a + 2l M g \cos \varphi] \cos \varphi$$

$$(K + 2Ml^2) \ddot{\varphi} = -(m g a + 2l M g \cos \varphi) \varphi g$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K + 2Ml^2}{m a + 2Ml}}$$

$$K = m \frac{a^2}{3}$$

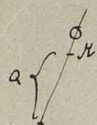
$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{m a^2}{3} + 2Ml^2}{m a + 2Ml}} \frac{1}{g} = \cancel{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{m a^2}{3} + 2Ml^2}{m a + 2Ml} \frac{1}{g}}}$$

dla masy ~~m~~ ^{ciężkości} M : $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

czyli $\frac{l}{a} = \frac{l}{m a} = e$

10. balancirani



$$k_0 a f dt = m v = k_0 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$v = \frac{k_0}{Ma} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\text{adiabatski } v < a \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{k_0}{Ma} < a$$

$$Ma \gg k_0$$

$$\text{Dla prsta } k = \frac{Ma}{3}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\alpha x + b \sin pt$$

$$x = a \sin \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t + c \sin pt$$

$$-cm\beta^2 = -\alpha c + b$$

$$c = \frac{b}{\alpha - m\beta^2} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{b}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt} = -\alpha x + b \sin pt = f \frac{dx}{dt}$$



$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = mg \sin \alpha - f$$

$$f = k \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$(ma + \frac{k}{a}) \frac{dx}{dt} = mg \sin \alpha$$

jerli $f < mg \sin \alpha$ bez strzosa



$$\frac{k}{a} \frac{mg \sin \alpha}{ma + \frac{k}{a}} < mg \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{k}{a} < p \left(1 + \frac{ma}{k}\right)$$

$$\frac{k}{a} < \frac{7}{2} p = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\alpha x - f \frac{dx}{dt} + b \sin pt$$

$$x = a \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$x = a \sin$$

$$m \omega^2 = -\alpha + f \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{f}{m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{f}{m}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha}{m}}$$

$$x = a \sin \left(\frac{f}{m} t + \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{f}{m}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha}{m}}}{\frac{f}{m}} \right) \right) + c \sin(p t + \xi)$$

$$c \sin(p t + \xi)$$

odstaniecy ujemne i dodatne

odstaniecy $\alpha \geq m p^2$

odstaniecy $T_0 \geq T_p$

$$b \sin pt = (-m c \beta^2 + \alpha c) \sin \xi + f c \beta \cos \xi$$

$$(-m \beta^2 + \alpha) \sin \xi + f c \beta \cos \xi = 0$$

$$\tan \xi = \frac{f c \beta}{\alpha - m \beta^2}$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = -g \left[\frac{x_1}{y_1} + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} \frac{y_2}{y_1} \right]$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = -g \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_1 - y_2}$$

$$x_1 = a\varphi$$

$$y_1 = a$$

$$x_2 = a\varphi + b\psi \quad y_2 = a+b$$

$$\frac{a\varphi + b\psi - a\varphi \frac{a+b}{a}}{b} = (\psi - \varphi)$$

$$a\ddot{\varphi} = -g \left[\varphi + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (\psi - \varphi) \right]$$

$$a\ddot{\varphi} + b\ddot{\psi} = -g\psi$$

$$b\ddot{\psi} = -g \left[\psi - \varphi + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (\psi - \varphi) \right] = -g(\psi - \varphi) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}$$

$$\varphi = A_1 \sin \alpha t + B_1 \cos \alpha t$$

$$\psi = A_2 \sin \alpha t + B_2 \cos \alpha t$$

$$-a(\alpha^2 A_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (A_2 - A_1)) = -g A_1 \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} + g \frac{m_2}{m_1} (A_2 - A_1)$$

$$-a\alpha^2 B_1 = -g B_1 + g \frac{m_2}{m_1} (B_2 - B_1)$$

$$-a\alpha^2 A_2 = -g (A_2 - A_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}$$

$$-a\alpha^2 B_2 = -g (B_2 - B_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}$$

$$\frac{a A_1}{b A_2} = \frac{A_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (A_1 - A_2)}{(A_2 - A_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) A_1 - m_2 A_2}{(m_1 + m_2) (A_2 - A_1)}$$

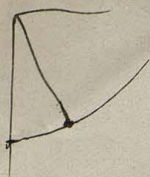
$$\frac{a B_1}{b B_2} = \frac{B_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (B_1 - B_2)}{(B_2 - B_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = x$$

$$\frac{a}{b} x = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) x - m_2}{(m_1 + m_2) (x - 1)}$$

$$m_1 = m_2 //$$

$$\frac{a}{b} x = \frac{2x - 1}{2(x - 1)}$$

Punkt po kole z tarcia (normalna podciężnica)



$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg \sin \varphi + R_n$$

$$\cancel{m \frac{v^2}{R}} = \cancel{mg \cos \varphi} \quad R = mg \cos \varphi + \frac{m v^2}{a}$$

$$m v \frac{dv}{ds} = -mg \sin \varphi + \mu mg \cos \varphi + \mu \frac{m v^2}{a}$$

$$v^2 = z$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \frac{dz}{d\varphi} = 2g(\mu \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) + \frac{\mu}{a} z$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = \underbrace{\mu z - 2ag[\varphi - \mu]}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = u$$

$$du = \mu dz - 2ag d\varphi$$

$$du + 2ag d\varphi = \mu u d\varphi$$

$$\frac{du}{d\varphi} = \mu u - 2ag$$

$$2ag(\mu - 2ag) = \mu \varphi + \ln$$

$$u = \frac{2ag}{\mu} + A e^{\mu \varphi} = \mu z - 2ag(\varphi - \mu)$$

$$z =$$

Póznosc podciężnicy z tarcia

$$s = \int \frac{v^2}{a} (2g\varphi - \mu \cos \varphi)$$



Parabola

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2$$

$$y = 2\alpha x \dot{x}$$

155

$$(y^2 + \dot{x}^2) + 2gy = c = 2gh$$

$$\dot{x}^2 (4\alpha x + 1) + 2g\alpha x^2 = c$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1+4\alpha^2 x^2}{c-2g\alpha x}}} = dt$$

$$dx \sqrt{\frac{1+4\alpha^2 x^2}{x_0^2 - x^2}} = \sqrt{2g\alpha} dt$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4\alpha^2 x^2}} + 4\alpha x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4\alpha^2 x^2}}$$

$$1 + 4\alpha^2 x^2 = \sec^2 2\varphi$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\cos 2\varphi - 1}{4\alpha^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\alpha \sqrt{2}}$$

$$dx = -\frac{\sin 2\varphi}{\alpha \sqrt{2}} d\varphi$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\cos 2\varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi_0}}$$

$$\frac{\cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi_0}$$

$$dz \sqrt{\frac{1+z^2}{z^2 - z_0^2}}$$



$$m_1 \frac{d^2 \vec{x}_1}{dt^2} + m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{x}_2}{dt^2} + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$

$$(m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + m_2 \ddot{x}_2) \delta x +$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \delta x_1 + m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \delta x_2 + m_1 (\ddot{y}_1 + g) \delta y_1 + m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 + g) \delta y_2 = 0$$

$$x_1^2 + y_1^2 = a^2$$

$$x_1 \delta x_1 +$$

$$y_1 \delta y_1$$

$$= 0$$

$$(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 = b^2$$

$$(x_2 - x_1)(\delta x_2 - \delta x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)(\delta y_2 - \delta y_1) = 0$$

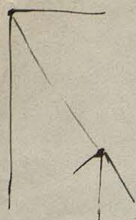
$$\delta y_2 = \delta y_1 + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(\delta x_2 - \delta x_1)}{y_2 - y_1} = -\frac{x_1 \delta x_1}{y_1} + \frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + m_1 (\ddot{y}_1 + g) \frac{x_1}{y_1} + m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 + g) \frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} = 0 \quad \left\| \right. = \delta x_1 \cdot \left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) + \delta x_2 \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_2 - y_1}$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2$$

$$+ m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 + g) \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_1 - y_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{y_1 (y_2 - y_1)}$$



Napřesněte rovnici!

$$g \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$v^2 = -2g(\cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$S = g \cos \varphi + \frac{v^2}{a}$$

$$= g \cos \varphi - 2g(\cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi) = g [3 \cos \varphi - 2 \cos \varphi_0]$$

Nitka konstantová, alho lepší svazba závislosti na φ projevem, do 2



$$m \ddot{y} = mg - \alpha \frac{y}{r} = mg - \alpha y$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -\alpha \frac{x}{r} = -\alpha x$$

$$\begin{cases} x = A \sin(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t + \varepsilon) \\ y = \frac{mg}{\alpha} + B \sin(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t + \delta) \end{cases}$$

nitka o normální délce a , kde α je součin $\alpha = \frac{mg}{a}$ v konci nitky v normální

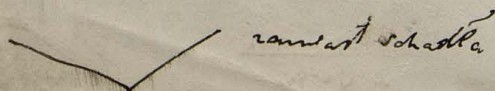
$$\begin{aligned} m \ddot{y} &= mg - \alpha \Delta r \frac{y}{r} = \underline{mg - \alpha y} \\ m \ddot{x} &= -\alpha \Delta r \frac{x}{r} \\ \eta &= A \sin \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t + \frac{mg}{\alpha} \\ m \ddot{x} &= -\frac{\alpha A}{a} x \sin \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t - \frac{mg}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{m}{2}(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) = mg$$

vyřešení: $x = B \sin(t(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} + \delta))$

$$x = B \sin \beta t - m \beta^2 B \sin \beta t = -\frac{\alpha A B}{a} \sin \beta t \sin \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t - \frac{mg}{a}$$

Příklad 2: křivka z níž bude vyjít celý svět na povrchu zvlášť

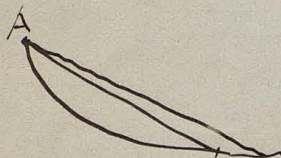
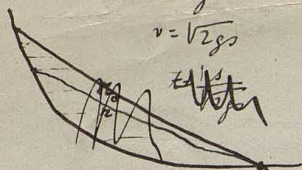


rannost schodů

$$s = \frac{1}{2} r^2$$

$$v^2 = 2gs$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gs}$$



Kružna taká je čas po ktorom sa pohybuje na rovni n. h. po ~~sinu~~ ^{cycloidu} 156

$$t = \int \frac{ds}{v} = \int \frac{\sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2}}{\sqrt{2g(r \sin \varphi)}} = 2 \int \frac{r}{\sqrt{r \sin \varphi}} = 2 \int \sqrt{\frac{r}{\sin \varphi}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2}{r \sin \varphi}} = d\left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{\sin \varphi}}\right) = \frac{dr}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sin \varphi}{r}} - \frac{r \cos \varphi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\sin \varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$dr \sqrt{1 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)^2} = \sqrt{r \sin \varphi} d\left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{\sin \varphi}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{2} (r \sin \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} [dr \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi d\varphi]$$

$$1 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \varphi + 2r \cos \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dr} + r \sin \varphi \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)^2 \right]$$

Routh I p. 118

$$dr \sqrt{1 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)^2} = \sqrt{r \sin \varphi} \left[\frac{dr}{\sqrt{r \sin \varphi}} - d\varphi \cos \varphi \sqrt{\frac{r}{\sin \varphi}} \right]$$

Euler 1736

$$= \left[dr - r d\varphi \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \right]$$

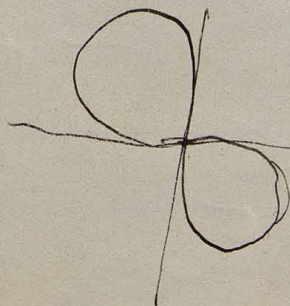
$$1 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)^2 = 1 - 2r \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \cot \varphi + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)^2 \cot^2 \varphi$$

$$r \frac{d\varphi}{dr} = -2 \frac{\cot \varphi}{1 - \cot^2 \varphi}$$

$$d\varphi \frac{1 - \cot^2 \varphi}{\cot \varphi} = -2 \frac{dr}{r} = +d\varphi \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi}{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi} = d\varphi \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}$$

$$2\varphi^2 = 2\varphi \sin 2\varphi$$

$$r^2 = A \sin 2\varphi$$



$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) + \frac{\alpha}{(n-1) r^{n-1}} = C =$$

$$\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{2Mk}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)^2} \frac{1}{r} = \gamma$$

with no double k's:

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = m \frac{Mk}{r^2}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{Mk}{r}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2Mk}{r}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Mk}{r}}$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = m \frac{Mk}{r}$$

$$-\int \frac{\alpha}{r^n} dr = \frac{\alpha}{(n-1) r^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{(n-1) r^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{2Mk}{r} = \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{Mk}{r^2}$$

$$\gamma^2 = 2g r$$

$$v^2 = 2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 6300 \cdot 10^5$$

$$v = \sqrt{12.6 \cdot 10^{11}} = 1.1 \cdot 10^6 = 11 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}}$$

$$n=2$$

$$u = A \cos(k\theta + \alpha)$$

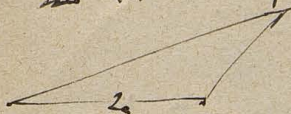
$$\text{also } \cos(k\theta + \alpha)$$

km

Cotangent

$$n=-1$$

The Two centers of gravitation (Euler)



$$x = c \cosh \xi \cos \eta =$$

$$y = c \sinh \xi \sin \eta$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{c \cos \eta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{c \sin \eta}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$u = \frac{-\mu}{r_1^{n+1}} - \frac{\mu'}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{u_1}{c} + 2 + \frac{-u_2}{c}$$

-2

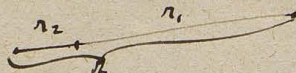
$$T = \frac{M}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + R^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dr_1}{dt} \right)^2 + r_1^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi_1}{dt} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$MR \neq m r$$

$$M \frac{m^2}{R^2} r^2 + m \dot{r}^2$$

$$U = \frac{\alpha}{(R+r)^n}$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \left(1 + \frac{m}{M} \right) [\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2]$$



$$r_1 = \frac{M}{m+M} r$$

$$r_2 = \frac{m}{m+M} r$$

$$U = \frac{\alpha}{r^n} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M} \right)}$$

$$T = \frac{m_1}{2} [\dot{r}_1^2 + r_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2] + \frac{m_2}{2} [\dot{r}_2^2 + r_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2]$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{m_1 M^2}{(m+M)^2} + \frac{m_2 M}{(m+M)} \right\} \frac{1}{2} [\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2] = \frac{m M}{m+M} \frac{1}{2} [\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2]$$

$$U = \frac{\alpha}{r^n}$$

мы так же как и раньше M не меняется, а ~~радиус~~ потенциал энергии

изменяется от $\frac{m+M}{M}$

$$r^2 \dot{\varphi} = h$$

$$\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{\beta}{r^n} = \gamma$$

$$\dot{r}^2 + \frac{h^2}{r^2} = \frac{\beta}{r^n} = \gamma$$

$$\frac{dr}{\sqrt{\gamma - \frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{\beta}{r^n}}} = dt$$

$$\frac{+ du}{r^2 \sqrt{\gamma - \frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{\beta}{r^n}}} = -dt$$

$$\beta = \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \frac{h^2}{r^2} = \frac{h^2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{\gamma - \frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{\beta}{r^n}}} = -\frac{dr}{h}$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{\gamma + \frac{\beta}{r^n} - \frac{h^2}{r^2}}}$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{\gamma + \frac{\beta}{r^n} - \left(\frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right)}} = -\frac{dr}{h}$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{\gamma + \frac{\beta}{r^n} - \left(\frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right)}} = -\frac{dr}{h}$$

$$x^4 (x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 2x^2y^2 + 2x^2z^2 + 2y^2z^2)$$

$$= 2(x^4y^2 + x^4z^2 + y^4x^2 + y^4z^2 + z^4x^2 + z^4y^2) - 5(x^4y^2 + y^4z^2 + z^4x^2) =$$

$$\alpha \left\{ 1 - \frac{3x^4 + 4y^4}{2} + \frac{24}{64} (5x^4 + 4y^4 + z^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 2y^2z^2) \right.$$

$$- \frac{20}{64} (10x^4 + 15x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 3(y^4 + z^4) + 6y^2z^2)$$

$$+ \frac{35}{64} (2x^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + y^4 + z^4) \}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - x^4 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) + (y^4 + z^4) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \right) \right.$$

$$+ \frac{120}{64} x^4 - \frac{200}{64} x^4 + \frac{70}{64} x^4 + (y^4 + z^4) \left(\frac{24}{64} - \frac{60}{64} + \frac{35}{64} \right)$$

$$- 10x^4 - (y^4 + z^4)$$

$$x^4 \frac{15}{16} \left[1 - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{24}{64} - \frac{20}{64} - \frac{40}{64} \right] = 158$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ -480 \\ +35 \\ -42 \\ \hline 64 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 35 \\ -52 \\ 99 \\ 413 \\ \hline 64 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4-30 \\ 35-42 \\ \hline 64 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -42 \\ 4 \\ 39 \\ -22 \\ \hline 64 \end{array} \quad -\frac{33}{64}$$

$$y^4z^2 \left[\frac{2}{8} - \frac{15}{8} + \frac{3 \cdot 35}{32} \right]$$

$$\frac{-48 + 105}{32} = \frac{57}{32}$$

$$(y^4z^2)x^4 \left[\frac{2}{8} - \frac{15 \cdot 17}{32} + \frac{35 \cdot 6}{16} - \frac{35 \cdot 27}{32} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ +420 \\ 456 \\ -1200 \\ \hline 744 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 255 \\ 255 \\ \hline 255 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 245 \\ 945 \\ 255 \\ \hline 255 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 744 \\ 32 \end{array}$$

$$+ x^4(y^4z^2) \left[\frac{354}{-300} + \frac{220}{-120} \right]$$

$$y^4z^2 \left(\frac{48}{-120} \right)$$

$$+ 54x^4(y^4z^2)$$

$$- 72y^4z^2$$

$$y^4z^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} y^4z^2 - \frac{15}{16} 2y^4z^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{12y^4z^2 - 30}{16} y^4z^2 = -\frac{18}{16}$$

$$4x^2 \left[\frac{3x^4 + 4y^4 + z^4}{4} + \frac{9}{4} x^4 + \frac{9}{16} (y^4 + z^4) + \frac{9}{16} [5x^4 + 4y^4 + z^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 2y^2z^2] \right.$$

$$+ \frac{15}{32} [2x^4 + y^4 + z^4]$$

$$+ \frac{25}{32} [15x^4 + 2(y^4 + z^4) + 17x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 4y^2z^2]$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{16} - \frac{15}{32} = \frac{-8 + 18 - 15}{32} = -\frac{5}{32}$$

$$\frac{35}{128} [30x^4 + 7(y^4 + z^4) + 48x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 12y^2z^2]$$

$$- \frac{35 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 64} [2x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 2y^2z^2]$$

$$\frac{24x^4}{46} - \frac{15}{16} x^2$$

$$\frac{9x^4}{16}$$

$$-\frac{9}{8} - \frac{21}{8} + \frac{75}{32}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\frac{15}{16} + \frac{5 \cdot 15}{16} + \frac{15}{32} + \frac{15}{8} + \frac{15}{8}$$

$$= \frac{15}{32} [2 + 10 + 1 + 4 + 4]$$

$$\frac{15 \cdot 22}{32}$$

$$\frac{5.7}{6.7} [6 + 3 + \frac{6}{2} + 12]$$

$$\frac{24}{24}$$

$$[\dots + (2 \times 9) + (2 \times 4) + 1 \times 5] \frac{952}{51} +$$

$$[2 \times 21 + (2 \times 4) \times 8 + () \times 1 + 7] \frac{821}{51} -$$

$$[2 \times 4 + (2 \times 4) \times 5 + (2 \times 4) \times 2 + 5 \times 5] \frac{75}{6} +$$

$$[2 \times 7 + (2 \times 4) \times 9 + 2 \times 5 + 2 \times 5] \frac{91}{2} - [(2 \times 5) + 1 \times 2] \frac{91}{2} - (2 \times 4 + 4 \times 2) \frac{4}{2} + \frac{4}{6} \times 4$$

$$\frac{75}{52} = \frac{75}{24 + 9 - 18} \quad (8 - 7 + 8) \frac{75}{9}$$

$$(2 \times 4 \times 2) \frac{75}{6} +$$

$$\frac{9}{081} + \frac{451}{00} - 444$$

$$\frac{49}{45} - \frac{081}{45} + \frac{452}{00} - 144$$

$$\frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{6} - 29$$

$$\frac{49}{10} - \frac{49}{10} - \frac{24}{10} + \frac{24}{10} - \frac{8}{15} - \frac{8}{15}$$

$$(2 \times 5) \times \frac{49}{51} \cdot 9 - \frac{49}{51} + \frac{91}{51 \cdot 3} + \frac{8}{18} -$$

$$(2 \times 4 + 2 \times 5 \times 9 + 1 \times 2) \frac{91}{01} -$$

$$\frac{49}{5} -$$

$$\frac{24}{6} +$$

$$(2 \times 4) \frac{8}{5} -$$

$$\frac{49}{10} -$$

$$\frac{24}{10} +$$

$$\frac{8}{15} -$$

$$\frac{9}{4} + 3 = \frac{21}{4} \quad \begin{matrix} 12 \\ + 12 \\ - 24 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{21}{4} - 9 = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{15}{2} \quad \frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{15}{8}$$

$$-\frac{9}{16} \quad -\frac{3}{16} - \frac{3}{16}$$

$$6x^2 + 3(4x)$$

$$-\frac{15}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{8}(4^4x^4) + \frac{27}{4}x^2(4^2x^2) - 12x^2x^2$$

$$-\frac{27}{8} + \frac{3 \cdot 27}{8} = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$+\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3 \cdot 9}{2} = -12$$

$$-\frac{21}{8} + \frac{3 \cdot 57}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 9}{4} = \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{45}{4}$$

$$\frac{75}{-3.75} \quad 135 \quad -\frac{9}{64} - \frac{51}{64}$$

$$-\frac{9}{2} - \frac{63}{2} = -\frac{72}{2} \quad \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{171}{21} = \frac{150}{8}$$

$$\frac{15}{4} + 3$$

$$\frac{-9}{2} - \frac{63}{2} = -\frac{72}{2} \quad \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} [10 + 1 + 18 + 8] = \frac{3}{4} [37] = \frac{111}{4}$$

$$12 \frac{3}{4} = 10 \frac{3}{4} + 2 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{6x^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 4) + \frac{x^4 + 4x^2 + 6x^2}{16} + 2(x^2 - 4) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(x-4)^2}{4} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} x^2 \{ 2x^2 + 4x^2 + 6x^2 \}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \left[\frac{27}{4} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{15}{16} - \frac{13}{32} - \frac{15}{16} + \frac{15}{32} + \frac{57}{8} \right]$$

Rankin is Scotland

$$x-1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}[x-y+\alpha x] + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cancel{x^2 + 2xy + y^2} - \frac{1}{4}[x(1+\alpha)-y]^2$$

$$6 \frac{1}{2}(x-y)^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$$

$$3(2x^2 + 4y^2 + 2xy)$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \alpha [x-y] + \frac{\alpha^2}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{4}$$

$$+ \alpha \left\{ \cancel{x} - \frac{2x^2 - 2xy}{4} + \cancel{y} + \frac{1}{2} \right\} + \frac{\alpha^2}{8}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x+y)$$

$$(n-1)^4 =$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} n e^{-(n^2 + \alpha n^4)} \cdot 4n^3 dn = \frac{1}{2} n^2 \left[\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \alpha}{16} \right] = \frac{3}{2} n^2 \left[1 - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot \alpha}{4} \right]$$

$$-\frac{21}{8} - \frac{7}{2} - \frac{21}{4} - \frac{7}{4} = \frac{21 + 42 + 14 + 28}{8} = \frac{105}{8} = \frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{8} = \frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \frac{5 \cdot 7}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \frac{5 \cdot 7}{4} + \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$2n^2 \cdot \frac{35}{8}$$

$$\frac{-35}{+10} = \frac{-7}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$24 \quad 8$$

$$-18 - \frac{15}{2}$$

$$+ 12$$

$$-9 + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$-3 + 3$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\beta_1} \left\{ 1 - 3\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} - \frac{\alpha_3}{\beta_1\beta_2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{4x} = \frac{1}{\beta_2} \left\{ 1 - 3\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_2} - \frac{\alpha_3}{2\beta_1\beta_2} - \frac{\alpha_4}{2\beta_2} \right\}$$

$$F_2 = \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} - 3\frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} - \frac{\alpha_3}{\beta_1\beta_2} - \frac{\alpha_4}{2\beta_2} \right]$$

$$F_3 = \frac{3}{2}\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} + \frac{3}{2}\frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{2\beta_1\beta_2} + \frac{\alpha_4}{2\beta_2}$$

$$\frac{8}{(4.95)} + \frac{4}{12}b + b =$$

$$\frac{2}{3x} \left[\frac{4}{(2x^2 + 5x + 2)} + 6 \right] = \frac{4}{2x^2 + 5x + 2} + \frac{1}{3} + 6$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 2x + 3) - 2x^2 + 2x + 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left[(1+2x) \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 2x + 3) - 2x^2 + 2x + 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 3} \right]$$

$$\frac{8}{3x} \left[(1+2x) \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 2x + 3) - 2x^2 + 2x + 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 3} \right]$$

$$(x-y)^4 = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} \right]^4 + 4 \alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right]^3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \frac{(x+y)}{2\sqrt{2}} (x-y)^3 \right\}$$

$$+ 6x^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right]^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x+y) - \frac{x^2 - xy}{2} \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{x^2}{2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{4} \right]^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^4 + y^4 + 6x^2y^2)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} (x-y)^2 - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right] + \frac{(x^2-y^2)(x-y)^2}{8} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{6\alpha^2}{\gamma} \left\{ \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{\gamma} \right]^2 \right.$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x+y) \left[\frac{(x-y)^2}{2} - \sqrt{2}(x-y) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^2 - \frac{x^2-xy}{4} \right] \}$$

$$\frac{4\alpha}{8} \left\{ 3 \left[(x-y)^2 \left\{ -\frac{(x-y)^4}{2} \right\} + (x^2-y^2)(x-y)^2 \right] \right\} = \frac{4\alpha(x-y)^2}{8} \left\{ 3 \left[\left\{ -\frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \right\} + x^2-y^2 \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\{ 3x^2y + 3y^2x - \frac{3x^4 + y^4}{2} - 9x^2y^2 + x^4 - y^4 \right\}$$

~~$x^4 \left(2 - \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) + y^4 \left(2 - \frac{3}{2} + 1\right)$~~

$$3x^{2y} + 2x^4 - 3x^4 - \frac{2}{2}(y^4 + 2y) - 9x^2(y^4 + 2y) + 3x^2 + 2x^4 - y^4 - 2y$$

$$= x^4(6-3+2) + (4^{1/2}4) ?$$

$$= x^4 (3 + \cancel{1} - \cancel{1} + 2) + (4^4 x^4) (3 - \frac{3}{2} - 1)$$

$$+ x^2(47x) (\cancel{3+6-9}) + \dots = 5x^4 + \frac{4^4 x^4}{2} + 6(4^2 x^2)$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha^2}{1} \left[\frac{3}{2} (x-y)^2 \left[\frac{f}{2} - \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{4} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3\alpha^2}{8} \left[\frac{f}{8} (2x^2 + y^2 + 2y) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{2x^3 + y^3 + 6xy^2 + y^3}{2} \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{f_c}{f} = \frac{v_e}{v}$$

$$\frac{2}{\left(\frac{1}{-}\right)} = \frac{\frac{2}{\frac{5}{+}}}{\frac{1}{-}}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

$$1 = \frac{4(\theta)}{3} + V dy$$

$$W = T \Delta S = \frac{4}{3} p V$$

$$U = 4(\theta).V$$

$$\sum_{12,9,10} n = 4(1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1+x_2-x_9-x_{10}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2+y_9-y_1-y_{10}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum [(x_0-x_1)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_2-z_1)^2] \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} \sum (x-x_1)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} \sum (y-y_1)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [x(y_2+y_{10}-y_1-y_9) + y(x_2+x_{10}-x_1-x_9) \\ + x_1y_1 + x_9y_9 - x_2y_2 - x_{10}y_{10}]$$

$$\sum_{3,4,11,12} n = 4(1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_3+x_4-x_{11}-x_{12}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (y_4+y_{12}-y_3-y_{11}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum [(x-x_3)^2 + (y-y_3)^2 + (z-z_3)^2] \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} \sum (x-x_3)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} \sum (z-z_3)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [x(z_4+z_{11}-z_3-z_{12}) + 2(x_4+x_{11}-x_3-x_{12}) \\ + x_3z_3 + x_{12}z_{12} - x_4z_4 - x_{11}z_{11}]$$

$$\sum_{5,7,6,8} n = 4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6+y_8-y_5-y_7) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (z_5+z_6-z_7-z_8) + \frac{1}{2} \sum [(x-x_5)^2 + (y-y_5)^2 + (z-z_5)^2] \\ - \frac{1}{4} \sum (y-y_5)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \sum (z-z_5)^2 + \frac{1}{2} [y(z_6+z_7-z_5-z_8) + 2(y_6+y_7-y_5-y_8) \\ + y_5z_5 + y_8z_8 - y_6z_6 - y_7z_7]$$

~~$$\sum_{1-12} n = 12 + 4\delta + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4-x_9-x_{10}-x_{11}-x_{12}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2+y_9-y_1-y_{10}+y_4+y_{12}-y_3-y_{11}) \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6+y_8-y_5-y_7+z_5+z_6-z_7-z_8) \\ + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum (x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2+x_4^2+x_9^2+x_{10}^2+x_{11}^2+x_{12}^2) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum (x_5^2+x_7^2+x_6^2+x_8^2) \\ + (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) [x(x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4-x_9-x_{10}-x_{11}-x_{12}) \\ + y(y_2+y_9-y_1-y_{10}+y_4+y_{12}-y_3-y_{11}) \\ + z(z_5+z_6-z_7-z_8)]$$~~

$$(n_6^4) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{x_6-x_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{y_6-y_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{[(x_6-x_4)^2 + (y_6-y_4)^2 + (z_6-z_4)^2] (1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} (x_6-x_4)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_6-y_4)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_6-x_4)(y_6-y_4)]$$

$$(n_5^4) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{x_5-x_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{y_4-y_5}{\sqrt{2}} (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{[(x_5-x_4)^2 + (y_4-y_5)^2 + (z_5-z_4)^2] (1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} (x_5-x_4)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_4-y_5)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_5-x_4)(y_4-y_5)]$$

$$(n_{12}^6) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{x_{12}-x_6}{\sqrt{2}} (1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{y_6-y_{12}}{\sqrt{2}} (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{[(x_{12}-x_6)^2 + (y_6-y_{12})^2 + (z_{12}-z_6)^2] (1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} (x_{12}-x_6)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_6-y_{12})^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_{12}-x_6)(y_6-y_{12})]$$

$$(n_{12}^5) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{(x_{12}-x_5)(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{(y_{12}-y_5)(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{[(x_{12}-x_5)^2 + (y_{12}-y_5)^2 + (z_{12}-z_5)^2] (1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2}$$

$$\sum n = 4(1+\frac{\delta}{2}) - 2\frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_{12}-x_4) + 2\frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6-y_5) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum_{\substack{x \\ y \\ z}} (x_6-x_4)^2 - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} \sum_{\substack{x \\ y \\ z}} (x_6-x_4)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} \sum_{\substack{x \\ y \\ z}} (y_6-y_5)^2 \\ + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_6-x_4)(y_6-y_5) + (x_5-x_4)(y_4-y_5) + (x_{12}-x_6)(y_6-y_{12}) + (x_{12}-x_5)(y_{12}-y_5)]$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(1 + \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{x_k + x_{k-1} + x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{2x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(x_k - x_{k-1}) x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(1 + \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{x_k + x_{k-1} + x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{2x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(x_k - x_{k-1}) x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \frac{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 + x_0)}{x_1 + x_0} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 + x_1)}{x_2 + x_1} + \dots + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})(x_n + x_{n-1})}{x_n + x_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(1 + \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{x_k + x_{k-1} + x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{2x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(x_k - x_{k-1}) x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x_k^2 - x_{k-1} x_k}{x_k + x_{k-1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(1 + \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - x_{k-1}) \left(\frac{x_k + x_{k-1} + x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k + x_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{12} r_i^2 = 24 + 16\delta + (1+\delta)2\sqrt{2} [x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}]$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{2} [y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7]$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{2} [z_4 + z_5 + z_6 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_7 - z_8 - z_{11}]$$

$$+ 12(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2(x \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i + y \sum_{i=1}^2 y_i + z \sum_{i=1}^2 z_i) + 3 \sum_{i=1}^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) -$$

$$- \sum \left(\begin{aligned} &x_4 x_5 + x_4 x_6 + x_6 x_{12} + x_5 x_2 + x_3 x_8 + x_3 x_7 + x_8 x_9 + x_{11} x_7 \\ &+ x_2 x_6 + x_4 x_8 + x_9 x_6 + x_9 x_8 + x_1 x_5 + x_1 x_7 + x_{10} x_5 + x_{10} x_7 \\ &+ x_2 x_1 + x_2 x_3 + x_4 x_4 + x_1 x_3 + x_9 x_{12} + x_9 x_{11} + x_{10} x_{12} + x_{10} x_{11} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\sum r_i^2 = 24 + 8\delta + \frac{2+\delta}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}) + \frac{2-\delta}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7)$$

$$+ \frac{2-\delta}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4 + z_5 + z_6 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_7 - z_8 - z_{11}) + \frac{1-\delta}{2} [x(y_2 + y_{10} - y_1 - y_9 + z_4 + z_{11} - z_3 - z_{12}) +$$

$$+ y(x_2 + x_{10} - x_1 - x_9) + z(x_4 + x_{11} - x_3 - x_{12})]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [y(z_6 + z_7 - z_5 - z_8) + 2(y_6 + y_7 - y_5 - y_8)] +$$

$$+ \frac{1-\delta}{2} [x_1 y_1 + x_9 y_9 - x_2 y_2 - x_{10} y_{10} + x_3 z_3 + x_{12} z_{12} - x_4 z_4 - x_{11} z_{11}] + \frac{1}{2} [y_5 z_5 + y_8 z_8 - y_6 z_6 - y_7 z_7]$$

$$+ (4-3\delta)x^2 + (4-\frac{\delta}{2})y^2 + z^2 - 2x \left\{ \frac{(1-\frac{3\delta}{2})}{4} [x_1 + x_2 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_3 + x_4 + x_{11} + x_{12}] + \frac{1}{2} [x_5 + x_7 + x_6 + x_8] \right\}$$

$$- 2y \left\{ \frac{(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{4} [y_2 + y_9 + y_1 + y_{10}] + \frac{(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} [y_3 + y_4 + y_{11} + y_{12}] + \frac{1}{4} [y_5 + y_7 + y_6 + y_8] \right\}$$

$$- 2z \left\{ \frac{(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} [z_1 + z_2 + z_7 + z_{10}] + \frac{1}{4} [z_5 + z_7 + z_6 + z_8] + \frac{(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{4} [z_3 + z_4 + z_{11} + z_{12}] \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{(1-\frac{3\delta}{2})}{4} [x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_9^2 + x_{10}^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_{11}^2 + x_{12}^2] + \frac{1}{2} [x_5^2 + x_7^2 + x_6^2 + x_8^2]$$

$$+ \frac{(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{4} [y_2^2 + y_9^2 + y_1^2 + y_{10}^2] + \frac{(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} [y_3^2 + y_4^2 + y_{11}^2 + y_{12}^2] + \frac{1}{4} [y_5^2 + y_7^2 + y_6^2 + y_8^2]$$

$$+ \frac{1-\delta}{2} [z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_7^2 + z_{10}^2] + \frac{1}{4} [z_5^2 + z_7^2 + z_6^2 + z_8^2] + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [z_3^2 + z_4^2 + z_{11}^2 + z_{12}^2]$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + 3x + x = 4x \quad \Sigma$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right)$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right)$$

$$- [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 \\ x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 \\ x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + 3x + x = 4x \quad \Sigma$$

$$- [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$+ [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$+ [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$+ [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$[x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) + [x^2 - x - x - x - x + x + x + x] \left(\frac{3-x}{2} \right) +$$

$$(\rho) \sum_{n \perp 2} = \rho(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - \frac{2(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (x_{12} + x_{11} - x_4 - x_3) + \frac{2(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6 + y_8 - y_5 - y_7) +$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} + \sum_{\substack{6,4 \quad 8,3 \\ 5,4 \quad 7,3 \\ 6,12 \quad 8,11 \\ 5,12 \quad 7,11}} \left\{ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \sum_{\substack{x \\ 4 \\ 2}} (x_6 - x_4)^2 - \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} (x_6 - x_4)^2 - \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} (y_6 - y_4)^2 \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \left[(x_6 - x_4)(y_6 - y_4) + (x_5 - x_4)(y_4 - y_5) + (x_{12} - x_6)(y_6 - y_{12}) + (x_{12} - x_5)(y_{12} - y_5) \right. \\ \left. + (x_8 - x_3)(y_8 - y_3) + (x_7 - x_3)(y_3 - y_7) + (x_{11} - x_8)(y_8 - y_{11}) + (x_{11} - x_7)(y_{11} - y_7) \right]$$

$$(\rho) \sum_{n \perp y} = \rho(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - \frac{2(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (x_9 + x_{10} - x_1 - x_2) + \frac{2(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (z_6 + z_5 - z_8 - z_7)$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{6,2 \quad 8,1 \\ 2,8 \quad 1,7 \\ 8,9 \quad 7,10 \\ 9,6 \quad 10,5}} \left\{ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \sum_{\substack{x \\ 4 \\ 2}} (x_6 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} (x_6 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} (z_6 - z_2)^2 \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \left[(x_6 - x_2)(z_6 - z_2) + (x_8 - x_2)(z_2 - z_8) + (x_9 - x_6)(z_6 - z_9) + (x_9 - x_8)(z_9 - z_8) \right. \\ \left. + (x_5 - x_1)(z_5 - z_1) + (x_7 - x_1)(z_1 - z_7) + (x_{10} - x_5)(z_5 - z_{10}) + (x_{10} - x_7)(z_{10} - z_7) \right]$$

$$(\rho) \sum_{n \perp x} = \rho - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + y_{10} - y_2 - y_9) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_{11})$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{4,2 \quad 12,8 \\ 2,3 \quad 9,11 \\ 3,1 \quad 11,10 \\ 1,4 \quad 10,12}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{x \\ 4 \\ 2}} (x_4 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (y_4 - y_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (z_4 - z_2)^2 \right\}$$

$$\sum_{n \perp} = 24 + \rho\delta + \frac{2(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}) + \frac{2(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7)$$

$$+ \frac{2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4 + z_{12} + z_6 + z_5 - z_3 - z_{11} - z_8 - z_7) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6 + y_8 + y_2 + y_9 - y_5 - y_7 - y_1 - y_{10})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (z_5 + z_6 + z_4 + z_{12} - z_7 - z_8 - z_3 - z_{11}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \left[x(y_2 + y_{10} - y_1 - y_9) + z_4 + z_{11} - z_3 - z_{12} + y(x_2 + x_{10} - x_1 - x_9 + z_6 + z_7 - z_5 - z_8) \right. \\ \left. + 2(x_4 + x_{11} - x_3 - x_{12} + y_6 + y_7 - y_5 - y_8) \right]$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} \sum_{\substack{k=1,2,9,10 \\ 3,4,11,12}} (x - x_k)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=5,7,6,8} (x - x_k)^2 + \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} \sum_{k=1,2,9,10} (y - y_k)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=5,7,6,8} (y - y_k)^2 + \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \sum_{k=3,4,11,12} (y - y_k)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \sum_{k=1,2,9,10} (z - z_k)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=5,7,6,8} (z - z_k)^2 + \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} \sum_{k=3,4,11,12} (z - z_k)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \left[x_1 y_1 + x_9 y_9 - x_2 y_2 - x_{10} y_{10} + z_3 z_3 + x_{12} z_{12} - x_4 z_4 - x_{11} z_{11} \right] + \frac{1}{2} [y_5 z_5 + y_8 z_8 - y_6 z_6 - y_7 z_7]$$

$$r_a^2 = 1 + \delta - (1 + \delta)(x - x_a) \sqrt{2} + (y - y_a) \sqrt{2} + (x - x_a)^2 + (y - y_a)^2 + (z - z_a)^2$$

$$r_b^2 = 1 + \delta - (1 + \delta)(x - x_b) \sqrt{2} - (y - y_b) \sqrt{2} +$$

$$r_c^2 = 1 + \delta + (1 + \delta)(x - x_c) \sqrt{2} - (y - y_c) \sqrt{2} +$$

$$r_k^2 = 1 + \delta + (1 + \delta)(x - x_k) \sqrt{2} + (y - y_k) \sqrt{2} +$$

$$\sum_{a,b,i,k} r^2 = 4(1 + \delta) + (1 + \delta) \sqrt{2} (x_a + x_b - x_i - x_k) + \sqrt{2} (y_b + y_i - y_a - y_k) + 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2x(x_a + x_b + x_i + x_k) - 2y(y_a + y_b + y_i + y_k) - 2z(z_a + z_b + z_i + z_k) + x_a^2 + x_b^2 + x_i^2 + x_k^2 + y_a^2 + y_b^2 + y_i^2 + y_k^2 + z_a^2 + z_b^2 + z_i^2 + z_k^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{12} r^2 = 12 + 8\delta + (1 + \delta) \sqrt{2} [x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}] + \sqrt{2} [y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7] + \sqrt{2} [z_4 + z_5 + z_6 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_7 - z_8 - z_{11}]$$

$$+ 12(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2(x \sum x + y \sum y + z \sum z) + \sum x^2 + \sum y^2 + \sum z^2$$

$$(r_6^4)^2 = \left[(1 + \delta) \sqrt{2} + x_4 - x_6 \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{2} + y_6 - y_4 \right]^2 + (z_4 - z_6)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_4 - x_6) + \sqrt{2} (y_6 - y_4) + (x_4 - x_6)^2 + (y_6 - y_4)^2 + (z_4 - z_6)^2$$

$$(r_5^4)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_4 - x_5) + \sqrt{2} (y_4 - y_5) + (x_4 - x_5)^2 + (y_4 - y_5)^2 + (z_4 - z_5)^2$$

$$(r_{12}^6)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_6 - x_{12}) + \sqrt{2} (y_6 - y_{12}) + (x_6 - x_{12})^2 + (y_6 - y_{12})^2 + (z_6 - z_{12})^2$$

$$(r_{12}^5)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_5 - x_{12}) + \sqrt{2} (y_{12} - y_5) + (x_5 - x_{12})^2 + (y_5 - y_{12})^2 + (z_5 - z_{12})^2$$

$$\sum_4 (r_{12})^2 = 4(1 + \delta) + 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \delta) (x_4 - x_{12}) + 2\sqrt{2} (y_6 - y_5) + 2 \left[x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_{12}^2 - x_4 x_5 - x_4 x_6 - x_6 x_{12} - x_5 x_{12} \right]$$

$$\sum_{(8)} (r_{12})^2 = 8(1 + \delta) + 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \delta) (x_4 + x_5 - x_{11} - x_{12}) + 2\sqrt{2} (y_6 + y_8 - y_5 - y_7) + 2 \sum_{x_{12}} x^2 - 2 \sum_{x_{12}} (x_4 x_5 + x_4 x_6 + x_6 x_{12} + x_5 x_{12} + x_3 x_8 + x_3 x_7 + x_{11} x_8 + x_{11} x_7)$$

$$(r_6^2)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \delta}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2 - x_6 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + y_6 - x_2 \right)^2 + (y_6 - y_2)^2$$

$$\sum_{(8)} (r_{12})^2 = 8(1 + \delta) + 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \delta) (x_2 + x_3 - x_{11} - x_{12}) + 2\sqrt{2} (y_2 + y_9 - y_1 - y_{10})$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{2} (z_5 + z_6 - z_7 - z_8)$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{x_{12}} x^2 - 2 \sum_{x_{12}} (x_2 x_6 + x_2 x_8 + x_8 x_6 + x_9 x_8 + x_1 x_5 + x_1 x_7 + x_{10} x_8 + x_{10} x_7)$$

$$(r_4^2)^2 = (x_2 - x_4)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + y_2 - y_4 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + z_4 - z_2 \right)^2$$

$$\sum_{(8)} (r_{12})^2 = 8 + 2\sqrt{2} (y_2 + y_9 - y_1 - y_{10}) + 2\sqrt{2} (z_4 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_{11})$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{x_{12}} x^2 - 2 \sum_{x_{12}} (x_4 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_1 + x_1 x_3 + x_{12} x_7 + x_7 x_{11} + x_{10} x_{12} + x_{10} x_{11})$$

cable lost in 1865

1866 within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from place
2100 fathoms

Kekin hydrog. 1880

Stability of laminar motion 1887 II

Minimum wave velocity (capillary) 1887 I
Stability

Gravitational inst. of liquid mass 1863

On Vib. of electric sphere 1882

Stationary waves in flowing water 1886
1887

Ships waves 1887

Deep water ship waves 1905

Tidal wave 1871

On an alleged error in Laplace Th. of Tides 1875

Notes on Inst. of ... Tides 1875

Gravitational inst. of rotating water 1879

On Forces exp. by solid's immersion in liquid 1870
On motion of rigid solids in liquid 1873

Kekin of columnar water 1880

Hydrostatic 1858
Theory of vortex lines 1867

Stability prop. of Kelvin on Vortex motion 1869

Emulsified water. 1867

Against surfaces of discontinuity. 1897

On Vis viva of liquids in motion 1869

Notes on Hydrog. 1848

Initiation of deep sea waves 1906

Formis etc
Conduction of Heat

1841 //

1842 //

1843 III

1844 //

Unkristallin etc

1843

1845 IIII

1846 //

induced Regeneration

1846

etc

1847 IIII

1848 III

1850

1862 //

1847 I

in Crystals 1850 //

1851

Abstr. Units 1851

Hydrogen 1848, 1849

Abstr. Thermometric scale 1848

Carnot's Th of the motive power of heat 1849

Lowering of freezing point exposed 1850

Dynamical Th of Heat 1851, 1853

Thermoelectric. ~~Th~~ 1851, 1854 Thomson effect 1856, D'Almeida Le Roux 1867

Dispersion 1852

Experi. Res. in Thermoelectric. 1854

Convective equilibrium of atmosphere 1862

Equilibrium of vapour at curved liquid surface 1870

Attraction of temp. by pressure of fluid 1857

Fluids in Motion Joule & Th 1852

Thomson Rept: Joule 1841
G. Salmon - Helmholtz 1847
Thomson 1851
Clausius 1857

Helmholtz 1882

There cannot be a greater mistake than that of looking superciliously upon practical applications of science. The life & soul of science is its practical application in physical science many of the greatest advances that have been made from the beginning of the world to the present time have been made in the earnest desire to turn the knowledge of the properties of matter to some purpose useful to mankind. Pg. 2 I p. 86

Shurt & Units Sans -
Wien - Vienna 1852 1856

~~There~~ Th.: began 1851 ^{advancing obtained in} 1861 the appointment of DA Committee on Shurt & Standards

E₆ & S₂ 21% Inters. Long 1851 Paris end of 1861

Artificial system I p. 121

I p. 527

Unknown The teacher is nothing of the actual motions of matter constituting a negative wave

infinite volume I p. 456

Graduat abkton. 1855, 1857, 1858, ~~1860~~

Abk. von 1860, 1867 Schutzing

Thomson Druck zu Eb. 1862 J. mod. & Konstrukt. abk.

Tropfenabk. 1860?

Sopran abk. → Sopran d'Amor

Orgelabk. 1878?

Stromabk. 1881

Spiegelabk.

Verdichtungsabk. 1885

μ = permeability, magnet.

Samstag, 2. Februar 1890

Ky. Ad. megalom. 1851

Abk. von 1853

ad. d. d. 1890

Abk. von 1853

v { Wien 1856
Thomson 1869

1901: Kabelabk.: 358.148 km

Komplex 20p. Regel (Holland)

Reprint of Papers on Electricity

Nature ¹⁸⁰⁵ 71 72 ¹⁸⁰⁶ 73 74 ¹⁸⁰⁷ 75

165

Poggendorf Prop. Lit. Hand

70520 III

Rocham: Smoothing mirror Th.

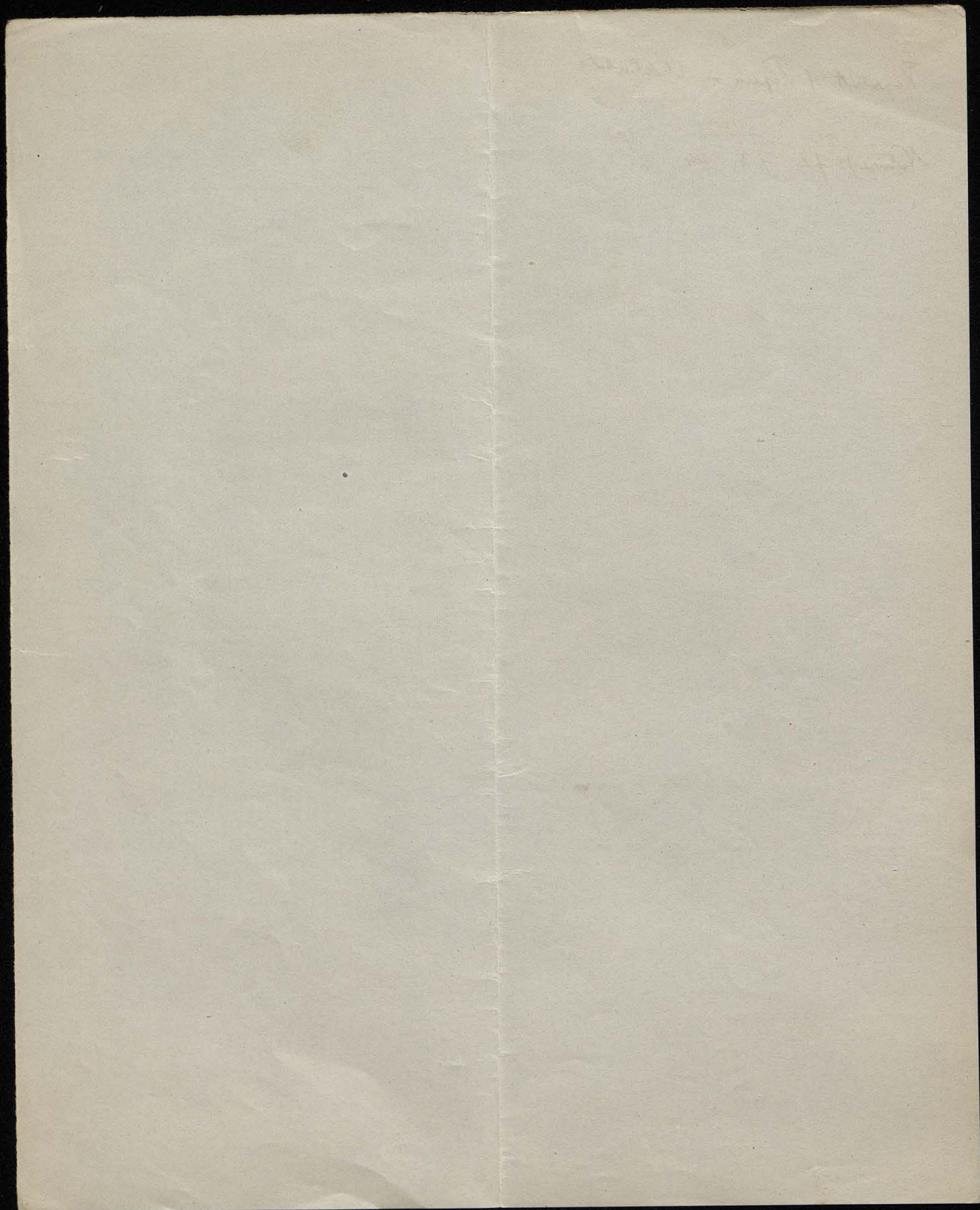
d. S. L. Dulong & Petit

SA = a Site Des. d. S. 2 Oxford.

d. S. Nature. Norbury 1806 1807-1806

$$Ac_v = 6.812 - \frac{N}{7} \frac{\partial \bar{F}_v}{\partial \theta}$$

$$T(c_p - c_v) \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} = -v \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right)^2$$



Electricity 1853

Reproduction 1855 III

Effects of Strain on Thermocouples 1865 etc II
1866

Effects of Stress on Regeneration 1875 II
1878 II

Mechanical Energy of Solar System 1854

Elasticity & Heat (Encyclop) 1878

1854: See by meters, later adapted to 1868
in July time ↑
Reduction of Underground Temper. 1860
1869

Age of Sun's Heat 1862

Molecular cooling of Earth 1862

Regularity of Earth 1862
etc

Tidal Retardation of Earth's Rot. 1866

Thermodynamic anal. of Earth's Rot. 1862

Line of atoms (1862) 1862, 1864
Molecular Constitution of matter (1869)
(Draconis etc)

Synthetic constitution of ether 1889, 1890,
etc

Electricity viewed as possibly a mode of motion 1881

Foucault's Heat and Spelling the Cables 1856

Electric Telegraph 1855 II, 166
1856 II

1859 I

Velocity of El. 1860 II

1861 I

Force Lagging Cables 1865

Spelling. 1873

Plans 1856 with use of mirror galvan
first used in 1858. Made all
during its few weeks of life

and used in 1866 on the finally
successful Atlantic cables of 1865, 1866

From that time till now, all except
that is done by a phon recorder (1867-1870) ¹⁸⁶⁷⁻
which is used now for - more (1870) ¹⁸⁷⁰
at 2-300 miles

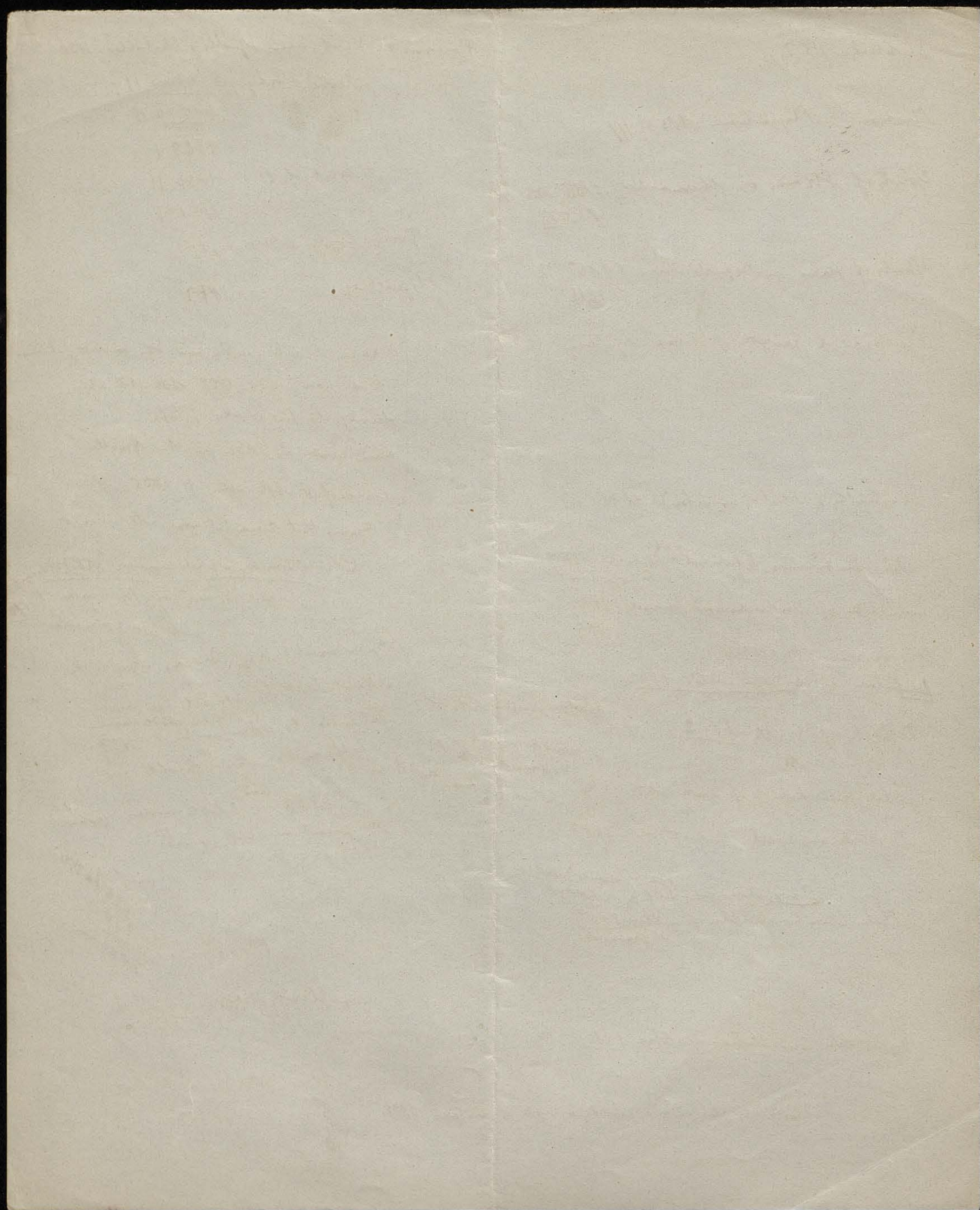
Experimented by Discovery Ray 1858

Difficulty laid by Mr. Tel. Co. from
Vancouver to Newfoundland (1870 miles) 1858
failure, electric faults

1865 laid 1200 miles broken
has been present on Great Britain

1670 1800
1336
3000 Km

Capillary 1886



Sumner's method 1871
influence of results of Dredge on tide 1870

Harmon's analysis 1870, 1878, 1884
Tides 1882

Convection equilib. always 1865

Dyn the. of heat 1852-56

Thermal effects of air 1852 1853-62

Atmospheric charts 1860

Vortex atoms 1867

Compass 1874 1881

Deep sounding by pump and 1874
New sounding machine 1882

Decomposition 1892

Kin the. of water 1884, 1888, 1885,

Vortex theory of luminif. ether 1887

Const. gravit. & -- 1889

Stability of fluid motion 1891

1886

1887

Ship waves 1887

Electrolysis of crystals Occorish 1893

Homog. div. of space 1894

Dalman 1888

Equation den. of the effect of
pressure in bearing force, part of water 1850

Maximum of air for produced by D. battery 1860

Eff. of air reg. to produce work 1860

Mean of elect. resist. 1862

III p. 383

Yacht Lalla Rookh a small sailing
vessel of 126 tons 1877

Medicine 1874

Medicine 1872

Medicine 1873

Hooper's for Para cells 1873

Adjustable deflection
for varying error of compass 1878

Standard Comp. codes
by Admiralty 1879

Rate of clock as denoted 1867

New astronomical clock 1869

Logarithmic characteristics 1881

On Vortex motion
Adams pair 1882

Position of vortex in 1884 Lake 1881

Electric pair (Salt) 1895, 1898

Sullivan's the top lines D, D, (1899)

Dyn the. of a part dispersed 1898

Age of Earth Phil Mag 1899 !

Philips
Lilias Thompson 1851

technic. Coll. London

J Th 1857

1884 Canal Pip

Thomson James su 1786 Dallyna hinch Dorr Co J. land
1814 Zehun g. & Roy Delfort Acad. Inst.
+ 1849 Glasgow
1832 ~~Prof. of RSE~~ Prof. d. math. in Glasgow Univ.

The J. 1822 Delfort 1857 Of civil engineering. Delfort, Glasgow
+ 1892 Glasgow Of mechan. Glasgow Univ

The L. W. L. 1824 246 Delfort Smith & Pals 1845 second voyage
first: Parkinson
student Univ. 1834 stud. - Glasgow & Camb. & in 5th - Paris
1846 Of d. Phys. & Univ. Glasgow; Sir not 1866; 1881 Prof. d. Z. R. S.
unpubl 1899 1877 Paris. M. M.

Nature Garden 14 (1876)

5 Vapereau Diction. univ. de Contemporains 5^e Paris 1880 6^e 1893

Sketch of elem. dynamics Edinb 1863 44 p.

Creation - Oxford 1867 (2 ed.)

Report of pop on elect. at Glasgow 1872

Navy store 1875

Elem. of nat. phil. 1873 (2 ed.)

James Watt 1801

Taylor Sumner

Stat & Hist Edinb 1880 Encyclop. Brit

Nat. phys. pop 2 vol 1

1841 - 1845 Bruner, sketch of the Reg. inst.

Thermometer

1855 submer. temp. at - 1866, 1866,

1854, 1857

Tides: 1878, 1875

Earth 1864

Diction. of univ. of 1866

Thory of univ. 1871

Age of univ. 1862

1863

Internat. (univ.) 1872

Internat. univ. of earth 1882

Lidol. relat. of earth, univ. 1866

Report of earth 1863

Underground temp 1878

$$1. \quad \delta v \cdot d\mu - \frac{\Phi}{T} dT$$

$$\Phi' = M_1' \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial M_1'} + M_2' \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial M_2'}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial M_1'} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial M_1'} + M_1' \frac{\partial^2 \phi'}{\partial M_1'^2} + M_2' \frac{\partial^2 \phi'}{\partial M_1' \partial M_2'}$$

$$\frac{M_1' \frac{\partial^2 \phi'}{\partial M_1' \partial M_2'}}{\partial M_1' \partial M_2'} = \varphi'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi'}{\partial M_1'^2} = - \frac{M_2'}{M_1'^2} \varphi'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi'}{\partial M_2'^2} = - \frac{\varphi'}{M_2'}$$

$$M_1'' \frac{\partial^2 \phi''}{\partial M_1'' \partial M_2''} = \varphi''$$

$$a). \quad \delta M_1' = - \delta M_1''$$

$$\delta M_2' = \delta M_2'' = 0$$

$$c' = \frac{M_2'}{M_1'} \quad c'' = \frac{M_2''}{M_1''}$$

$$\frac{\delta v \cdot d\mu}{T} - \frac{\Phi}{T} dT - \delta M_1'' (\varphi' dc' - \varphi'' dc'') = 0$$

$$r_a = \frac{\partial a}{\partial M_1''}$$

$$b_a = \frac{\delta a v}{\delta M_1''}$$

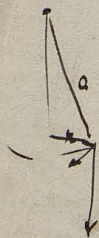
$$\left. \begin{aligned} a). \quad \frac{r_a}{T} dT - b_a d\mu &= \varphi' dc' + \varphi'' dc'' \\ b). \quad \frac{r_b}{T} dT - b_b d\mu &= -\varphi' \frac{dc'}{c'} + \varphi'' \frac{dc''}{c''} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$d\mu = \frac{(r_a + c'' r_b) dT + (1 - \frac{c''}{c'}) T \varphi' dc'}{(b_a + c'' b_b) T}$$

$$-dc'' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{b_a} + \frac{1}{c' b_b}\right) \varphi' dc' + \left(\frac{r_a}{b_a} - \frac{r_b}{b_b}\right) \frac{dT}{T}}{\left(\frac{1}{b_a} + \frac{1}{c'' b_b}\right) \varphi''}$$

Wahadla 2 qum

Wahadla 2 qum



sholosa into kinematik 0

$$mg \sin \varphi = mg \frac{r}{a} = m \frac{v^2}{a}$$

~~$$m \frac{v^2}{a} = mg \sin \varphi$$~~

pengaliran tol ala geometri

maka dapat

Ma jek ala integralkan φ :

kekonan energi mekan. : Δ ke mekanika geometri dengan Δ 2

$$\left(a \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(a \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 - 2g \cos \varphi = \text{const}$$

$$(a \sin \varphi)^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$= c \parallel \begin{cases} \text{ala mifik } \varphi : \\ \left(a \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(a \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 - 2g\left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) = \text{const} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{statisasi } a \varphi = r$$

Isi sama so peng homogenan
maka dapat

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = \text{const} + 2g - g \frac{r^2}{a^2}$$

$$r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = c$$

$$\text{Isi ini tek : } m \frac{dx}{dt} = -S \frac{x}{a}$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = +mg - S \frac{y}{a}$$

$$m \frac{dz}{dt} = -S \frac{z}{a}$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = mg y - \int \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{a}$$

$$m \left(2 \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dx}{dt}\right) = \text{const}$$

$$\int = mg$$

Wahadla 2 qum

Fjny 2 qum

Isi ini standar φ $y = a \frac{dr}{dt} = 0$

lengths wheel to take T .

$$x = a \cos \varphi$$

$$y = a \sin \varphi$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{a} x$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = m g - \frac{1}{a} y$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \\ x \end{array} \right.$

$$m \left(y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) = m g x$$

impulse!

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \left(x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right) = m g y - \frac{1}{a} x \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = a \cos \varphi$$

$$m g \cos \varphi + m \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{a}$$

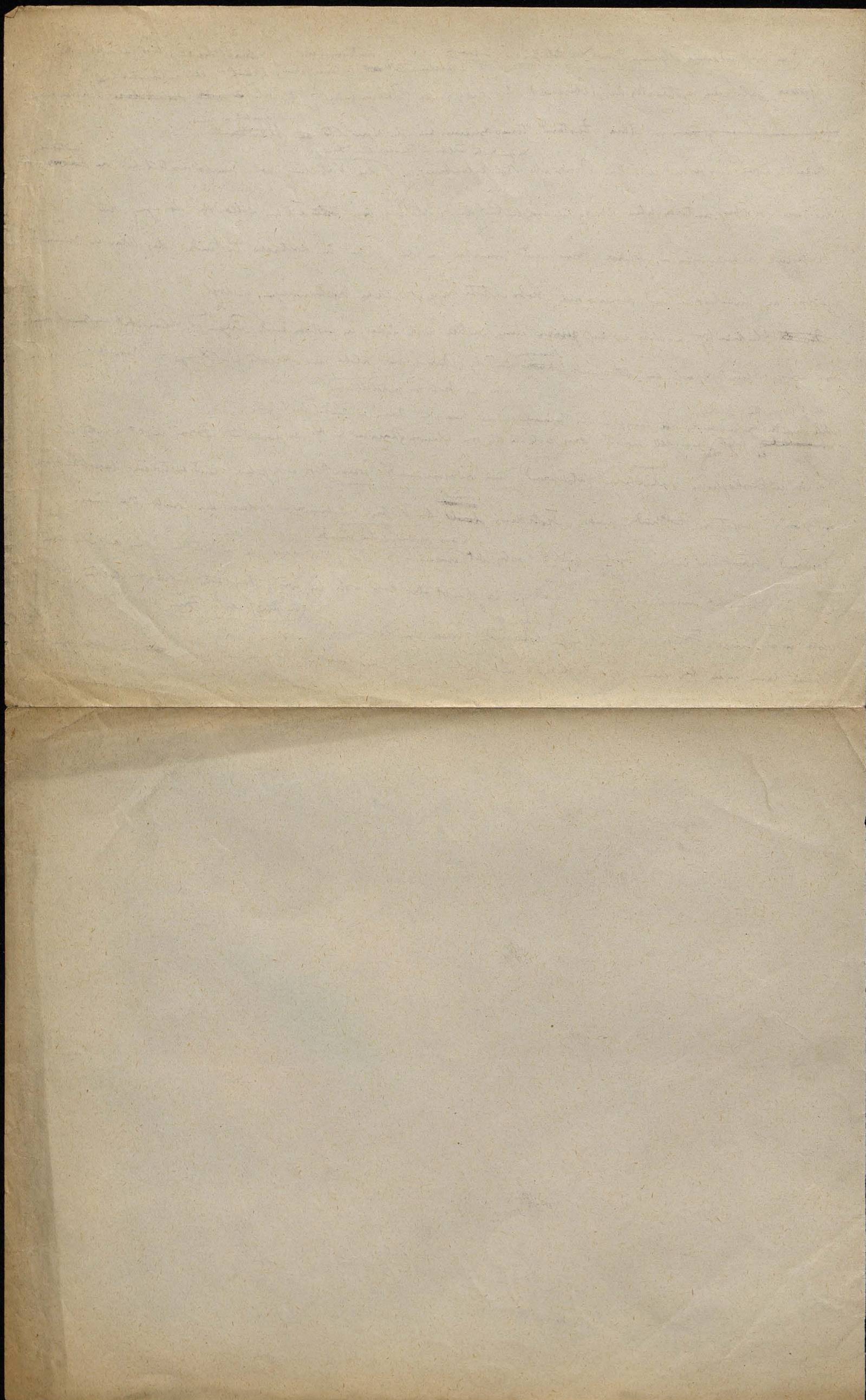
an der Hand einer allgemeinen Formel der statistischen Merkmale ^{intermittieren} ~~experimentell~~ ^{deshalb bedenke dass ein jedes vollen System} ~~erkennbaren~~ ^{auf} ~~ein~~ ^{keine automatische} ~~System~~ ^{haben} gab eine systematische Übersicht über diejenigen Phänomene, ~~die~~ ^{von} ~~den~~ ^{den} ~~schwankungen~~ ^{ausgehen müssen} ~~ein~~ ⁱⁿ ~~dem~~ ^{dem} ~~System~~ ^{System} im ~~dem~~ ^{dem} ~~Zustand~~ ^{Zustand} ~~termodynamischen~~ ^{termodynamischen} ~~Gleichgewichts~~ ^{Gleichgewichts} ~~zu~~ ^{zu} ~~beruhen~~ ^{beruhen}.

Hierzu gehören insbesondere die Norv'sche Kollidationsbewegung, die Verteilung von Emulsionsteilchen im ^{Ersatzlösung}~~Lösungs~~feld, die von Lovberg untersuchten Unregelmäßigkeiten der Verteilung von ~~Feststoff~~ Teilchen kolloidalen Lösungen, die Opaleszenz Erscheinungen in Pflanzensaften und Gemischen in der Nähe des kritischen Zustandes, das Phänomen des Himmels, ferner an Emulsionen und Dispersionen beobachtete magnetische Erscheinungen, u. dgl.

~~Die~~ Schlichtung machte er auf ~~Grund~~ einige weitere noch näher zu untersuchende Fragen, die hier aufzuführen
und dass schließlich auf die ~~hier~~ genannte Punkte von Poly; ^{Rumy} Oswald hin, welche eine direkte Beteiligung d. Kowallin
über den Mord an Speckstein)

sehen gesten bilden.
Alle diese Entz. unterscheiden sich durch weite Temperatur und kinetische Theorie in ganz der letzten,
~~der letzten~~ es folgt, dass die zweite Haupttheorie in der von Clausius, Thomson & A. angewandten Form nicht richtig ist,
da in mikroskopischen Verhältnissen (z. B. Schmelzpunkt) ihnen widersprechende Erscheinungen vorkommen, mit Ausnahme derselben auch

Wenn man seine ~~Fortuna~~ ^{unbegrenzt} Glückseligkeit auf dauernd Pflanze einrichtet.
Denn kann man bei einem gerateten Schicksal mit solch L- für belohnen Platz geben, aber ~~den~~ ^{den} will man nicht
kann doch kein dauernd Glückseligkeit bilden.



$$\frac{\alpha}{a-\xi^2} = \frac{\beta}{k_1+k_2\xi} = \frac{\alpha(k_1+k_2\xi) + \beta(a-\xi^2)}{(a-\xi^2)(k_1+k_2\xi)} \quad k_1\alpha = \beta$$

$$= \beta(k_1 - k_2\xi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_2^2} \left[\frac{k_1 - k_2\xi}{a-\xi^2} \right] + \frac{1}{k_1+k_2\xi}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{k_1}{k_2^2} - \frac{\xi}{k_2}}{a-\xi^2} + \frac{1}{k_1+k_2\xi} = \frac{\frac{k_1}{k_2^2} - \xi^2 + a + \xi^2}{(a-\xi^2)(k_1+k_2\xi)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2^2} - a \right) \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{(a-\xi^2)(k_1+k_2\xi)} = \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k_2^2} \frac{k_1 - k_2\xi}{a-\xi^2} + \frac{1}{k_1+k_2\xi} \right\}$$

$$\frac{k_1^2 - k_2^2\xi^2 + a k_2^2 + k_2^2\xi^2}{k_2^2(a-\xi^2)(k_1+k_2\xi)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1 - k_2\xi}{(k_1^2 - a k_2^2)(a-\xi^2)} - \frac{k_2^2}{(k_1^2 - a k_2^2)(k_1+k_2\xi)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a-x)(k_1+k_2\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \int \frac{k_1\xi - k_2\xi^2}{a-\xi^2} d\xi - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \int \frac{\xi d\xi}{k_1+k_2\xi} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{k_1\xi - k_2\xi^2}{a-\xi^2} d\xi = \frac{k_1}{2} \log(a-\xi^2) - k_2 \int \frac{\xi^2}{a-\xi^2} d\xi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_1 &= k_1 \int \frac{\xi}{a-\xi^2} d\xi = -\frac{k_1}{2} \log(a-\xi^2) \\ -k_2 \int \frac{\xi^2}{a-\xi^2} d\xi &= -k_2 \int \left(\frac{a}{a-\xi^2} - 1 \right) d\xi = -k_2 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{a}+\xi}{\sqrt{a}-\xi} - \xi \right\} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{\xi}{k_1+k_2\xi} d\xi = \int \left[1 - \frac{k_1}{k_1+k_2\xi} \right] d\xi = \frac{\xi}{k_2} - \frac{k_1}{k_2^2} \log(k_1+k_2\xi)$$

$$\frac{-1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{k_1}{2} \log(a-\xi^2) + k_2 \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{a}+\xi}{\sqrt{a}-\xi} - \xi \right\} - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left[\frac{\xi}{k_2} - \frac{k_1}{k_2^2} \log(k_1+k_2\xi) \right]$$

$$\frac{-1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{k_1 - \xi k_1 + k_2 \sqrt{a}}{a-\xi^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+\xi} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\xi} \right) - k_2 \right\} - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left[\frac{1}{k_2} - \frac{k_1}{k_2^2} \frac{1}{k_1+k_2\xi} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{k_2 + k_2 a + k_2 \xi^2}{a-\xi^2} - \frac{1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \frac{k_2^2 \xi}{k_1+k_2\xi}$$

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the top half of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the bottom half of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

$$-t = \frac{k_1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \operatorname{Zg}(k_1 + k_2 \sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{2(k_2 \sqrt{a} - k_1)} \operatorname{Zg}(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2(k_2 \sqrt{a} + k_1)} \operatorname{Zg}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 + k_2 \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a k_2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{a - 2x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

sketch
Ellipsoidal & circular segments

Q: is it symmetric? $p_{\text{center}} = A$

173



pressure p is $p = p_0 + \rho g h$ at depth h :

$$F_a = A(U \cos \theta - V \sin \theta) \quad F_a \sin \theta = F_b \cos \theta$$

$$F_b = D(U \sin \theta + V \cos \theta) \quad F_a \cos \theta + F_b \sin \theta = F$$

$$A(U \cos \theta - V \sin \theta) = D(U \sin \theta + V \cos \theta)$$

$$(A - D)U \sin \theta \cos \theta = (A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta)V$$

$$V = U \frac{(A - D) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta}$$

$$F = U(A \cos \theta + D \sin \theta) + V(D - A) \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= U \left[A \cos \theta + D \sin \theta + \frac{(A - D)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{F}{U} = \frac{[A + (D - A) \sin \theta][D + (A - D) \sin \theta] - (A - D)^2 \sin^2 \theta + (A - D)^2 \sin^2 \theta}{A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta}$$

$$= AD + \frac{(D - A)^2 \sin^2 \theta}{A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta} - (A - D)^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{AD}{A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta}$$

$$U = F \left[\frac{1}{D} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{A} \cos \theta \right]$$

pressure p is $p = p_0 + \rho g h$ at depth h :

$$\bar{U} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} U \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= F \left[\frac{1}{D} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

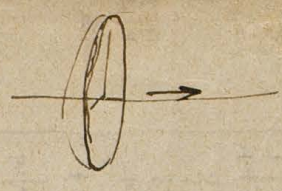
$$= F \left[\frac{2}{3D} + \frac{1}{3A} \right]$$

$$V = F \frac{(A - D) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{AD} = F \left(\frac{1}{D} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \beta$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} L$$

Resistance of elliptical of revolution = $6\pi R U$



$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{b^2 - 2a^2}{(b^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{a}{b^2 - a^2}}$$

$$\arccos \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$$

$$\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^5 + \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^7 - \dots$$

$$\arccos \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^5 - \dots$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^5 - \dots = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^5 - \dots$$

$$b^2 - a^2 = b^2 \epsilon^2$$

$$b^2 - a^2 = b^2 \epsilon^2$$

$$b^2 - 2a^2 = b^2 (2\epsilon^2 - 1)$$

$$a^2 = b^2 (1 - \epsilon^2)$$

$$\frac{a}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{b \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{b^2 \epsilon^2}$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{b}{\left[\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \right)^5 - \dots \right] \frac{2\epsilon^2 - 1}{\epsilon^3} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{\epsilon^2}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{b \epsilon^2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3} (2\epsilon^2 - 1) \left[\frac{1}{1 - \epsilon^2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{1 - \epsilon^2} \right)^{3/2} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{1 - \epsilon^2} \right)^{5/2} - \dots \right]}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \frac{b \epsilon^2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \frac{1}{1 - (1 - 2\epsilon^2) \left[1 + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^4 + \epsilon^6 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{3} (1 + 2\epsilon^2 + 3\epsilon^4) + \frac{\epsilon^4}{5} (1 + 3\epsilon^2) - \frac{\epsilon^6}{7} \right]}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^4 + \epsilon^6 \\ - \frac{\epsilon^2}{3} - \frac{2\epsilon^4}{3} - \frac{\epsilon^6}{3} \\ + \frac{\epsilon^4}{5} + \frac{3\epsilon^6}{5} \\ - \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 + \frac{2}{3} \epsilon^2 + \frac{8}{15} \epsilon^4 + \frac{16}{35} \epsilon^6 \\ - 2 - \frac{4}{3} \epsilon^2 - \frac{16}{15} \epsilon^4 \\ \hline \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \epsilon^2 - \frac{4}{5} \epsilon^4 + \frac{64}{105} \epsilon^6 \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \left[\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \epsilon^2 + \frac{64}{105} \epsilon^4 \right]^{-1} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \left[1 + \frac{2}{5} \epsilon^2 + \frac{16}{35} \epsilon^4 \right]^{-1}$$

$$1 - \frac{3}{5} \epsilon^2 - \frac{16}{35} \epsilon^4 + \frac{9}{25} \epsilon^4$$

$$= b \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{10} + \frac{389}{4035} \epsilon^4 \right]$$

$$a : b = 3 : 4$$

$$\epsilon = \left(1 - \frac{9}{16} \right) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{a}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 2a^2}{(b^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{(1 - \frac{9}{16}) \cdot 17}{8^{3/2}} = \frac{21}{\sqrt{64} \cdot 8} = \frac{21}{16\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47712 \\ 9.52288 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70.53 \cdot \pi \\ 180 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8484 \\ 4971 \\ 3455 \\ - 2553 \\ \hline 0.0902 \\ 1.7222 \\ 4.4124 \\ - 1.75465 \\ \hline 0.05775 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 1742 \\ + 0.375 \\ \hline 1.517 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8848 \\ 4871 \\ \hline 2619 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1810 \\ 4771 \\ \hline 6581 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1231 \\ 0.9031 \cdot \frac{7}{8} \\ 27093 \\ \hline 135465 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.739 \\ 0.1810 \\ 0.2220 \\ 1.5030 \\ - 1.75465 \\ \hline 0.14835 \end{array}$$

$$R = 0.879 \cdot b$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.66$$

$$\textcircled{I} \rightarrow a=b \quad c=\frac{a}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{2-\frac{4}{9}}{(\frac{8}{9})^{3/2}} \arccos \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\frac{8}{9}}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{17}{9} \frac{273}{8\sqrt{8}} \arccos(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{2}{8}} = \frac{32}{9} \frac{1}{\frac{17}{\sqrt{8}} \arccos \frac{1}{3} + 1}$$

$$\arccos \frac{1}{3} = 1.231$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.6902 \\ 1.2309 \\ \hline 1.3206 \\ - 45155 \\ \hline 0.86905 \\ 45 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73970 \\ 83970 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.9241 \\ 9542 \\ \hline 1.8783 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.2404 \\ 9542 \\ \hline 1.1946 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.5051 \\ 1.1946 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.5051 \\ - 1.8783 \\ \hline 0.6268-1 \end{array}$$

$$(R = 0.4235 a)$$

$$\text{w rozin } c=0:$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4971 \\ 4771 \\ \hline 0.9742 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6021 \\ 9742 \\ \hline 0.6279 \end{array}$$

$$\parallel R = 0.424$$

Czy state ni minimum?

$$\frac{a^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \varepsilon^2 = 1 - \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 [1 - \varepsilon^2]$$

$$2a^2 - c^2 = a^2 (1 + \varepsilon^2)$$

$$\text{dla } \frac{c}{a} = \beta$$

$$R = \frac{4a}{3} \left[\frac{(1+\varepsilon^2)}{\varepsilon^3} \arccos \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}}{\varepsilon^2} \right] = \frac{4a}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{2-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \arccos \beta + \frac{\beta}{1-\beta^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\beta} \left[\right] = - \frac{2-\beta^2}{(\sqrt{1-\beta^2})^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - \frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \arccos \beta + \frac{(2-\beta^2) 3\beta}{(1-\beta^2)^{5/2}} \arccos \beta + \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} + \frac{2\beta^2}{(1-\beta^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2+3\beta^2+1-2\beta^2}{(1-\beta^2)^2} \frac{-1+2\beta^2}{(1-\beta^2)} + \frac{6\beta-3\beta^3-2\beta+2\beta^3}{(1-\beta^2)^{5/2}} \arccos \beta$$

$$\frac{4\beta-2\beta^3}{(1-\beta^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$=0 \quad \text{dla}$$

$$-1+2\beta^2 + \frac{(4\beta-2\beta^3)}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \arccos \beta = 0$$

$$-1+2\beta^2 + \frac{4-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \beta \arccos \beta = 0$$

$$2\beta^2 + \frac{4-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \beta \arccos \beta = 1$$

$$\text{to da wartość minimalną } \frac{c}{a} = ?$$

176

Gray published & collecting 1729

De Fay ± 1733

Sydney 1759 & the doctor

Franklin plus 1757 winter

1785 Coulomb logarithm

Cavendish

Faraday K

1790 Lavoisier

Volta with

1820 Biot & Ampere

Ohm's Law

Ampere's discovery

Faraday induction 1831

Wheatstone

potamoculture = d. John

1846 Weber

Maxwell

Hertz 1888

in K

1). ~~Ukázat, že~~ Ruch po elipse = jednorázový posuvový pohyb vzhledem k soustavě odpružených

178

~~Ukázat, že~~ Ruch po elipse = jednorázový posuvový pohyb vzhledem k soustavě odpružených

Ukázat, že pohyb je rovinný a periodický

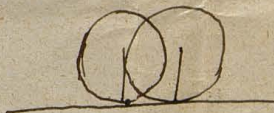
2). Ruch po elipse

$$y = a(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$x = a(\omega t + \sin \omega t)$$

$$X = m a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$Y = m a \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$



je to posuvový pohyb?

je to rovinný pohyb?

$$\text{Ukázat: } y = b(1 - \cos \omega t) \quad b = a \quad = a(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$x =$$

$$x = a(\omega t + \sin \omega t) = a(\omega t - \sin \omega t)$$

$$r^2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{r^2} + \frac{b^2}{r^2}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(r^2 + \dot{r}^2)$$

$$2\pi r \dot{\varphi} + r \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$r \ddot{r} =$$

$$\ddot{y} = + a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} = a \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

$$F = a \omega^2$$

Je to pohyb kružnicový nebo rovinný? Rychlost a z

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2 &= a \\ r^2 \dot{\varphi} &= c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\ddot{r} + r \dot{\varphi}^2 = a$$

$$\ddot{r} + \frac{c^2}{r^3} = a$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{a r - \frac{c^2}{r}}$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\varphi} = \sqrt{a r - \frac{c^2}{r}} \frac{c}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{r^2 dr}{\sqrt{a r^3 - c^2}} = d\varphi \sqrt{c}$$

$$= \frac{r^2 dr}{\sqrt{a r^3 - c^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left(\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{a r^3 - c^2}} \right) = -d\varphi$$



$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K}{Mg}}$$

$$g = 980$$

$$\frac{K_0 + \lambda^2 M}{M \lambda} = \left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g$$

~~1/2~~

$$\lambda^2 - \left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g \lambda = -\frac{K_0}{M}$$

$$\lambda = -\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{g}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{g}{2}\right]^2 - \frac{K_0}{M}}$$

$$\int x^2 dx$$

$$2 \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{12}$$

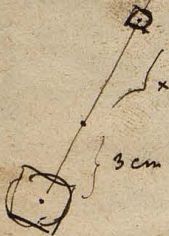
$$K_0 = M \frac{x^2}{12} + \lambda^2 M$$

$$= \frac{M x^2}{12} + \lambda^2 M$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{\frac{M x^2}{12} + \lambda^2 M}{M g \lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{x^2}{12\lambda^2} + \lambda = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{12\lambda^2} + 2\lambda = 0$$



potrzebny mamy

kątka



$$M = m = g = 1$$

2 cm odległość

$$1 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$K =$$

Jedną część energii, którą otrzymamy
niepóźniej, niż jakaś sekunda
odmowa



Jaka energia?

Przebiegała taka sama historia:

Pierwsza została ujęta

przy dostawie energii, która wynosiła

50 J, ponieważ energia przy dostawie 2 kg

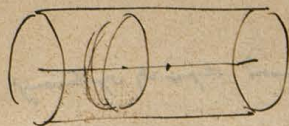
Jaka energia?

Wówczas energia była po prostu

o czym - = potęgą, jaką przy
chodzą

zobacz od

- 1). Sita na punkt osi valca o skrajnej dĺžke
vypuklé maso



173

- 2). Sita na ~~konicku~~ stĺčka
nagyný

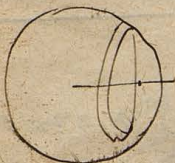


všechno popravka na jiné stĺčkovité



stĺček 30° uholu 3000
přímá ~~průměr~~ = $\frac{1}{2}$ přímá

- 3). Sita na punkt ve vrstev kuli



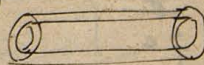
- 4). Potenciál protažený obložení maso, jeho je polkulovité skřípět. (skřípět!)

protážený v osi vertikální rovinnosti

- 6). Energie kuli v obložení rovině

obložení kuli v obložení (všechno uhlazeno)

- 5). Kondenzátor elektřiny v obložení v osi vertikální (přímá (cm))




dĺžka 1m pĺstĺnĺ sĺva 1mm vĺstĺpĺnĺ vĺstĺpĺnĺ dĺ
pĺstĺnĺ dĺ 12 000 Volt (vĺstĺ 3mm); jeho mĺrĺ?

Jĺchĺ vĺstĺpĺnĺ pĺstĺnĺ dĺ pĺstĺnĺ pĺstĺnĺ pĺstĺnĺ 0.2mm dĺ pĺstĺnĺ 2cm
(Pt pĺstĺnĺ 215, vĺstĺ dĺ pĺstĺnĺ 0.032) Jeho tĺmpĺrĺtĺra (1500°)

- 7). Jeho vĺstĺpĺnĺ vĺstĺpĺnĺ pĺstĺnĺ vĺstĺpĺnĺ $\frac{dV}{dr} = 300 \frac{\text{Volt}}{\text{m}}$

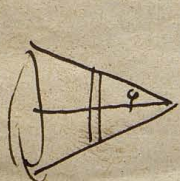
8. Helmholtz projektivni dymenzije



$$\int_0^a \frac{2\pi x dx}{r^2 + x^2} = 2\pi \sqrt{r^2 + x^2} \Big|_0^a = 2\pi(\sqrt{a^2 + r^2} - r)$$

$$F = -2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$-\int_0^b 2\pi \rho d\xi \left[\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{a^2 + \xi^2}} - 1 \right] = -2\pi \rho \left(\sqrt{a^2 + \xi^2} - \xi \right) \Big|_0^b = -2\pi \rho [\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - b - a]$$



$$-\int_0^b 2\pi \rho d\xi (\cos \varphi - 1) = -2\pi \rho b (\cos \varphi - 1)$$



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi \rho b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ vektory } \rho \text{ a } b$$

$$g + \frac{\pi \rho_0 b}{2} \kappa$$

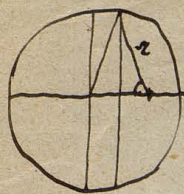
$$\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_0 \kappa = g$$

$$\kappa = \frac{g}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_0}$$

$$g \left\{ 1 + \frac{\pi \rho_0 b}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_0} \right\}$$

$$g \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{8} \frac{b}{a} \right\}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{6360} = \frac{1}{5000}$$



$$\int_{-a}^a 2\pi d\xi \left[\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + a^2 - \xi^2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\int \frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\xi + a^2}} d\xi$$

~~$x^2 = x^2 + a^2 - 2a\xi + (x-\xi)^2$~~

$$\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\xi + a^2}} = \cos \varphi$$

$$(x-\xi)^2 = [(x-\xi)^2 + a^2 - \xi^2] \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$(x-\xi)^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \xi^2 \sin^2 \varphi = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\xi^2 - 2x\xi \sin^2 \varphi = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi - x^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\xi = x \sin^2 \varphi \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$x \cos \varphi = x - \xi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x-\xi}{x} \quad r^2 = a^2 + (x-\xi)^2$$

$$2\pi d\xi \left(\frac{x-\xi}{x} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}} d\xi = -\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} - \int \frac{\xi d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}}$$

$$\int \frac{\xi d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}} = -\frac{\xi}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} + \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}} d\xi = -\frac{\xi}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} + \frac{a^2 + x^2}{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} + 2J$$

$$J = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\xi^3 + a^2 \xi + x^2}{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} \right) \quad \frac{\partial J}{\partial \xi} = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} - \frac{x\xi + a^2 + x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} \left[\frac{x\xi + a^2 + x^2}{3x^2} \right] \Big|_{\xi=0}^{\xi=a}$$

$$\sqrt{(a+x)^2} \frac{a^2 + ax - 2x^2}{3x^2} - \sqrt{(a+x)^2} \frac{a^2 - ax - 2x^2}{3x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2ax^2}{3x^2}$$

$$F = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\epsilon_0^2 \pi}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{a^3 + a^2x - 2ax^2}{-a^2x - a^2x^2 + 2x^3} - \frac{(a^3 - a^2x - 2ax^2)}{+a^2x + a^2x^2 + 2x^3}$$



$$\left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)} \right] \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Elabets y unuad i naga.

Największe i najstarsze

неприменение; электрические науки

stomach: postprandial rachitic wickets

hick rougher shagreened; pectus medianum trans pectus,

traza potu a lui

mechanics, when practising to not to

to put God's dream, in process during previous incarnations, through electricity
in pop and song. With my electricity

potential: $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = X$

proximity $\approx \frac{dy}{dx} = V$

$$2 \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 2$$

i hope and am sure. With many salutations
your obedient servant.

~~die~~ kleine unentworfene

Newton Philo. not principia mth. 1686

written copy?

Om O

o ile jednostajna!

pydhoi' banyado. Baytas, 2 tannak pygypion

Præd. præd. præd.
Præd. præd. præd.
Præd. præd. præd.

II). *diffusa* nasy

negligent per se

на угу змѣнѣ

II). $m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = F$

2. Kuj dufimigi ^{ugraka} in vello jato rikthovij birantkovij

as do v'ale: Kiz-

~~sich~~ die Töne vom Schallbogen zu unterscheiden

III). Kardas nlo ^{drick} ~~mineralen~~ ^{at} ~~single~~ ^{single}

; res. d. superpanggi

$$2 \frac{d^2 x}{dx^2} = x$$

2 typy zjaka jist jed. ten kiment smontovat nejít vjeř / kvart mias

rozważmy również dyskretny model

2). ~~rozważmy~~ $y = g \frac{t^2}{2}$

ampten dele v. p. r. i. t. e. k. s. a. m. s.

many a victim

Meine herzlichsten Grüße
von

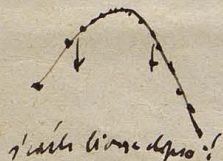
$$Y = 2g$$

3), na dróh pami ctkowin - - -

In jini skema pny kaidya naha skema 2 state dardine

2 wanka panythor

watan 6



widhny in pnyg. na na kaidya dard:



maha tix madao & kaidya dard:

kaidya

Inna pnythor tix madao

$$\begin{aligned} X &= -\alpha x \\ X &= \alpha x \end{aligned} \quad Y = \alpha x$$

Watan na maha kaidya

Pnythor & madao tix: maha planet



$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = F \frac{x}{\alpha}$$

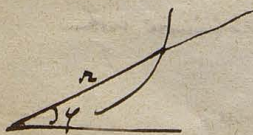
$$Y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \alpha \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = F \frac{y}{\alpha}$$

$$Y \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \alpha \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = F \frac{z}{\alpha}$$

$$Y \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \alpha \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2}$$



$$F_x = X \cos \theta + Y \sin \theta$$

$$X = \frac{m}{\alpha} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} (2 \cos \theta)$$

$$F_y = -X \sin \theta + Y \cos \theta$$

$$Y = -$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \dots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \dots$$

$$\frac{4m\alpha^2 R}{\pi^2} : g_m = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{4m\alpha^2 R}{\pi^2}$$

$$g = \frac{4m\alpha^2 R^3}{\pi^2}$$

$$\frac{384446}{6386.5} = 60.5$$

$$\frac{2\pi R}{T}$$

$$T = 23.7 \times 10^3 \text{ s}$$

$$= 997 \text{ m}$$

$$= 983 \text{ m}$$

$$= 105848$$

$$= 02070-4$$

$$= 63730$$

$$= 25800$$

$$= 17818$$

$$= 04942$$

$$= 03010$$

$$= 655.60$$

$$= 648$$

$$= 548$$

$$= 23.24$$

$$z = \frac{r}{1 + i \cos \varphi}$$

$$\dot{z} = + \frac{2 i r \dot{\varphi}}{(1 + i \cos \varphi)^2} \cdot r = + \frac{2 i r^2 \dot{\varphi}}{(1 + i \cos \varphi)^2}$$

$$= + \frac{2 i r^2 \dot{\varphi}}{1 + i \cos \varphi}$$

$$\ddot{z} = + \frac{2 i r}{1 + i \cos \varphi} \ddot{\varphi} = + \frac{2 i r}{1 + i \cos \varphi} \frac{\ddot{\varphi}}{r^2} =$$

$$2 i \dot{\varphi} + r \ddot{\varphi} = \omega_n$$

$$\ddot{z} - z \ddot{\varphi} = - \frac{c^2}{r^2} z$$

$$= + \frac{c^2}{r^2} (1 - 1) - \frac{c^2}{r^2} = - \frac{c^2}{r^2}$$

moduły i wartości dokonywane $E_2 = - \frac{c^2}{r^2} (1 + i \cos \varphi)^2$

Chodzi o to że w \mathbb{R}^2 są same punkty i nie ma (choć podlega $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{dy}{dt} =$)

ale ~~ale~~ ^{już nie jest dane} $\varphi(t)$ ^{już nie jest dane} $\varphi(t)$
 Rozwiązanie otrzymujemy z \mathbb{R}^2 jako funkcję czasu t
 i.e. pła dopiero przez eliminację otrzymujemy φ jako funkcję t

ale to eliminacja musi być przeprowadzona w odpowiednim sposób $\begin{matrix} X = p_1(t) = q_1(t) \\ Y = p_2(t) = q_2(t) \end{matrix}$

Dla danych takich to dostajemy ale nie dla innych takich i typowi sążniami i innymi warunkami i warunkami!

Polećmy sobie mi możemy jednego takiego Jak wygląda funkcja?

Do Odeżmi jmi z ci-tem możemy w kierunku X :

$$\begin{matrix} x = \alpha t & X = 0 \\ y = -g \frac{t^2}{2} & Y = -g m \end{matrix} \quad \parallel \quad \begin{matrix} \text{moduły i wartości dokonywane} \\ \text{wzrostowi:} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} X = (z + \frac{g}{2\alpha^2} x^2) m \\ Y = -\frac{g}{2\alpha^2} x^2 m \end{matrix}$$

to by miały być wielkościami stałymi!

3. ^{leżące w kierunku} ^{między} ⁰ ⁰ ⁰

Doładowanie to jest pewnie powstanie
 i.e. to jest pewnie pewne dane 2 punkty



moduły i wartości dokonywane

$$\begin{matrix} 2 i r \dot{\varphi} + i \ddot{\varphi} \\ \ddot{z} - z \ddot{\varphi} + 2 i r \dot{\varphi} + z \ddot{\varphi} \end{matrix}$$

$r \ddot{\varphi}$
 $2 i$

Moria iadri isty pravo do Gura sil X 8 2 mi zaradilo iadnje, viltoviti izvrganje
 2 prap. ^{dobro} d. Moriani (daneu) (tj. statum c. Eborana) odhodim do punita vrgjeva i puniti
 poverljiv. Cy otty jui slind-99 jukomica?

rang $x = f_1(t, \alpha, \alpha_1)$

$$y = f_2(t, \rho_1, \rho_2)$$

$$2 = f_3(5) \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

Strömungsfeld $X = F(t) = F(x, y, z, t; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

$$Y = F_1(t) =$$

$$Z = F_3(t) =$$

• ille sibi def. punctum: $x = f_1(t) + \alpha, t + \alpha_2$

$$y = \beta_2(t) + \beta_1 x + \beta_2$$

$$x = b_1 t_1 + b_2 t_2 + b_3 t_3$$

$$X = F_1(t)$$

ale iant jiz u wojewojszynie woj. = d. m. i.

redu plant mi deş, ni punctat' v totuşi
formă grădini!

W ogóle tyko u wyjątkowych osob toke skandynge byci moze!

Die Waiwale: $\Phi(t, x, \alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta', \gamma, \gamma')$ so

あ、

五

$$F_1(\lambda^y, \tau^2)$$

FL (

F₃ (

20)

12

120

۷۷

3

20

rima a l'alta osservanza

reue - gütliche Einigung

~~to the effect that we are not to be considered the same~~

~~to the effect that we are of opinion that the only way to get rid of~~
diminishing the very weighty task of the nation's economic condition is that long
and the only way to get rid of the weighty task of the nation's economic condition is that long

zatem istotnie porzycie namuszek katolicki i petyty

slimacy judo name

~~just in case~~

Czy można dać się zgłuszyć
tym. wie. ??

